

THE
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

THE CALENDAR FOR
1942-1945.

अन्नामलई विद्यापीठ.
(जयपुर.)

The Annamalai University Act, 1928
Laws and Appendices.



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PREFATORY NOTE

In response to a generous offer made by Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, the Founder of several educational institutions in Chidambaram, the Government of Madras took on hand a project for a Unitary Teaching and Residential University at Chidambaram. The three collegiate institutions for higher instruction in English, Tamil and Samskrit studies were handed over with a sum of 20 lakhs by the donor to form the nucleus of the University. Considering the unique nature of the generous offer and the fact that the best educational opinion in the country has, since the publication of the report of the Sadler Commission on the Calcutta University, steadily favoured the growth of the residential and teaching type of University, Government came to the conclusion that they should not miss this opportunity of encouraging private effort in the cause of public instruction and establishing a new University of a type, which is admittedly the best, though unknown in the Presidency of Madras. On the 27th June, 1928, Government published a communique promising 20 lakhs towards the endowment fund and a recurring grant of a lakh and a half per annum. A bill incorporating the scheme was published in a gazette extraordinary on the 24th August, 1928. The bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council on the 8th September, 1928 and passed into law on the 12th October, 1928. The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd November, 1928 and that of the Governor-General on the 11th December, 1928, which was published in the gazette on 1st January, 1929. The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor,

the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate constitute the body corporate of the University. The Visitor of the University is the Governor-General; the Chancellor is the Governor of Madras; the Pro-Chancellor is the Founder of the University; the Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time officer, to whom a salary may be paid, who holds office ordinarily for a period of three years and is appointed by the Chancellor from among three persons recommended by the Founder.

The Authorities of the University under the Act are (1) the Senate, (2) the Academic Council, (3) the Faculties, (4) the Boards of Studies, (5) the Syndicate, (6) the Finance Committee (for a period of 10 years from 15th May, 1929), and (7) the Board of Selection.

The courses of study and syllabuses for the several Examinations of this University largely based on those of the Madras University have been revised.

Under the Act residence in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University is compulsory on all students of this University. The resident tutors attached to the hostel regulate attendance and exercise disciplinary control and supervision over the students. An important feature of the working of the Hostel is the close association of students in the management of the affairs of each section.

Physical Training is compulsory on all students of the University. Weekly lectures on Physiology, Health and Hygiene are delivered during regular hours for the benefit of the students.

The Senate was inaugurated by H. E. Sir George Frederick Stanley, the Chancellor, on 24th March, 1930.

The Government of Madras has been pleased to fix in G.O. No. Ms. 601 Edn. dated 11th April 1942 a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 (a lakh and ninety thousand rupees) as the statutory grant from the year 1942-43 under Section 43 (1) of the Act.

An original grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs was made in 1929 towards the cost of buildings and equipment under Section 43 (2) of the Act. A second instalment of Rs. 2.38 lakhs has been granted towards the construction of the Sir Arthur Hope Laboratories and the Sir Kurma Tamil Research Building.



DESCRIPTION OF THE COAT OF ARMS.

The Coconut palm, and the Vīna, forming part of the Founder's Coat of Arms, were with his kind permission incorporated in the University Crest. The Elephants at the two corners with the lotus in the middle, a part of the Crest of the University of Madras indicate the growth of this University out of the Sri Minakshi Colleges affiliated to the University of Madras. Chidambaram is represented by one of the gopurams of its famous shrine. The motto of the University is '**With Courage and Faith.**'

CALENDAR FOR 1942.

JUNE 1942.		
1	Monday	
2	Tuesday	
3	Wednesday	
4	Thursday	
5	Friday	
6	Saturday	
7	Sunday	
8	Monday	
9	Tuesday	
10	Wednesday	Gnanasambandar Day.
11	Thursday	
12	Friday	
13	Saturday	Amavasya.
14	Sunday	
15	Monday	
16	Tuesday	
17	Wednesday	Music College reopens.
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	Manikkavasagar Day. Music Entrance Examns.
20	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. Sri Nataraja Car Festival.
21	Sunday	Ani Tirumanjanam.
22	Monday	
23	Tuesday	
24	Wednesday	The Sri Minakshi College opened 1920. I Term commences. Senior classes commence work. 1
25	Thursday	2
26	Friday	3
27	Saturday	...
28	Sunday	Arunagirinathar's Day. ...
29	Monday	4
30	Tuesday	Last day for payment without fines of the tuition fees for the Senior classes. 5

JULY 1942.		
1	Wednesday	6
2	Thursday	7
3	Friday	8
4	Saturday	...
5	Sunday	...
6	Monday	9
7	Tuesday	10
8	Wednesday	11
9	Thursday	12
10	Friday	13
11	Saturday	...
12	Sunday	...
13	Monday	Amavasya. 14
14	Tuesday	15
15	Wednesday	Last date for payment of Examination fees (Inter. B. A., B. Sc. Pass and Hons. Prely.) September Examinations. Last date for payment with fines of tuition fees I term 1st instalment. Names of defaulters will be struck off at 5 p.m. 16
16	Thursday	Dakshinayanam. 17
17	Friday	18
18	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. University of Bombay Incorporated, 1857. ...
19	Sunday	...
20	Monday	19
21	Tuesday	Sundaramurthi Day. 20
22	Wednesday	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916. 21
23	Thursday	22
24	Friday	23
25	Saturday	...
26	Sunday	...
27	Monday	24
28	Tuesday	25
29	Wednesday	26
30	Thursday	27
31	Friday	28

AUGUST 1942.		
1	Saturday	
2	Sunday	18th of Adi. ...
3	Monday	29
4	Tuesday	Nagpur University Incorporated, 30 1923.
5	Wednesday	31
6	Thursday	32
7	Friday	33
8	Saturday	...
9	Sunday	...
10	Monday	34
11	Tuesday	Adi Amavasya. 35
12	Wednesday	36
13	Thursday	37
14	Friday	Adippuram. 38
15	Saturday	Last day for payment without fines ... of II instalment of tuition fees.
16	Sunday	...
17	Monday	39
18	Tuesday	40
19	Wednesday	41
20	Thursday	42
21	Friday	43
22	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. Avani Mulam ...
23	Sunday	...
24	Monday	Onam. ...
25	Tuesday	Rig and Yajur Upakarma. (Library ... Holiday.)
26	Wednesday	Gayatri Japam (Library 2 to 5-30.) ...
27	Thursday	44
28	Friday	Osmania University Incorporated, 45 1919.
29	Saturday	...
30	Sunday	...
31	Monday	Last day for payment with fines of 46 II instalment of tuition fees. Names of defaulting students will be struck off at 5 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 1942.		
1	Tuesday	Last date for applications for Intermediate and Oriental Titles Certificates. 47
2	Wednesday	Gokulashtami. 48
3	Thursday	Sri Jayanti. 49
4	Friday	50
5	Saturday	The University of Madras Incorporated 1857. ...
6	Sunday	...
7	Monday	51
8	Tuesday	52
9	Wednesday	53
10	Thursday	Amavasya. 54
11	Friday	55
12	Saturday	Sama Upakarma. ...
13	Sunday	...
14	Monday	Vinayaka Chaturthi (Library 7 to 10-30). ...
15	Tuesday	University Examinations begin. 56
16	Wednesday	57
17	Thursday	58
18	Friday	59
19	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. ...
20	Sunday	...
21	Monday	First Term Examinations begin. 60
22	Tuesday	61
23	Wednesday	62
24	Thursday	63
25	Friday	64
26	Saturday	...
27	Sunday	...
28	Monday	65
29	Tuesday	66
30	Wednesday	Founder's Day. Birthday of the Rajah of Chettinad, Founder of the University. (Library 7 to 3-30 p.m.) ... I Term Ends.

OCTOBER 1942.		
1	Thursday	University of Patna Incorporated, 1917
2	Friday	
3	Saturday	
4	Sunday	Mahalaya Amavasya. (Library 2 to 5-30 P.M.)
5	Monday	
6	Tuesday	
7	Wednesday	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	
10	Saturday	
11	Sunday	Annamalai University Bill passed into law. Ramzan.
12	Monday	
13	Tuesday	University of Punjab Incorporated, 1882.
14	Wednesday	
15	Thursday	
16	Friday	
17	Saturday	
18	Sunday	Ayudha Puja. (Library 2 to 5-30 p.m.) Vijaya Dasami. II Term begins. 67
19	Monday	
20	Tuesday	
21	Wednesday	
22	Thursday	
23	Friday	
24	Saturday	
25	Sunday	First Convocation 1931. 73
26	Monday	
27	Tuesday	
28	Wednesday	
29	Thursday	
30	Friday	
31	Saturday	

NOVEMBER 1942.		
1	Sunday	University of Travancore incor- ... porated, 1937.
2	Monday	77
3	Tuesday	78
4	Wednesday	79
5	Thursday	80
6	Friday	Dipavali. ...
7	Saturday	" Pandigai (Library Holiday.) ...
8	Sunday	Amavasya. ...
9	Monday	81
10	Tuesday	82
11	Wednesday	83
12	Thursday	84
13	Friday	85
14	Saturday	...
15	Sunday	...
16	Monday	University of Allahabad, Incor- 86 porated, 1887. Last day for pay- ment without fines of 2nd inst. of fees for II term.
17	Tuesday	87
18	Wednesday	88
19	Thursday	89
20	Friday	90
21	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. ...
22	Sunday	Krittika Dipam. ...
23	Monday	91
24	Tuesday	92
25	Wednesday	93
26	Thursday	94
27	Friday	95
28	Saturday	...
29	Sunday	...
30	Monday	Last day for payment with fines of 96 2nd inst. of fees for II term. Names of defaulting students will be struck off at 5 P.M.

DECEMBER 1942.		
1	Tuesday	University of Rangoon and 97 Aligarh Muslim University Incorporated, 1920.
2	Wednesday	98
3	Thursday	99
4	Friday	100
5	Saturday	...
6	Sunday	...
7	Monday	Amavasya. Selection Examina-101 tions — Intermediate, Pass and Honours.
8	Tuesday	102
9	Wednesday	103
10	Thursday	104
11	Friday	University of Lucknow, Incor-105 porated 1920. II Terminal Examns. commence.
12	Saturday	...
13	Sunday	First Meeting of the Syndicate, 1929. ...
14	Monday	First Meeting of the Academic106 Council, 1929
15	Tuesday	107
16	Wednesday	108
17	Thursday	109
18	Friday	Vaikunta Ekadesi, Gita Day. (Library ... 2 to 5-30.)
19	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. Bakrid. 110
20	Sunday	...
21	Monday	II Term ends. 111
22	Tuesday	Car Festival. ...
23	Wednesday	Arudra Darsanam. (Library 7 to ... 10-30.)
24	Thursday	Christmas. ...
25	Friday	...
26	Saturday	...
27	Sunday	
28	Monday	
29	Tuesday	
30	Wednesday	
31	Thursday	

CALENDAR FOR 1943.

JANUARY 1943.		
1	Friday	Annamalai University Incorporated, 1928.
2	Saturday	
3	Sunday	<div> <div>III Term Begins. 112</div> <div>II Terminal Exams. marks due. 113</div> <div>Amavasya. 114</div> <div>Last day for payment without fines of tuition fees for 1st inst. of III term. 115</div> </div>
4	Monday	
5	Tuesday	
6	Wednesday	
7	Thursday	
8	Friday	
9	Saturday	
10	Sunday	<div> <div>Last date for payment of Examination fees for Inter. Pass and Honours Preliminary and Final and Oriental Titles. 117</div> <div>Bogi. (Library 7 to 10-30.) 118</div> <div>Sankranti. ...</div> <div>Mattu Pongal. 119</div> <div>University of Calcutta Incorporated, 1857. ...</div> </div>
11	Monday	
12	Tuesday	
13	Wednesday	
14	Thursday	
15	Friday	
16	Saturday	
17	Sunday	<div> <div>Kannappa Nayanar Day. 120</div> <div>Tai Pusam. 121</div> <div>Ramalingasvami Day. 122</div> <div>Penultimate Saturday. Andhra University Incorporated, 1926. ...</div> </div>
18	Monday	
19	Tuesday	
20	Wednesday	
21	Thursday	
22	Friday	
23	Saturday	
24	Sunday	<div> <div>Last date for payment with fines of tuition fees of 1st inst. of III term. Names of defaulting students will be struck off at 5 P.M. 125</div> <div>Tirunilakanta Nayanar Day. 126</div> </div>
25	Monday	
26	Tuesday	
27	Wednesday	
28	Thursday	
29	Friday	
30	Saturday	
31	Sunday	

FEBRUARY 1943.		
1	Monday	Last date for application for Inter-mediate Certificates—September.
2	Tuesday	
3	Wednesday	
4	Thursday	
5	Friday	
6	Saturday	
		...
7	Sunday	Tai Amavasya.
8	Monday	
9	Tuesday	
10	Wednesday	
11	Thursday	
12	Friday	
13	Saturday	Rathasaptami. Bhishmashtami.
		...
14	Sunday	Last date for payment without fines of tuition fees for 2nd inst. of III term.
15	Monday	
16	Tuesday	
17	Wednesday	
18	Thursday	
19	Friday	
20	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. Masi Makham. ...
21	Sunday	Last date for payment with fines of tuition fees for 2nd instalment of III term. Names of defaulting students will be struck off at 5 P.M.
22	Monday	
23	Tuesday	
24	Wednesday	
25	Thursday	
26	Friday	
27	Saturday	...
28	Sunday	

MARCH 1943.		
1	Monday	150
2	Tuesday	151
3	Wednesday	152
4	Thursday	Mahasivaratri. Library 7 to 10-30. ...
5	Friday	153
6	Saturday	Sivaratri. Amavasya. ...
7	Sunday	...
8	Monday	Annual Examinations begin. 154
9	Tuesday	155
10	Wednesday	156
11	Thursday	157
12	Friday	158
13	Saturday	...
14	Sunday	...
15	Monday	159
16	Tuesday	160
17	Wednesday	161
18	Thursday	162
19	Friday	III Term ends. 163
20	Saturday	Penultimate Saturday. ...
21	Sunday	Panguni Uttiram. Inauguration of the Senate, 1930.
22	Monday	Dacca University incorporated, 1920.
23	Tuesday	Karaikkalammayar Day. University Examinations commence.
24	Wednesday	
25	Thursday	
26	Friday	
27	Saturday	
28	Sunday	
29	Monday	
30	Tuesday	
31	Wednesday	

APRIL 1943.		
1	Thursday	Benares Hindu University Incorporated, 1916.
2	Friday	
3	Saturday	
4	Sunday	Amavasya. Telugu New Year's Day. (Library 7 to 10-30.) III Term for Music College ends.
5	Monday	
6	Tuesday	
7	Wednesday	
8	Thursday	
9	Friday	
10	Saturday	
11	Sunday	
12	Monday	
13	Tuesday	
14	Wednesday	Sri Rama Navami. Valmiki Day. Tamil New Year's Day. (Library 7 to 10-30.)
15	Thursday	
16	Friday	
17	Saturday	
18	Sunday	Penultimate Saturday.
19	Monday	
20	Tuesday	
21	Wednesday	
22	Thursday	
23	Friday	
24	Saturday	
25	Sunday	
26	Monday	
27	Tuesday	
28	Wednesday	
29	Thursday	
30	Friday	

MAY 1943.		
1	Saturday	University of Delhi, Incorporated, 1922.
2	Sunday	
3	Monday	
4	Tuesday	
5	Wednesday	
6	Thursday	
7	Friday	
8	Saturday	
9	Sunday	Publication of the results of the University Examination.
10	Monday	
11	Tuesday	
12	Wednesday	
13	Thursday	
14	Friday	
15	Saturday	
16	Sunday	Penultimate Saturday.
17	Monday	
18	Tuesday	
19	Wednesday	
20	Thursday	
21	Friday	
22	Saturday	
23	Sunday	
24	Monday	
25	Tuesday	
26	Wednesday	
27	Thursday	
28	Friday	
29	Saturday	
30	Sunday	
31	Monday	

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES.

The Senate.

(Three years from the 6th December 1941).

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

1. His Excellency Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., Chancellor, Government House, Madras.
2. Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., of Chettinad, LL.D., Pro-Chancellor, Adyar, Madras.
3. Mr. M. Rutnasvami, M.A. (Cantab.), *Bar.-at-Law*, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
4. Sir R. M. Statham, Kt., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras.
5. Sri N. Srinivasa Reddiar, Chairman, Chidambaram Municipal Council, Chidambaram.
6. Sri K. Sitarama Reddiar, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., President, South Arcot District Board, Cuddalore N. T.

(7) Heads of Departments of Studies.

7. Sri P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Cal.), Professor of English, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
8. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
9. Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A., Professor of History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
10. Sri R. N. Poduval, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
11. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

-
12. Sri S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.Inst.P., Professor of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 13. Sri K. I. Kurien, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 14. Sri T. S. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.L.S., Professor of Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 15. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 16. Sri P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Samskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
- (8) *The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities.*
17. Sri Diwan Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
 18. Sir C. R. Reddy, M.A., (Cantab), Hon'y. D.Litt. (Andh.), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.
- (9) *The Collector of South Arcot.*
19. Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore, N. T.
- (10) *The Advocate-General, Madras.*
20. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Ekamra Nivas, Mylapore, Madras.
- (11) *Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.*
21. Sri Rao Sahib B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, M.A., Ph.D., B.Com., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. (Till 27-11-1942).

-
22. Sri P. H. Rama Reddi, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S.
Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.
23. Sri K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Advocate,
Pudukottah.
24. Sri V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Veda
Vilas, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

(12) *Administrator of Pudukottah.*

25. Sir A. Tottenham, C.I.E., Administrator, Pudukottah.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

(1) *Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.*

26. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, P.C.,
C.H., LL.D., Svagatam, Mylapore, Madras.
27. Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, M.A., Legal
Adviser to the Secretary of State for India,
India House, London.

(2) *Donors of not less than Rs. 25,000.*

28. His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tham-
biran Swamigal Avergal, Tiruppanandal, (via)
Aduthurai.

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) *Twelve members elected by the
Registered Graduates.*

29. Sri A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D.,
Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, Anna-
malainagar.
30. Sri T. A. Gopalakrishnan, B.A., B.L., Sub-Registrar
and Magistrate, Ponnamaravati, Pudukottah.
31. Sri G. Govindarajan, B.A. (Hons.), Lecturer in
Tamil, Mohammedan College, Madras.

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32. Sri K. C. Govindarajan, M.A., L.T., History Assistant, Pachaiyappa's College School, Madras.
 33. Sri K. Rangaswami Ayyar, M.A., M.Sc., Lecturer in Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 34. Sri S. Rudrapathi, M.A., Department of Tamil, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
 35. Sri S. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Director of Physical Education, Thirthapathi High School, Amba-samudram.
 36. Sri P. Thirugnanasambandam, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Samskrit, Presidency College, Madras.
 37. Sri S. Thiruvenkatachari, M.A., L.T., Assistant Master, Sri Ramakrishna Mission High School, Tyagaroyanagar, Madras.
 38. Sri K. Venkatachalām Pillai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Cuddalore O. T.
 39. Lieut. K. S. Venkataraman, M.A., L.T., Lieut. Quarter-Master, H. Q. 105, Supply Company, Ambala.
 40. Sri V. Venkataraman, M.A., 321, Rastaspeth, Poona 2.
- (2) *Four Members elected by the Academic Council.*
41. Sri E. S. Varadaraja Ayyar, B.A., Senior Pandit in Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 42. Sri A. C. Subrahmanyam, M.A., Lecturer in English, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 43. Sri C. T. Srinivasan, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 44. Sri V. K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., Vakil, 35, South Çar Street, Chidambaram.

(3) *Three members elected by the Madras Legislative Assembly and two members elected by the Madras Legislative Council.*

- 45. Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal, M.L.A., Kallidai-kurichi (Tinnevely Dt.).
- 46. Sri P. Ratnavelu Tevar, M.L.A., Trichinopoly.
- 47. Sri V. S. R. M. Valliappa Chettiar, M.L.A., Pulankurichi, Tirupattur, Ramnad Dt.
- 48. Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, B.A., Landlord, Nasarathpet, Poonamalle Post.
- 49. Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiar, M.L.C., Tanjore.

(4) *Eight members nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor.*

- 50. The Rev. P. Carty, s.J., B.Sc., D.D., Professor of Economics, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
- 51. The Rev. A. J. Boyd, M.A., Principal, Christian College, Tambaram.
- 52. Mr. E. Asirvatham, B.A., B.D., Ph.D., Reader in Politics and Public Administration, University of Madras, Madras.
- 53. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Assistant Administrator, Pudukottah.
- 54. Sri Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., L'Allegro, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
- 55. Sri Veerayya Vandayar, Landholder, Poondi, Papanasam Tq., Tanjore Dt.
- 56. Sri Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., 70, Acharappan Street, G. T., Madras.
- 57. *Vacant.*

(6) *Four members nominated by the Founder.*

- 58. Sri Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar, B.A., B.L., 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

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59. Sri T. S. Nataraja Pillai, B.A., B.L., 1, Venkatachala Achari Street, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.
 60. Janab Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, M.A., B.L., 25, Angappa Naicken Street, G. T., Madras.
 61. Sri Mahamahopadhyaya Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar, Adviser, Tamil Research Department, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

(7) *One member elected by the District Board, South Arcot.*

62. Sri J. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., District Board Member and Pleader, Kallakurichi.

(8) *One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of South Arcot other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram.*

63. Janab V. M. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Councillor and Vice-Chairman, Villupuram.

(9) *One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram.*

64. Sri P. S. Venkatesam Pillai, Municipal Councillor, Chidambaram.

(10) *One member elected by the Nandanar Kalvikazhagam.*

65. Sri Swami Sahajananda, M.L.A.; Nandanar Mutt, Chidambaram.

(11) *One member elected by the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.*

66. Janab S. Mohamed Hussain Nainar Sahib Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. (Aligarh), Ph.D. (Lond.), 32, Karneswaran Koil Street, Mylapore, Madras.

(12) *One member elected by the Teaching Staffs of the Samskrit Institutions of Tiruvadi and Rameswaram.*

67. Sri V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Rameswaram Devasthanam Patasala, Madura.

(13) *One member elected by the Madura
Tamil Sangam.*

68. Sri R. Shanmugha Rajesvara Naganath Sethupathy,
Rajah of Ramnad, Ramnad.

(14) *One member elected by the Karanthai
Tamil Sangam.*

69. Sri Rao Sahib I. Kumaraswami Pillai, B.A.,
Kuthiraikatti Street, Karunthattangudi.

(15) *One member elected by the Southern India
Chamber of Commerce and one member by the
Madras Chamber of Commerce.*

70. Sri P. R. Nammalwar, 100, Godown Street, Madras.
71. F. Howard Oakley, Esq., The Madras Chamber of
Commerce, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Madras.

(16) *One member elected by the Madras
Landholders' Association.*

72. Sri A. C. S. Muthiah Reddiar, Mittadar, Chocka-
lingapuram, Dwaragabhavan, Tuticorin, Tinne-
velly Dt.

The Academic Council.

(Three years from the 6th December, 1941).

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

1. Mr. M. Rutnasvami, M.A. (Cantab), *Bar.-at-Law*, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
2. Sir R. M. Statham, *Kt.*, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras.

(3) Professors of the University.

3. Sri P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Cal.), Professor of English, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
4. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
5. Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A., Professor of History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
6. Sri R. N. Poduval, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
8. Sri S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.Inst.P., Professor of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
9. Sri K. I. Kurien, M.A., Ph.D., (Lond.), Professor of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
10. Sri T. S. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.L.S., Professor of Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

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11. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 12. Sri P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Samskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.

(5) *Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.*

13. Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, B.A., Land Lord, Nasarathpet, Poonamalle P. O.
14. Sri Rao Sahib B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, M.A., Ph.D., B.Com., *Bar-at-Law*, Principal, Pachai-yappa's College, Madras. (Till 27-11-1942).
15. Sri Diwan Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
16. Sri P. H. Rama Reddi, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.
17. Sri K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pudukottah.
18. Sri V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Veda Vilas, Whites Road, Royapettah, Madras.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) *Ten members elected by the teachers of the University other than Professors.*

19. Sri A. Bhuvaram Pillai, Senior Pandit in Tamil, Annamalai-nagar.
20. Sri A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai-nagar.
21. Sri L. K. Govindarajulu, B.A., B.L., Director of Physical Education, Annamalai-nagar.
22. Sri B. N. Krishnamurti Sarma, M.A., c/o Sri Rao Bahadur Nellikai Venkata Rao, Mangalore.

23. Sri V. K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., Pleader, South Car Street, Chidambaram.
24. Sri K. Rangasvami Ayyar, M.A., M.Sc., Lecturer in Mathematics, Annamalaiagar.
25. Sri C. T. Srinivasan, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, Annamalaiagar.
26. Sri A. C. Subrahmanyam, M.A., Lecturer in English, Annamalaiagar.
27. Sri M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Senior Pandit in Violin, Annamalaiagar.
28. Sri E. S. Varadaraja Ayyar, B.A., Senior Pandit in Tamil, Annamalaiagar.

(2) *Five members elected by the Senate.*

29. Sri P. Tirugnanasambandam, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Samskrit, Presidency College, Madras.
30. Sri K. C. Govindarajan, M.A., L.T., History Assistant, Pachaiyappa's College School, Madras.
31. Sri K. Venkatachalam Pillai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Cuddalore O. T.
32. Sri J. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., District Board Member and Pleader, Kallakurichi.
33. Sri S. Tiruvenkatachari, M.A., L.T., Assistant Master, Sri Ramakrishna Mission School, Tyagaroyanagar, Madras.

The Syndicate.

(Three years from the 6th December, 1941).

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

1. Mr. M. Rutnasvami, M.A. (Cantab.), *Bar.-at-Law*, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
2. Sir R. M. Statham, *Kt.*, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras.

(3) Deans of Faculties.

3. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
4. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Science, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
5. Sri K. Subramanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Three members elected by the Senate.

6. Sri A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, B.A., Landlord, Nasarathpet, Poonamalle P.O.
8. Sri V. K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., Pleader, South Car Street, Chidambaram.

(2) One member elected by the Academic Council.

9. Sri Rao Sahib B. V. Narayanasvami Nayudu, M.A., Ph.D., B.Com., *Bar.-at-Law*, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. (Till 27-11-1942).
- Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A., Professor of History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar. (From 27-11-1942).

(3) *Two members nominated by the Chancellor.*

10. Sri Diwan Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.
11. Sri P. H. Rama Reddi, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.

(4) *Two members nominated by the Founder.*

12. Sri K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pudukottah.
13. Sri V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Veda Vilas, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

The Board of Selection.

(Three years from 6th December, 1941).

1. Vacant.
2. Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., of Chettinad, LL.D., the Founder, Adyar, Madras.
3. Mr. M. Rutnasvami, M.A. (Cantab), *Bar.-at-Law*, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
4. Sri K. Nagaraja Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pudukottah.
5. Sri Diwan Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Madras.

Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

1. Mr. M. Rutnasvami, M.A. (Cantab.), *Bar.-at-Law*, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
2. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Warden of the Hostel.
3. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Science.

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4. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.
 5. Sri N. Rajaram, Medical Officer, Annamalainagar.
 6. Srimathi K. G. Mangalam, B.A., L.T., Warden, Women Students' Hostel, Annamalainagar.
 7. Sri P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Inspector of Recognised Hostels and Approved Lodgings.
 8. Sri L. K. Govindarajulu, B.A., B.L., Director of Physical Education, Annamalainagar.

Faculties.

(Three years from 6th December, 1941).

Arts.

1. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., (*Dean*).
2. Sri P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Cal.).
3. Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A.
4. Sri R. N. Poduval, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.).
5. Sri K. P. Karunakara Menon, M.A.
6. Sri R. Satyanatha Ayyar, M.A.
7. Sri C. T. Srinivasan, M.A.
8. Mr. C. W. B. Zacharias, M.A.

Science.

1. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., (*Dean*).
2. Sri S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.Inst.P.
3. Mr. K. I. Kurien, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).
4. Sri T. S. Raghavan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.L.S.

14 MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES.

5. Sri N. S. Subba Rao, M.A.
6. Sri R. V. Seshayya, M.A.
7. Sri T. P. Navanithakrishnan, M.A.
8. Sri M. L. Sitaraman, M.Sc.
9. Sri K. R. Venkatasubban, B.Sc. (Hons.).

Oriental Studies.

1. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., (*Dean*).
2. Sri P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D.
3. Sri A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D.
4. Sri R. Kandaswamiar.
5. Sri K. Varadachariar.
6. Sri V. S. Gomati Sankara Ayyar.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

English.

(Three years from 17th December 1941).

1. Sri P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A. (Madr.), M.A. (Cal.), Professor of English, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri V. K. Ayyappan Pillai, B.A. (Oxon.), Professor of English, Presidency College, 'Yamuna Bhavan', Pycroft's Garden, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
3. Mr. M. I. Hasheemi, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), Govt. Mohammedan College, Madras.
4. Sri S. Krishnamurti, M.A., Lecturer in English, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
5. Sri A. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in English, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
6. The Rev. J. R. Macphael, M.A., Christian College, Tambaram.
7. Rao Sahib Alexander Gnanamuthu, M.A., Principal, The M. D. T. Hindu College, Tinnevely.

Philosophy.

1. Sri R. Ramanujachariar, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A., B.Sc., *Bar-at-Law*, Reader in Philosophy, University of Madras, Madras.
3. Sri A. R. Wadia, B.A., *Bar-at-Law*, Professor of Philosophy, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
4. Sri M. V. Gopalswami, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Philosophy, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
5. Sri D. D. Shenderker, B.A., B.T. (Dacca), T.D. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Lecturer, Training College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan.

6. Sri N. Sundararajulu Naidu, Professor, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
7. Sri C. T. Srinivasan, M.A., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

History and Politics.

1. Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar, M.A., Professor of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (*Chairman*).
2. Sri M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt. (Lond.), Professor of History, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
3. Mr. Joseph Franco, M.A., L.T., Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Sri R. Satyanatha Ayyar, M.A., Lecturer in History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
5. Sri R. Bhaskaran, M.A., Lecturer in History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
6. Sri Kanakasabhapati Pillai, M.A., Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
7. Prof. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Economics.

1. Sri R. N. Poduval, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri V. S. Krishna, B.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Andhra University, Guntur.
3. Dr. A. I. Qureshi, M.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Deccan.
4. Mr. P. J. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt., Professor of Economics, University of Madras, Madras.
5. Mr. V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com., Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore.

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6. Sri V. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 7. Mr. C. W. B. Zacharias, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Mathematics.

1. Sri A. Narasinga Rao, M.A., D.Sc., F.A.Sc., Professor of Mathematics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri R. Srinivasan, M.A., Maharajah's College of Science, Trivandrum.
3. Sri T. Suryanarayana, B.A. (Cantab), Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
4. Sri N. Sundararama Sastri, M.A., M.Sc., F.S.S., Lecturer in Statistics, University of Madras, Triplicane P. O., Madras.
5. Mr. Martyn M. Thomas, M.A., Professor, Madras Christian College, 'Ilome', College Staff Colony, Tambaram.
6. Sri K. Rangaswami, M.A., M.Sc., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Sri V. Ganapati Ayyar, M.A., D.Sc., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Physics.

1. Sri S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F. Inst. P., Professor of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (*Chairman*).
2. Sri S. Bhagavantam, D.Sc., Andhra University, Guntur.
3. Rev. T. G. Platten, Madras Christian College, Tambaram.
4. Sri G. P. Krishnamurti, M.A., L.T., Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras (18, Ranganadhan St., Triplicane, Madras).

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5. Sri T. M. Margasahayam Chettiar, Lecturer, in Physics, Govt. College, 'Vinayaka Vilas,' Banadurai South St., Kumbakonam.
 6. Sri T. P. Navanithakrishnan, M.A., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 7. Sri S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Chemistry.

1. Sri K. I. Kurien, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri B. L. Manjunath, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil. (Oxon.), Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
3. Sri B. B. Dey, M.A., D.Sc., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Sri S. Paramasivam, M.A., D.Sc., Archaeological Chemist, Government Museum, Madras.
5. Sri T. R. Seshadri, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in Chemistry, Andhra University, Guntur.
6. Sri M. L. Sitaraman, M.Sc., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Sri A. P. Madhavan Nayar, M.A., Lecturer, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Tamil.

1. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri Mahamahopadhyaya Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar, Adviser, Tamil Research Department, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
3. Sri Rao Saheb S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, B.A., B.L., Reader in Tamil, University of Madras, Madras.
4. Sri C. Pannirukaiperumal Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Board of Studies in Tamil, University of Travancore, Science College Lane, Trivandrum.

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5. Sri N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, 2659, Rajagopala-swami Kovil St., Tanjore.
 6. Sri A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
 7. Sri G. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., Vidvan, Lecturer in Tamil Research Section, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.

Sanskrit.

1. Sri P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Sanskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Panditaraja, Abhinava Bhatta Bana, Sabda Tharkalankara Vidya Bhushana Mahamahopadhyaya R. V. Krishnamachariar, Sri Munitraya Mandiram, 17, Reddiyarkulam North, Kumbakonam.
3. Sri Vidyanidhi K. Rama Pisharoti, M.A., Professor, Maharajah's College, Ernakulam.
4. Sri V. A. Ramaswami Sastriar, M.A., Siromani, Department of Sanskrit, University of Travancore, Trivandrum.
5. Sri T. R. Chintamani, M.A., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer, University of Madras, Madras.
6. Sri T. Venkatarama Dikshitar, Siromani, Senior Pandit in Sanskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
7. Sri S. Ramasubba Sastriar, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.

Dravidian Languages other than Tamil.

(*Three years from 19th July, 1941*).

1. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri P. Sankaran, Nambiyar, M.A., Professor of English, Ernakulam.

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3. Sri C. Achyutha Menon, B.A., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in Malayalam, University of Madras, Madras.
 4. Sri V. Prabhakara Sastri, Sri Venkateswara Samskrit College, Anandashram, Kannala Street, Tirupathi.
 5. Sri M. Ramanujalu Naidu, M.A., Lecturer in Telugu, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
 6. Sri K. Kochukrishna Kurup, Pandit in Malayalam, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 7. Sri T. Appanna, B.O.L., Pandit in Telugu, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Indian Music.

(Three years from the 19th December, 1940.)

1. Sri K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Professor of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, (*Chairman*).
2. Sri K. Varadaachariar, Adviser in Tamil Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
3. Sri T. S. Sabhesa Ayyar, Chidambaram.
4. Sri K. Ponniah Pillai, Lecturer in Music, University of Madras, Madras.
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Botany.

(Three years from 31st January, 1940.)

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 6. Sri Rao Bahadur C. Tadulinga Mudaliar, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras.
 7. Sri K. R. Venkatasubban, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer in Botany, Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.

Zoology.

(Three years from 31st January, 1940).

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1932	R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
1933	Sri Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, <i>Kt.</i> , B.A., B.L., Advocate, Trichinopoly.
1934	Sri Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., M.L., Secretary, Legislative Council, Madras.
1935	Sir Mirza Ismail, <i>Kt.</i> , Dewan of Mysore.
1936	Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Bombay.
1937	The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, P.C., C.H., LL.D.
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1939	H. C. Papworth, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.
1940	Sir Lionel Leach.
1941	Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E.

Madras Act No. I of 1929.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MADRAS.

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 3rd November, 1928, and that of the Governor-General on the 11th December, 1928; the assent of the Governor-General was first published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 1st January, 1929.]

An Act to establish and incorporate a Teaching and Residential University at Annamalaiagar.

WHEREAS it is desirable to establish a Teaching and Residential University for the encouragement of higher education and research in the Tamil districts of the Presidency of Madras;

AND WHEREAS the Hon'ble Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar has established and is maintaining Colleges at and near Chidambaram in which higher instruction is imparted in English, Tamil, and Sanskrit studies;

AND WHEREAS the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar has agreed with the Local Government to hand over the said institutions together with all the properties attached thereto and further to give a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at Annamalaiagar a Teaching and Residential University wherein he and his heirs shall be entitled to certain powers and privileges;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and Commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called The Annamalai University Act, 1928.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint; and different dates may be so appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) 'Annamalainagar' means the area described in Schedule;

(b) 'Convocation' means any meeting of the University for the conferring of degrees, diplomas or other distinctions;

(c) 'Founder' means the Hon'ble Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, and after him his son, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives of the said two persons in respect of every vacancy, any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family consisting of his other sons and his descendants tracing their descent through males, and if no such member exists or if one such exists and he does not consent to act as Founder, or if no such member is competent in the opinion of the Chancellor to act as Founder, then and until such a competent member comes into existence and is willing to act, or one who was not competent becomes competent, an adult male member of the said family chosen by the Chancellor from among the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through a female or females.

Provided that in any case of a person who traces his descent from the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through a female or females, such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor.

For the purpose of this definition (i) any person adopted into the said family and his descendants shall be deemed to be members of the family, and (ii) no one born in the said family but adopted out of it shall be deemed to be a member thereof except Ramanathan Chettiyar, son of the said Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but given in adoption to his brother Diwan Bahadur

Ramaswami Chettiyar deceased and those tracing descent from the said Ramanathan Chettiyar.

(d) 'Hostel' means a place of residence for students of the University maintained or recognised by it in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(e) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by this Act or the statutes or the regulations framed thereunder;

(f) 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Tutors and such other persons as give instruction to or take part in the training of, the students of the University in the prescribed manner; and

(g) 'University' means the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar constituted under this Act.

Purposes and powers of the University. 3. The purposes and powers of the University shall be the following, namely:—

(a) to provide

(i) for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology and

(ii) for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who shall have

(i) pursued a course of study in the University and shall have passed the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed or

(ii) carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(c) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University;

(d) to establish and maintain hostels, and under prescribed conditions, to recognise hostels not so established or maintained, and to withdraw such recognition;

(e) to create such posts as are required for the University and appoint persons thereto;

(f) to provide, in the manner prescribed, lectures and instruction for persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the University, and to grant diplomas to them;

(g) to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed;

(h) to institute and award fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes in the manner prescribed;

(i) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed;

(j) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities for promoting the purposes of this Act;

(k) to enter into agreements with other bodies or persons for the purpose of promoting the purposes of this Act including the assuming of the management of any institution under them and the taking over of its properties and liabilities; and

(l) to do such other acts and things, whether incidental to the purposes and powers aforesaid or not but not inconsistent therewith, as may be requisite to further the purposes and objects of this Act.

4. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the territorial jurisdiction of the University shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from its Convocation Hall which shall be situated in Annamalainagar. Notwithstanding any provision in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall form part of or be recognised by or admitted to the privileges of the University and no such institution within that limit shall similarly form part of or be recognised by or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such recognition granted by any such other University to any such institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act,

Provided that, if the Local Government so order, nothing in this section, shall apply to any institution established or maintained by the University for imparting instruction in agriculture or other technological studies.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University, or from admission to any degree or course of study, on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, caste or political belief and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose, on any person, any test, whatsoever relating to religious or political belief or profession, in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a student or to hold any office or appointment therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

6. The University may hold examinations for regulating admission thereto or may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council recognise examinations of other Universities or bodies, as suitable for the purpose; but it shall not maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for such admission.

7. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred in clauses (f) and (g) of section 3 shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:—

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Founder,
- (3) The Pro-Chancellor,
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor,

-
- (5) The Registrar,
 - (6) The Deans of Faculties, and
 - (7) Such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Governor of Fort St. George shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations.

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Chancellor shall be entitled to delegate all or any of his functions to the Pro-Chancellor.

The Pro-Chancellor.
His Powers.

10. (1) The Founder shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall in the absence of the Chancellor preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations and shall also exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) If for any reason the office of the Pro-Chancellor is vacant, the functions of the said office shall be carried on by the Chancellor or by any person authorised by him to do so.

The Founder.
His Powers.

11. (1) The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Act.

(2) The Founder may require the Vice-Chancellor to furnish him with information and all papers or copies thereof relating to any matter concerning the University. The Founder may also request further consideration of the matter by the authorities or officers concerned or place his views thereon before the Chancellor for his consideration, or may do both.

(3) The Founder shall also exercise such other privileges as are conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder. He shall, in the absence of special orders by the Chancellor prescribing a shorter period, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the notification of his appointment in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may either be an honorary officer or be paid such salary as may be prescribed.

(3) When any vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible appoint one of its own members to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor during the continuance of the vacancy.

13. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. He shall ex-officio be a member and the Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall in the manner prescribed convene meetings of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

(3) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be taken, he may take such action and shall immediately thereafter report his action to the authority or officer which or who would have ordinarily dealt with the matter and such authority or officer may confirm, alter or quash such action.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and other servants of the University.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

Authorities of the University. 14. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:—

- (1) The Senate,
- (2) The Academic Council,
- (3) The Faculties,
- (4) The Boards of Studies,
- (5) The Syndicate,
- (6) The Finance Committee (for the period fixed under the Act).
- (7) The Board of Selection,
- (8) Such other bodies as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University.

Constitution of the Senate. 15. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor,
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (5) The Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council,
- (6) The President of the District Board, South Arcot,
- (7) Heads of departments of studies in the University,
- (8) The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities,
- (9) The Collector of South Arcot,
- (10) The Advocate-General, Madras,
- (11) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate,
- (12) The Diwan of Pudukkottai.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

(1) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.

(2) All persons who make a donation of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amount. In case the donor is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association, the individual who shall be entitled to this life membership shall be determined in the manner prescribed.

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Twelve members elected from among themselves by graduates of the University registered in the manner prescribed, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

Provided that during the first ten years after this section comes into force, the twelve members shall be elected according to the same principle by

(i) the graduates of the University,

(ii) the graduates of the University of Madras from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, and

(iii) the graduates of not less than seven years standing of the University of Madras, other than those from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram residing in the manner prescribed in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and in the State of Pudukkottai,

(2) Four members elected by the Academic Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

(3) Five members elected by the Madras Legislative Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

(4) Such number of members not exceeding six, as the Chancellor may fix, to be elected by the donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees each to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amounts,

(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented,

(6) Four members nominated by the Founder,

Provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made, and there is no likelihood in the opinion of the Chancellor of the vacancy being filled up within six months from that date, the Chancellor shall nominate the said four members,

(7) One member elected by the members of the District Board, South Arcot district, from among themselves,

(8) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of the South Arcot district other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves,

(9) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves,

(10) One member elected by the members of the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram, from among themselves,

(11) One member elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India from among its members,

(12) One member elected from among themselves by those engaged in teaching in any manner, on the staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the Rameswaram Sanskrit Patasala, Madura, and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram,

(13) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Madura Tamil Sangham,

(14) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangham and the teaching staff of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram,

(15) One member elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one by the Madras Chamber of Commerce,

(16) One member elected by the Madras Landholders' Association.

Powers and
duties of the
Senate.

16. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following powers namely:—

(1) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same,

(2) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports and the annual accounts which resolutions shall be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(3) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual financial estimates which resolutions shall, after the period of tenure of the Finance Committee, be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(4) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the statutes, and

(5) to do all acts and things necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Constitution of
the Academic
Council.

17. The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(1) The Vice-Chancellor,

(2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

-
- (3) The Professors and Readers of the University,
 - (4) The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies,
 - (5) The members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Ten members, of whom not less than five shall be teachers other than Professors and Readers elected by such teachers,

(2) Five members elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Academic Council shall be eligible for election under this item.

18. The Academic Council shall have the control and regulation of residence, teaching and examinations in the University and the Powers and duties of the Academic Council. maintenance of the standards thereof, shall have the following powers and shall perform the following duties, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of the professorships, readerships, lectureships or other teaching posts,

(b) to make regulations for purposes hereinafter specified,

(c) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in hostels not maintained by the University,

(d) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of faculties and departments of studies, and

(e) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

19. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Technology and Oriental Studies and such other Faculties as may be prescribed and each such Faculty shall be constituted in the manner prescribed.

(2) Each Faculty shall have a Dean. He shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of departments of the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the due observance of the statutes and regulations relating to the Faculty. He shall hold office for such period and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(3) Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the regulations and shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching, courses of study and research work in such departments. The head of every department of study shall be the Professor of that department or if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor, or more than one Reader in a department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such professor or Reader as he thinks fit to be the head of the department. The head of the department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that department.

Boards of Studies. 20. The number, constitution and duties of the Boards of Studies shall be such as may be prescribed.

Constitution of the Syndicate. 21. The Syndicate shall consist of the following persons namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (3) The Deans of Faculties.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

- (1) Three members elected by the Senate from among its members,
- (2) One member elected by the Academic Council from among its members,
- (3) Two members nominated by the Chancellor,
- (4) Two members nominated by the Founder, provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the

date on which the nomination is to be made and there is in the opinion of the Chancellor no likelihood of the vacancy being filled up within one month from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said two members.

Powers and duties of the Syndicate. 22. The Syndicate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties namely:—

(a) to control and administer the property and the funds of the University,

(b) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University,

(c) to suspend or dismiss the Registrar, the teachers, the clerical staff and other servants of the University for sufficient cause and to define their duties and the conditions of their service,

(d) to accept on behalf of the University bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable properties or the management thereof,

(e) to arrange for the holding of and publish the results of the University examinations and in the prescribed manner to appoint examiners and cancel their appointment,

(f) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the statutes and regulations,

(g) to institute, subject to the control of the Senate, and abolish or suspend on the advice of the Academic Council, professorships and other teaching posts,

(h) to refer any matter to the Academic Council, a Faculty or a Board of Studies for consideration and report,

(i) to draft such statutes and regulations as may from time to time be necessary and to submit them to the Senate and the Academic Council respectively for consideration.

(j) to dispense, subject to statutes made in this behalf, with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in special cases,

(k) to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed, and

(l) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Constitution of the Finance Committee. 23. The Finance Committee shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance,

(2) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duties of the Founder under this section, during the continuance of the vacancy,

(3) The Vice-Chancellor,

(4) One member elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Syndicate shall be eligible for election under this clause.

Powers and duties of the Finance Committee. 24. (1) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed, frame the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinize the said estimates and shall be entitled to make such modifications therein as it considers necessary.

(3) The said estimates as modified by the Finance Committee shall then be placed before the Senate which may assent or refuse its assent to the same or may omit or alter any of the items therein.

(4) (i) (a) All modifications made by the Senate in the said estimates which have not the effect of increasing the income,

(b) and all proposals involving any expenditure, originated by the Senate apart from such estimates, shall be placed before the Finance Committee for its consideration.

(ii) All points of difference between the said Committee and the Senate in respect of the matters specified in clause (i) shall be placed before the Chancellor and his decision thereon shall be final.

The Board of Selection—
Its powers.

25. (1) The Board of Selection shall consist of the following persons namely:—

(a) One member nominated by the Chancellor,

(b) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy,

(c) The Vice-Chancellor,

(d) One member elected by the Syndicate from among its members, and

(e) One member elected by the Senate from among its members.

(2) The Board of Selection shall have the power to appoint the Teachers and the Registrar of the University.

26. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the manner prescribed and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The accounts when so examined and audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the report of such examination and audit, be submitted to the Senate, the Finance Committee and the Local Government.

27. The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the members of the Senate, the Academic

Council and the Syndicate shall constitute a body corporate by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

28. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter, institution or property connected with the University by such person or persons as he may appoint in that behalf. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or enquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken,

(4) The Syndicate shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or enquiry. Such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon and shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

(5) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or Syndicate, issue such direction as he may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions. In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Chancellor, he shall have power to appoint some person or body to carry them out and make such order as to the expenses thereof as he deems fit to make.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the statutes
 Statutes. may provide for all or any of the
 following, namely:—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the
 authorities of the University;

(b) the establishment and maintenance of hostels
 by the University;

(c) the conditions of recognition of hostels not
 maintained by the University;

(d) the powers of the officers of the University
 and in the case of officers other than the Chancellor and
 the Pro-Chancellor their duties;

(e) the conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor
 and the Registrar;

(f) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees;

(g) the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem*
 degrees and other distinctions;

(h) the institution and award of fellowships, in-
 cluding travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and
 prizes;

(i) the classification, emoluments and mode of
 appointment of the teachers of the University;

(j) the institution of a provident fund for the
 benefit of the officers of the University (other than the
 Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor and the
 Vice-Chancellor), its teachers, clerical staff and servants;

(k) the maintenance of a register of registered
 graduates;

(l) all matters which under this Act may be pres-
 cribed by the statutes; and

(m) all other matters and things save those in
 respect of which regulations can be made, which are within
 the purposes of this Act, whether incidental to those
 specified above or not.

30. (1) The Senate may take into consideration the
 Statutes how draft of any statute either of its own
 made. motion or on the submission thereof by
 the Syndicate.

(2) If the proposed statute would affect any officer or authority of the University:—

(a) where the Senate acts on its own motion, the opinion of the Syndicate and of the officer or authority affected shall be taken into consideration by the Senate before the statute is passed; and

(b) where the Senate acts on the submission of a draft thereto by the Syndicate, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the draft unless the Syndicate has given an opportunity to the officer or authority affected to express his or its opinion thereon and places such opinion, if any, before the Senate for its consideration.

(3) When any statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft proposed by the Syndicate has been rejected, the statute or the draft, as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Chancellor together with the opinions, if any, referred to in sub-section (2) and the Chancellor may refer the statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(4) A statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

31. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, the regulations may provide Regulations. for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the admission of students to and the levy of fees therefor by the University;

(b) the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions of residence of the persons referred to in section 7 and the levy of fees for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels maintained by the University;

(d) the number and qualifications of professors, readers, lecturers and other teachers in the University;

(e) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and

supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(f) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in colleges, hostels and lodgings not maintained by the University;

(g) the appointment and duties of examiners and their emoluments;

(h) the conduct of examinations;

(i) all other matters which by this Act or by the statutes may be provided by the regulations; and

(j) all matters incidental to those specified in clauses (a) to (i).

32. Regulations may be made by the Academic Council on its own motion or on the submission of a draft to it by the Syndicate provided that in the former case before a regulation is passed the opinion of the Syndicate thereon shall be obtained and taken into consideration by the Academic Council.

Regulations how made.

All regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may appoint in that behalf; but every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting or at any other meeting to which it may adjourn the consideration thereof. The Senate shall have power, by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such regulation.

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided, the authorities and other bodies connected with the University shall be reconstituted every three years, and a member of every such authority or body shall except in the case of *ex-officio* or life members hold office as member thereof from the date of his election or nomination thereto up to the date of the next reconstitution,

(2) Any vacancy in the said membership occurring before the said reconstitution, shall be filled up as soon

as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person so appointed or elected shall be a member of such authority or body only for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he has filled would have been a member.

(3) Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment as the case may be, for a period of more than three months or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.

34. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed validity of body of the University shall be deemed proceedings of to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the the University bodies. University or of the said authority or body, or of the existence of any vacancy in the said authority or body, or of the invalidity of any election connected therewith, or of the disqualification of any member thereof at the time of or subsequent to his election or nomination thereto.

35. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the Disqualification authorities of the University or of any for membership. body connected therewith, or for appointment as an officer thereof, if at the time of election, nomination or appointment, he

(a) is of unsound mind, deaf-mute or a leper, or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

36. (1) The Senate may remove any person from membership of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or from any of the offices specified in items (5), (6) and (7) of section 8,

Removal from membership of the University.

(a) if he has been convicted by a court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is an offence involving moral delinquency,

(b) if he becomes of unsound mind or a deaf-mute or a leper, or

(c) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

(2) The Senate may for the reason specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) withdraw any degree or diploma or any other distinction conferred or granted by the University.

(3) The Senate shall not take any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) except on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate.

37. If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

38. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit; such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned;

Constitution of committees.

Provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of that committee.

39. Where any Provident fund has been instituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff or servants, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

40. On the commencement of this Act, the institutions known as the Sri Minakshi College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College situated at Chidambaram and being maintained by Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall cease to exist as separate entities and shall become part of the University and all rights, powers and privileges of the said institutions and all property movable and immovable thereof shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

41. (i) The University shall have a fund called the Permanent Endowment Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India.

(ii) The said Permanent Endowment Fund shall consist of—

(a) the sum of twenty lakhs of rupees given by the Founder the Honourable Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar;

(b) the sum of twenty seven lakhs of rupees given to it by the Local Government; and

(c) any contributions to this fund made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

42. The University shall also have a fund called the General Fund which shall consist of—

(a) fees and income from endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund; and

(b) any contributions made to this fund by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

Contribution by
Government to
the University.

43. The Local Government:—

(1) shall contribute to the general fund annually a sum of *one and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(2) subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University;

(a) shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(b) †may contribute, from time to time, such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said fund or towards such buildings or equipment.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the regulations any student of the University who was pursuing a course of study for any examination of the University of Madras shall be permitted to complete that course and the University shall hold or arrange with the University of Madras for holding for such students examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed and notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras University Act, 1923, or the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations thereunder, such students may be admitted to the appropriate examinations of that University.

45. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor may, with the previous approval of the Chancellor, take such action consistent as far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the statutes

* One lakh and ninety thousand rupees (since 1942-43).

† A second instalment of Rs. 2.38 lakhs has been granted.

as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

(2) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted, the Registrar and the teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(3) Any appointment made under sub-section (2) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit; provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

(4) The first statutes and regulations shall be made by a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, and two or more persons nominated thereto by the Chancellor and shall come into force after being approved by the Chancellor, on such date or dates as the Chancellor may appoint in that behalf.

(5) The salary if any, of the first Vice-Chancellor shall be fixed by the Chancellor.

46. The Chancellor shall have power to take any action necessary to remove any difficulty that may arise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Removal of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.

47. This section, item (6) of section 14, and sections 23 and 24 shall cease to be part of this Act on the termination of ten years from the date on which section 23 comes into force.

Duration of certain sections of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

The whole of the Revenue village of Tiruvakkulam and portion of the Revenue village of C. Kottangudi and Resurvey No. 102 of the Revenue village of Usuppur in the Chidambaram taluk in the South Arcot district, bounded on the north by the Natarajapuram road commencing from the South Indian Railway level crossing situated just to the east of the Chidambaram Municipal toll-gate, on the east and south by the Uppanur and on the west by the South Indian Railway line and lands belonging to the South Indian Railway Company, Limited; and Resurvey Nos. 65 to 68, 105 to 144 of the above-mentioned village of Usuppur.

LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these Laws unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, 'the Laws' of the University means the provisions of the Act, the Statutes, the Regulations and the Standing Orders.

S. 2 (c)—
Act and
Statute—
Definitions.

S. 1 (i). 'The Act' means the Annamalai University Act, 1928.

S. 2 (g). 'The University' means the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar constituted under the Act.

'Officers', 'Authorities', 'Teachers', 'Professors', 'Readers', 'Lecturers', 'Assistant Lecturers', 'Servants', and 'Registered Graduates', mean respectively Officers, Authorities, Teachers, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers, Servants and Registered Graduates of the University.

'The Gazette' means the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

'Clear days' means that the time is to be reckoned exclusive of both the first and the last days.

'Resolution' means substantive proposition originally moved or finally adopted.

'Motion' means anything moved either by way of substantive proposition or amendment.

All words and expressions used herein and defined in the act shall have the meanings so defined.

S. 16 (1), 18 (6)
and 22 (k)
Act—Statutes
etc., by whom
made.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, Statutes are made by the Senate, Regulations by the Academic Council and Standing Orders by the Syndicate.

(a) Any notice, intimation or information required to be given and any paper, minutes or proceedings required to be sent to any person by the Laws shall, unless otherwise provided, be given or sent by the same being delivered by messenger or sent by post to such of those as reside in Annamalainagar and Chidambaram and posted to the address of those residing outside Annamalainagar and Chidambaram.

(b) Every Officer of the University and every member of a University authority or body appointed under the Laws shall, if required by the Registrar, give an address to which communications may be sent; and the posting of communications to that address shall be sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Laws as to notice or despatch of papers.

3. Where, by any Law, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in the office of the University on a certain day or within a prescribed period, and the office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the day on which the office reopens.

4. The office of the University shall be open daily for the transaction of business between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. except on Sundays, the penultimate Saturday of each month, gazetted holidays and such other holidays as may be notified by the Vice-Chancellor. The Office may be closed for a day or part of a day on particular occasions at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, provided that arrangements are made for the transaction of any urgent business.

CHAPTER II.

THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (1) The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the members of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate shall constitute a body corporate by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar.

Act—S. 27

The University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar.

2. Save as otherwise provided in the Act, the territorial jurisdiction of the University shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from its Convocation Hall which shall be situated in Annamalainagar. Notwithstanding any provision in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall form part of or be recognized by or admitted to the privileges of the University and no such institution within that limit shall similarly form part of or be recognized by or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India.

Act—S. 4

Territorial

Jurisdiction of

the University.

Provided that if the Local Government so order, nothing in this section shall apply to any institution established or maintained by the University for imparting instruction in agriculture or other technological studies.

3. On the commencement of the Act (this section of the Act came into force from the 15th May 1929) the institutions known as the Sri Minakshi College, the Sri Chidambaram Minakshi Tamil College and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College situated at Chidambaram and being maintained by Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall cease to exist as separate entities and shall become part of the University and all rights, powers and privileges of the said institutions and all property movable and immovable thereof shall vest in the University and shall be applied

S. 40

Transfer of the

Colleges (at

Chidambaram)

to the University.

to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

Act—S. 3 4. The purposes and powers of the University shall be the following namely:—

(a) to provide

Purposes and Powers of the University. (1) for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology and

(2) for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who shall have

(i) pursued a course of study in the University and shall have passed the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed or

(ii) carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(c) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University;

(d) to establish and maintain hostels, and, under prescribed conditions, to recognise hostels not so established or maintained, and to withdraw such recognition;

(e) to create such posts as are required for the University and appoint persons thereto;

(f) to provide, in the manner prescribed, lectures and instruction for persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the University, and to grant diplomas to them;

(g) to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed;

(h) to institute and award fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes in the manner prescribed;

(i) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed;

(j) to co-operate with other Universities and Authorities for promoting the purposes of the Act.

(k) to enter into agreements with other bodies or persons for the purpose of promoting the purposes of the Act including the assuming of the management of any institution under them and the taking over of its properties and liabilities; and

(l) to do such other acts and things, whether incidental to the purposes and powers aforesaid or not but not inconsistent therewith, as may be requisite to further the purposes and objects of the Act.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University, or from admission to any degree or course of study, on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, caste or political belief, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose, on any person, any test whatsoever relating to religious or political belief or profession, in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a student or to hold any office or appointment therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where in respect of particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

Act—S. 5
University open
to all Classes
and Creeds.

6. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or for appointment as an officer thereof if at the time of election, nomination or appointment, he

Act—S. 35
Disqualification
for Membership.

(a) is of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper, or

(b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral delinquency.

In case of dispute, or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

7. (1) The Senate may remove any person from membership of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or from any of the offices specified in items (5), (6) and (7) of section 8 of the Act,

(a) If he has been convicted by a court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is an offence involving moral delinquency, or

(b) if he becomes of unsound mind or a deaf-mute or a leper, or

(c) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

(2) The Senate may for the reason specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) withdraw any degree or diploma or any other distinction conferred or granted by the University.

(3) The Senate shall not take any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) except on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate.

8. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7
Residence of
Students.

CHAPTER III.

THE VISITOR.

1. The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

2. The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter, institution or property connected with the University by such person or persons as he may appoint in that behalf. The Visitor shall

Act—S. 28
The Visitor
powers, etc.

in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

3. The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or enquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

4. The Syndicate shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or enquiry. Such reports shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon and shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

5. Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as he may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions. In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Chancellor, he shall have power to appoint some person or body to carry them out and make such order as to the expenses thereof as he deems fit to make.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Act—S. 8
Officers of the
University. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The Chancellor;(2) The Founder;(3) Pro-Chancellor;(4) The Vice-Chancellor;(5) The Registrar;(6) The Deans of Faculties and(7) Such other persons as may be
declared by the Statutes to be
officers of the University. |
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THE CHANCELLOR.

2. The Governor of Fort St. George shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations.

Act—S. 9
The Chancellor. 3. (1) The Chancellor shall be entitled to delegate all or any of his functions to the Pro-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall, under the conditions specified in Section 2 (c) of the Act, appoint the Founder.

(3) The Chancellor may himself carry on or authorise any person to carry on the functions of the Pro-Chancellor in the event of a vacancy in that office.

(4) The Chancellor shall appoint the Vice-Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder.

(5) The Chancellor shall fix the number of members not exceeding six to be elected to the Senate by donors of sums of not less than Rupees ten thousand.

(6) The Chancellor shall nominate eight members to the Senate, at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.

(7) The Chancellor shall nominate two members to the Syndicate.

(8) The Chancellor shall, in the event of the office of Founder being vacant, nominate the four members of the Senate and the two members of the Syndicate whom the Founder would have nominated.

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- (9) The Chancellor shall, in the event of the office of Founder being vacant, appoint a person to the Finance Committee and the Board of Selection to do the duties of the Founder during the continuance of the vacancy.
- S. 23 (2) &
S. 25 (1) (b)
- (10) The Chancellor shall nominate one member to the Board of Selection.
- S. 25 (a)
- (11) The Chancellor may advise the University and give directions to the Senate and the Syndicate after due enquiry by the Visitor.
- S. 28 (3)
- (12) The Chancellor has the power of giving his assent to or withholding his assent from Statutes and of referring Statutes passed and draft Statutes rejected by the Senate back to the Senate for further consideration.
- S. 30 (3)
- (13) The Chancellor shall decide all points of difference between the Finance Committee and the Senate in respect of matters connected with the Financial estimates.
- S. 24 (4) (ii)
- (14) The Chancellor shall decide in all cases of dispute or doubt as to whether a person is eligible or not for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith, or for appointment as an officer in the University and his decision shall be final.
- (15) The Chancellor shall decide in all cases of dispute as to whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University.
- S. 37
- (16) The Chancellor shall exercise all such powers as are conferred upon him by the Laws of the University.
- S. 9 (2)

THE FOUNDER.

4. The Hon'ble Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall be the Founder, and after him his son, Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives of the said two persons, in respect of every vacancy, any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family in the manner prescribed in Section 2 (c) of the Act.

5. The Founder may require the Vice-Chancellor to furnish him with information and all papers or copies thereof relating to any matter concerning the University. The Founder may also request further consideration of the matter by the authorities or officers concerned or place his views thereon before the Chancellor for his consideration, or may do both.

6. (1) The Founder shall recommend to the Chancellor a panel of three persons for the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Founder shall nominate four members to the Senate and two members to the Syndicate.

(3) The Founder shall be a member of the Board of Selection.

THE PRO-CHANCELLOR.

7. The Founder shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University.

8. (1) The Pro-Chancellor shall in the absence of the Chancellor preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations and shall also exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of the Act.

(2) If for any reason the office of the Pro-Chancellor is vacant, the functions of the said office shall be carried on by the Chancellor or by any person authorised by him to do so.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder. He shall, in the absence of special orders by the Chancellor prescribing a shorter period, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the notification of his appointment in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Act—S. 12 (1)
The Vice-Chancellor—
Appointment.

10. The Vice-Chancellor may either be an honorary officer or be paid such honorary or paid salary as may be prescribed.

11. When any vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, shall, as soon as possible, appoint one of its own members to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor and may fix the allowances not exceeding Rs. 300 payable to such member during the continuance of the vacancy.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. He shall *ex-officio* be a member and the Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate.

(2) He shall be entitled to be present at and to address at any meeting of any authority or body of the University or its committee but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body or committee concerned.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall in the manner prescribed convene meetings of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

(4) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be taken he may take such action and shall immediately thereafter report his action to the authority or officer which or who would have ordinarily dealt with the matter and such authority or officer may confirm, alter or quash such action.

S. 23 (3) (5) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a
S. 25 (1) (c) member of the Finance Committee and
of the Board of Selection.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and other servants of the University, and shall have power to grant leave to them in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

(7) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, regulate the admission of students and be responsible for the discipline of the University.

(8) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the sole power of suspending or dismissing any student, for any offence, or misconduct subject to the right of appeal to the Chancellor.

(9) The Vice-Chancellor shall also have the power subject to the provisions in the laws to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student of the University or by any candidate for Matriculation or any University Examination or for a degree, diploma, licence, title or mark of honour and to punish such misconduct by exclusion from any University Examination, or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period; or by cancelling any University examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person.

(10) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

13. The salary of the Vice-Chancellor shall be not more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem and shall be fixed by the Chancellor at the time of the appointment.

14. The Vice-Chancellor when travelling on University business shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale laid down in the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules as payable to first grade officers.

15. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to one month's leave on full pay for every eleven months of duty.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled in case of illness or of urgent private affairs to leave without allowances for a period not exceeding three months during his three years' tenure of office.

THE REGISTRAR.

16. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Board of Selection.

17. The tenure of the office of the Registrar shall be limited to five years in the first instance, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-appointment. During the first period of five years, the Registrar may be appointed on probation for one or two years.

18. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to suspend or dismiss the Registrar at any time for sufficient cause.

19. The Syndicate may dispense with the services of the Registrar after giving him six months' notice. In case the Registrar should wish to resign his office, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

20. The Registrar shall not continue to hold office after the completion of twenty-five years of service or the attainment of fifty-five years of age, whichever be earlier event; provided that nothing in this statute shall prevent the appointment in vacancies of not more than one year's duration of persons over fifty-five years of age or of retired public servants.

Statute.
Limit of Service.

21. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

Statute.
Salary of the
Registrar.

22. When a Provident Fund is instituted, the Registrar shall become a subscriber thereto.

Statute.
Provident Fund
Subscriber.

23. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed by the Syndicate from time to time.

Statute.
Leave.

24. The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Conditions of
Service.

25. The Registrar shall carry on his duties under the direction, control and supervision of the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Duties of the
Registrar.

26. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—
(a) to be the custodian of the records, common seal, and other property of the University;

(b) to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Academic Council, Syndicate and any Committees appointed by these authorities, and to keep minutes thereof;

(c) to conduct the official correspondence of the University, to sign agreements on behalf of the University and to enter into contract with any person or firm on behalf of the University for the supply of articles and for any services;

(d) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Academic Council, Syndicate, Faculties, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the authorities or bodies of the University;

(e) to perform such other work prescribed in the Laws and as may be from time to time assigned or entrusted to him by the Syndicate or by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute. Ineligible for Membership of any Authority.	27. The Registrar shall not be eligible for nomination or election as a member of any of the University authorities.
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28. The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose and with the previous approval of the Vice-Chancellor, fix a convenient hour when any member of the Senate, of the Academic Council, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, the Academic Council, the Syndicate, or the Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.	Statute. Access to University Records.
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Deans of Faculties.

29. The Dean of each Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of the Departments comprised within the Faculty.	Act—S. 19 (2) Election.
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30. The Dean shall hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-election. During the temporary absence of a Dean for periods not exceeding three months or in the interval between the vacating of office by a Dean and the election of his successor, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint a head of a department of study included in the Faculty to act as Dean of the Faculty.	Statute. Period of Office.
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31. (1) The Dean shall be the Chairman of the Faculty and shall prepare the business for and record the minutes of its meetings.	Statute. Powers and Duties.
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(2) The Dean shall prepare and issue the lecture lists of the University in the departments comprised within his Faculty and shall be responsible for the conduct of the teaching therein.

(3) The Dean shall be responsible for the due observance of the Laws relating to the Faculty and the courses of study therein.

(4) The Dean shall advise the candidates for admission and the students of the Faculty before admission and at all times with reference to their courses of study.

32. At the end of every academic year the Dean shall submit a report on the work of the Faculty during the year to the Vice-Chancellor who may communicate it either in whole or in part to the Academic Council for such action as the Council may think fit to take.

CHAPTER V.

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:—

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| Act—S. 14
Authorities of
the University. | (1) The Senate;
(2) The Academic Council;
(3) The Faculties;
(4) The Boards of Studies;
(5) The Syndicate;
(6) The Finance Committee (for a period of 10 years from the 15th May, 1929);
(7) The Board of Selection;
(8) Such other bodies as may be declared by statutes to be authorities of the University. |
|--|---|

2. (1) Save as otherwise provided, the authorities and other bodies connected with the University shall be reconstituted every three years, and a member of every such authority or body shall except in case of *ex-officio* or life members hold office as member

thereof from the date of his election or nomination thereto up to the date of the next reconstitution.

(2) Any vacancy in the said membership occurring before the said reconstitution shall be filled up as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person so appointed or elected shall be a member of such authority or body only for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he has filled would have been a member.

(3) Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall, if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be, for a period of more than three months or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.

3. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the University or of the said authority or body or of the existence of any vacancy in the said authority or body, or of the invalidity of any election connected therewith, or of the disqualification of any member thereof at the time of or subsequent to his election or nomination thereto.

Act—S. 34
Validity of
proceedings of
the University
bodies.

4. If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

5. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit; such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned;

Act—S. 38
Constitution of
Committees.

Provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of that committee.

CHAPTER VI.

LEGISLATION.

Act—S. 29.
Statutes
Matters
comprising.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following, namely:—

(a) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;

(b) the establishment and maintenance of hostels by the University;

(c) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University;

(d) the powers of the officers of the University and in case of officers other than the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor their duties;

(e) the conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar;

(f) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees;

(g) the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and other distinctions;

(h) the institution and award of fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes;

(i) the classification, emoluments and mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;

(j) the institution of a provident fund for the benefit of the officers of the University, (other than the Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor), its teachers, clerical staff and servants;

(k) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;

(l) all matters which under the Act may be prescribed by the statutes; and

(m) all other matters and things save those in respect of which regulations can be made, which are within the purposes of this Act, whether incidental to those specified above or not.

2. (1) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of any statute either of its own motion or on the submission thereof by the Syndicate.

(2) If the proposed statute would affect any officer or authority of the University:—

(a) where the Senate acts on its own motion, the opinion of the Syndicate and of the officer or authority affected shall be taken into consideration by the Senate before the statute is passed; and

(b) where the Senate acts on the submission of a draft thereto by the Syndicate, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the draft unless the Syndicate has given an opportunity to the officer or authority affected to express his or its opinion thereon and places such opinion if any, before the Senate for its consideration.

(3) When any statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft proposed by the Syndicate has been rejected, the statute or the draft as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Chancellor together with the opinions, if any, referred to in sub-section (2) and the Chancellor may refer the statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(4) A statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, the Regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the admission of students to and the levy of fees therefor by the University;

(b) the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions of residence of the persons referred to in section 7 of the Act and the levy of fees for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels maintained by the University;

(d) the number and qualifications of professors, readers, lecturers, and other teachers in the University;

(e) the fees to be charged of courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(f) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognised as qualified to give instruction in colleges, hostels and lodgings not maintained by the University;

(g) the appointment and duties of examiners and their emoluments;

(h) the conduct of examinations;

(i) all other matters which by this Act or by the statutes may be provided by the regulations; and

(j) all matters incidental to those specified in clauses (a) to (i).

4. Regulations may be made by the Academic Council on its own motion or on the submission of a draft to it by the Syndicate provided that in the former case before a regulation is passed the opinion of the Syndicate thereon shall be obtained and taken into consideration by the Academic Council.

Act—S. 32.
Regulations
how made.

All regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may appoint in that behalf; but every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting or at any other meeting to which it may adjourn the consideration thereof. The Senate shall have power,

by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such regulation.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Syndicate shall have power to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed.

Act—S. 22 (k)
Standing Orders.

Statute.

Standing Orders
matters com-
prising.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act, Statutes and Regulations, standing orders may provide *inter alia* for,

- (a) the conduct of the meetings of the Syndicate;
- (b) the transaction of business of committees appointed by the Syndicate;
- (c) the payment of travelling and halting allowances to members of the University authorities, officers, (other than the Chancellor, the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor) and teachers and servants, clerical and menial staff of the University;
- (d) the conduct of business in the University Office;
- (e) the maintenance of the accounts of the University and the preparation of budget estimate and the annual accounts of the University.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTIONS TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(a) *General Rules relating to all Elections.*

1. (i) Except as otherwise provided in the Laws, the Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for the conduct of all elections and shall have power to fix the date of elections. Unless specifically provided otherwise and subject to Section 37 of the Act, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor on any question relating to such elections shall be final.

Statute.

Vice-Chancellor
responsible for
all Elections.

(ii) If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the Vice-Chancellor shall refer the question to the Chancellor with a report expressing his own view on the question. The decision of the Chancellor on such reference shall be final.

S. 37.
Act and Statute.
References to
Chancellor about
dispute in
Elections, Etc.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold or cause to be held elections in anticipation of vacancies that are about to occur owing to efflux of time.

Statute.
Elections in
anticipation of
vacancies.

3. No election to an authority of the University shall be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the number of persons entitled to vote at such election, or in the case of a postal vote on account of the loss in the post of any notice or voting paper.

Statute.
Election not
invalid by
reason of
vacancies in
Electorate.

4. The results of all elections shall be published in the gazette and shall have effect from the date fixed in such notification.

Statute.
Results to be
published in
the Gazette.

(b) *Elections conducted by the University.*

(a) ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(i) *Register of Graduates.*

5. During the ten years ending with the 15th May 1939, the Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate of the description given below shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained:—

S.15-cl. iii—(1)
Act and Statute.
Registered
Graduates for
ten years.

- (1) the graduates of the University,
- (2) the graduates of the University of Madras from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, and
- (3) the graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the University of Madras, other than those from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, residing

in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and in the State of Pudukottai; provided that no graduate coming under class (3) shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Register unless he has resided in any of the twelve districts specified above or in the State of Pudukottai for not less than 240 days in each year for the three years preceding the date of registration and provided further that his name shall be retained in the list at the annual revision only on the same condition as to residence being fulfilled at each annual revision.

6. The Register of Graduates shall be revised and corrected once every year, namely, on the first day of October; no new name shall be added to the register except on the first of October of each year.

7. Any graduate, whose name is on the Register, shall be entitled to inspect it during office hours on application to the Registrar and shall be entitled on payment of rupees two to have a copy of it sent to him.

(ii) *Register of donors of sums of not less than Rupees ten thousand to and for all or any of the purposes of the University.*

8. The Syndicate shall maintain a register showing the names and addresses of all donors of a sum of not less than Rupees ten thousand to or for the purposes of the University.

Every person whose name is entered in the said list shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate under Section 15, Class III (4) of the Act.

9. When the donors of the sum specified above are more persons than one who constitute a joint family or a partnership firm, or a company, or a corporation, the Registrar shall under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, call upon such donors to elect, within a time to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, one of their members to represent and to act

for them in voting at the election. If such donors fail to elect and notify the name and address of the person so elected by them, within the time specified in the notice or within such further period of time as may be allowed by the Vice-Chancellor, or are unable to agree as to the person who should represent them for the purpose of voting at the election, the Registrar, shall lay the matter for orders before the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall nominate any one of their number to represent them at the election for the purpose of voting. The orders of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final. The name of the person so elected or nominated to represent such donors shall be entered in the column for remarks against the names of such donors for purposes of serving all notices connected with election. The person so noted as the representative of such donors shall be deemed to be the person entitled to act as one of the electors.

10. Where the donor is a minor, or a person suffering from disability, or a Ward of the Court, Statute. the legal guardian of such person shall be entitled to act for him at any election as a voter so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court. Where the same person is not the guardian of the person and the property of a minor, the guardian of the property shall be deemed to be guardian within the meaning of this rule.

11. In the case of persons holding office as members of the teaching staffs of colleges or Statute. educational institutions, the persons for Definition of Teaching Staff. the time being performing the duties of such office shall during the continuance of the performance of such duties, have all the rights and powers vested in the persons holding such office by the Act or by these laws.

(b) GENERAL RULES.

12. The Registrar of the University shall be the Returning Officer for all elections conducted by the University and shall, Statute. Returning Officer —Registrar. subject to the provisions in the laws, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections.

13. In the case of all elections in which voting papers are issued by the University the names of the candidates shall be placed in the alphabetical order.

Statute. !
Voting Paper.

14. The voting papers, together with the declaration papers, if any, of all the elections shall be preserved in the University office till the time of the next triennial election.

Statute.
Preservation of
Voting papers.

15. (1) If an elector is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the officers or other persons empowered to attest his declaration; and such officer or other person shall on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

Statute.
Recording of
votes of
Electors
physically
incapacitated.

(2) The following officers or other persons are empowered to attest votes of incapacitated electors:—

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure),

Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs,
District Registrars,

Sub-Registrars,

District Educational Officers,

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and

Members of the Senate or of the Academic Council.

16. An elector who has not received his voting and other connected papers sent by post or whose papers, before their despatch back to the Registrar have been inadvertently spoilt in such manner that they cannot be conveniently used or who has lost his papers may, on his transmitting to the

Statute.
Procedure where
voting papers are
spoilt or lost.

Registrar a declaration to that effect signed by himself, require the Registrar to send him new papers in place of those not received, spoilt or lost; and, if the papers have been spoilt, the spoilt papers shall be returned to the Registrar who shall cancel them on receipt. In every case when new papers are issued, a mark shall be placed against the number of the elector's name in the register (electoral roll) to denote that new papers have been issued in place of those not received, spoilt or lost.

17. No person shall be present at the scrutiny and counting of votes except the Registrar, Statute. such persons as he may appoint to assist Persons who may be present at Scrutiny of Votes. him, the candidates and not more than two representatives of each candidate appointed in writing by him.

(c) PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS.

18. If any vacancy occurs or is about to occur by efflux of time, among the members of Statute. any University authority which has to Notification of the vacancy. be filled up by an election conducted by the University, the Registrar, under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the Gazette.

19. Each elector shall be at liberty to nominate a qualified person to fill the vacancy. Statute. Every nomination shall be made by an Nomination. elector in writing and shall be seconded in writing by another elector. Every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve on the authority, if elected, and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notification in the Gazette.

20. If the number of nominees does Statute. not exceed the number of vacancies to Declaration of result after nomination. be filled, the Registrar shall declare such nominees to be elected.

21. If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled the Registrar shall arrange to conduct elections as detailed below:—

(i) ELECTIONS WITHOUT PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

22. If the election is not governed by the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, the procedure prescribed in statutes 23 to 25 *infra* inclusive shall be followed.

Note.—The elections to which these statutes (23 to 25) apply are the following:—

(a) Election of not more than six members to the Senate by donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees,

(b) Election of ten members to the Academic Council by the teachers of the University other than Professors and Readers,

(c) Election of five members to the Academic Council by the Senate,

(d) Election of three members to the Syndicate by the Senate,

(e) Election of one member to the Syndicate by the Academic Council,

(f) Election of one member to the Finance Committee by the Senate.

(g) Election of one member to the Board of Selection by the Syndicate,

(h) Election of one member to the Board of Selection by the Senate.

Issue of voting papers and election.

23. The Registrar shall forward to each elector a declaration paper, a voting paper which shall bear on it, the Registrar's initials and the date of posting, a voting paper cover and an envelope addressed to the Registrar, together with a letter of intimation stating the number of vacancies, the day and hours fixed for the poll

and the day and hour fixed for the scrutiny and counting of votes. The date fixed for the poll shall be not less than ten days from the date of the posting of the voting papers.

24. The elector shall after filling up the declaration, paper and the voting paper in accordance with the directions given in the letter of intimation, enclose the voting paper in the voting paper cover and stick it and enclose the cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to the Registrar and return the envelope by Registered Post so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and the hour fixed for the poll;

provided that, at his option, the elector may either in person or by an agent, deposit the envelope addressed to the Registrar in the ballot box on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

25. On the day and at the time appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes, the Registrar shall arrange and count the envelopes received except those which have not either been sent by Registered Post so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and the latest hour fixed for the poll or deposited in the ballot box provided on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

They shall then be opened and the declaration papers and the voting paper covers examined. The voting paper covers other than those rejected under this statute shall then be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together. The voting papers shall then be scrutinised and the valid votes counted.

A voting paper cover shall be rejected if

- i. the envelope contains no declaration paper outside the voting paper cover; or
- ii. the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar; or
- iii. the declaration or attestation is not in accordance with the rules; or

-
- iv. the voting paper is placed outside the voting paper cover; or
 - v. more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

A voting paper shall be invalid if—

- (a) it does not bear the Registrar's initials, or
- (b) the number of votes recorded thereon exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, or
- (c) no vote is recorded thereon, or
- (d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or
- (e) it is void for uncertainty.

The nominee or the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared to be duly elected. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more nominees, the final election of the nominee or nominees to fill the vacancy or vacancies shall be made by the Registrar from among the nominees receiving such equality of votes by drawing lots in such manner as he may determine.

(ii) ELECTIONS WITH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

26. Where the election is governed by the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, the procedure prescribed in statutes 27 to 58 *infra* inclusive shall be followed.

Note:—The elections to which these statutes (27 to 58) apply are the following:—

1. Election of twelve members of the Senate by the Graduates registered under Section 15, Class III (1) of the Act,

2. Election of four members of the Senate by the Academic Council.

27. In these statutes:—

Statute. (1) “ continuing candidates ” means
Definition of candidates not elected or not excluded
terms. from the poll at any given time;

(2) “ exhausted papers ” means voting papers on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate; provided that a paper shall also be deemed to be exhausted in any case in which

(a) the names of two or more candidates whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference, or

(b) the name of the candidate next in order of preference whether continuing or not, is marked—

(i) by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the voting paper, or

(ii) by two or more figures;

(3) “ first preference ” means the figure 1 set opposite the name of any candidate; “ second preference ” similarly means the figure 2, “ third preference ” the figure 3, and so on;

(4) “ original votes ” in regard to any candidates means the votes derived from voting papers on which a first preference is recorded for such candidates;

(5) “ surplus ” means the number by which the value of the votes of any candidate, original and transferred, exceeds the quota as defined in Statute;

(6) “ transferred votes ” in regard to any candidate means votes or value or part of the value is credited to such candidate and which are derived from voting papers on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for such candidate;

(7) “ unexhausted papers ” means voting papers on which a further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate.

Notification and issue of voting papers.

28. The Registrar shall announce, by notification in the Gazette, the number of vacancies and the names of the persons nominated for election, the day appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the poll, the hours between which votes may be recorded, the day and hour when the scrutiny and counting of votes will begin. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

29. Not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the poll, the Registrar shall issue through the post a declaration paper and a voting paper to each elector to the address entered against his name in the list of registered graduates or, if the elector has since the publication of the list changed his address and intimated the fact in writing to the Registrar, to the address so given.

30. The declaration paper shall be in Form I and the voting paper in Form II. The declaration paper shall bear on it a serial number corresponding to the number which a voter bears on the electoral roll. To each voter shall be issued the declaration paper and the voting paper.

31. Before the declaration papers and voting papers are issued, the Registrar shall—

(a) have the name of each elector entered on a declaration paper,

(b) initial the voting paper on the back, and

(c) satisfy himself that a declaration paper and a voting paper so initialled are being issued to each elector.

32. With the declaration paper and the voting paper the Registrar shall send (i) a cover addressed to himself in Form III bearing on its face the serial number of the voter (ii) an

envelope marked "voting paper" and (iii) a letter of intimation in Form IV.

33. Each elector on receipt of the papers shall, if he desires to vote in the election, sign the declaration in the declaration paper and record his vote on the voting paper.

Voting.

34. All members shall be entitled to vote. No vote shall be given by proxy. Each member shall have one vote only.

35. A member in giving his vote—

(a) must place on his voting paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes;

(b) may in addition place on his voting paper the figure 2 or the figures 2 and 3, or 2, 3 and 4 and so on, in the squares opposite the names of other candidates in the order of his preference.

36. A voting paper shall be invalid—

(a) upon which a member signs his name or writes any word, or makes any mark by which it becomes recognizable; or

(b) which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or

(c) on which the figure 1 is not marked; or

(d) on which the figure 1 is set opposite the names of more than one candidate; or

(e) on which the figure 1 and some other figure is set opposite the name of the same candidate; or

(f) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

37. The elector shall after recording his vote enclose the voting paper in the envelope and stick it up and enclose the envelope and the declaration paper in the cover addressed to the Registrar and send the cover by Registered Post to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and the latest hour fixed for the poll. Covers received after such day and hour and covers not sent by Registered Post shall be rejected. No cover may contain more than one declaration paper and one voting paper;

Provided that at his option, the elector may, either in person or by an agent, deposit the cover addressed to the Registrar in a ballot box at the University Office on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

Counting of Votes.

38. On the day and at the hour appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes the covers received from the voters by the Registrar, except those rejected under Law 37 shall first be arranged serially according to the numbers entered on them and counted. They shall then be opened by the Registrar or in his presence and the declaration papers and envelopes taken out therefrom. If the inner envelope is not accompanied by the declaration paper, it shall not be opened but shall be endorsed "rejected" and placed in a separate bundle. The Registrar shall then examine or cause to be examined whether the declaration papers are the ones sent out by him and whether the declarations and attestations if any, are *prima facie* regular. If the Registrar is satisfied on these points, he shall file the declaration papers and place the envelopes in a separate heap. If, in any case, the Registrar is not satisfied that the declaration paper is the one sent by him or if he considers that the declaration or attestation is not in order, he shall endorse the word "rejected" on the back of the declaration paper and place it with the connected envelope in a separate bundle.

39. The envelopes other than those rejected shall then be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together by the Registrar or in his presence,

40. The Registrar shall then examine the voting papers and reject all papers which are invalid under statute 36. On every paper so rejected the Registrar shall endorse the word 'invalid' and such papers shall be kept in a separate bundle.

41. The Registrar after rejecting the invalid voting papers, if any, shall divide the remaining papers into parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate. He shall then count the number of papers in each parcel.

42. In carrying out the statutes hereinafter contained, the Registrar shall:

- (i) disregard all fractions;
- (ii) ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

43. For the purpose of facilitating the processes prescribed by the statutes hereinafter contained each valid voting paper shall be deemed to be of the value of one hundred.

44. The Registrar shall add together the values of the papers in all the parcels and divide the total by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled, and the result increased by one shall be the number sufficient to secure the return of a candidate (hereinafter called the quota).

45. If at any time a number of candidates equal to the number of persons to be elected has obtained the quota, such candidates shall be treated as elected, and no further steps shall be taken.

46. Any candidate, the value of whose parcel, on the first preferences being counted, is equal to or greater than the quota, shall be deemed elected.

47. (1) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is equal to the quota, the papers shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(2) If the value of the papers in any such parcel is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred

to the continuing candidates indicated on the voting papers as next in the order of the voter's preference, in the manner prescribed in the following statute.

48. (a) If and whenever as the result of any operation prescribed by these statutes a candidate has a surplus, that surplus shall be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this statute.

(b) If more than one candidate has a surplus, the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude; provided that every surplus arising on the first count of votes shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count, and so on.

(c) When two or more surpluses are equal, the Registrar shall decide, as hereinafter provided in Statute 53, which shall first be dealt with.

(d) (i) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from original votes only, the Registrar shall examine all the papers in the parcel belonging to the candidate whose surplus is to be transferred, and divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon. He shall also make a separate sub-paragraph of the exhausted papers.

(ii) He shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-paragraph and of all the unexhausted papers.

(iii) If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, he shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.

(iv) If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, he shall transfer the sub-paragraph of unexhausted papers and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.

(e) If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes,

the Registrar shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-
parcel last transferred to the candidate, and divide the
unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the
next preference recorded thereon. He shall thereupon
deal with the sub-parcels in the same manner as is
provided in the case of the sub-parcels referred in
clause (d).

(f) The papers transferred to each candidate shall
be added in the form of a sub-parcel to the papers already
belonging to such candidate.

(g) All papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of an
elected candidate not transferred under this statute shall
be set aside as finally dealt with.

49. (1) If after all the surpluses have been trans-
ferred, as hereinbefore directed, less than the number
of candidates required has been elected, the Registrar
shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the
poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among
the continuing candidates according to the next prefer-
ences recorded thereon. Any exhausted paper shall be
set aside as finally dealt with.

(2) The papers containing original votes of an
excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer
value of each paper being one hundred.

(3) The papers containing transferred votes of an
excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order
of the transfers in which and at the value of which he
obtained them.

(4) Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be
a separate transfer.

(5) The process directed by this statute shall be
repeated on the successive exclusions one after another
of the candidates lowest on the poll until the last vacancy
is filled either by the election of a candidate with the
quota or as hereinafter provided.

50. If as a result of a transfer of paper under these
statutes the value of the votes obtained by a candidate is

equal to or greater than the quota, the transfer then proceeding shall be completed but no further papers shall be transferred to him.

51. (1) If after the completion of any transfer under these statutes the value of the votes of any candidate shall be equal to or greater than the quota, he shall be deemed elected.

(2) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be equal to the quota the whole of the papers on which such votes are recorded shall be set aside as finally dealt with.

(3) If the value of the votes of any such candidate shall be greater than the quota his surplus shall thereupon be distributed in the manner hereinbefore provided, before the exclusion of any other candidate.

52. (1) When the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be deemed elected.

(2) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and the value of the votes of some one continuing candidate exceeds the total value of all the votes of the other continuing candidates, together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be deemed elected.

(3) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and there are only two continuing candidates and those two candidates have each the same value of votes and no surplus remains capable of transfer one candidate shall be excluded under the next succeeding statute, and the other deemed elected.

53. If when there is more than one surplus to distribute, two or more surpluses are equal, or if at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate, and the candidate for whom

fewest original votes are recorded shall have his surplus first distributed, or shall be first excluded, as the case may be. If the values of their original votes are equal, the Registrar shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus distributed or be excluded.

54. Any candidate or his agent may at any time during the counting of the votes, either before the commencement or after the completion of any transfer of votes (whether surplus or otherwise), request the Registrar to re-examine and recount the papers of all or any candidate (not being papers set aside at any previous transfer as finally dealt with) and the Registrar shall forthwith re-examine and recount the same accordingly. The Registrar may also at his discretion recount votes either once or more often in any case in which he is not satisfied as to the accuracy of any previous count, provided that nothing herein shall make it obligatory on the Registrar to recount the same votes more than once.

Statute.
Recounting of
Voting Papers.

55. The Registrar shall then declare the names of the candidates who have been duly elected.

Statute.
Declaration of
Results.

56. The Registrar shall prepare a form showing:—

Election Return.

- (1) the number of electors who voted,
- (2) the number of voting papers rejected,
 - (a) as being received too late,
 - (b) for being sent by ordinary post or in other than the prescribed ways,
 - (c) for irregularities connected with the declaration,
 - (d) as invalid.

FORM I.

57.

DECLARATION PAPER.

*Election to the Senate.*by the Registered Graduates.
Academic Council.

Serial No.

Elector's name and number on the register.

ELECTOR'S DECLARATION.

[name in full and designation]

declare that I am a Registered Graduate
Member of the Academic Council.and have signed no other voting paper at this election
for this constituency.*Signature*

Address

Date

Station

FORM II.

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

Annamalai University Act, 1928.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

Election by *Registered Graduates.*
Members of the Academic Council.

Mark order of preference in squares below.	Names of Candidates.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE VOTER.

Vote by placing the figure 1 in the space opposite the name of the candidate for whom you vote. You may also place the figure 2 in the space opposite the name of the candidate who is your second choice, and the figure 3 in the space opposite the name of the candidate who is your third choice; and so on. Crosses or other marks must not be used.

A voting paper is invalid on which:—

(a) a member signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognizable;

(b) or which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or

-
- (c) the figure 1 is not marked; or
- (d) the figure 1 is set opposite the names of more than one candidate; or
- (e) the figure 1 and some other figure are set opposite the name of the same candidate; or
- (f) which is unmarked or void for uncertainty.

Declaration papers need not be attested, but in case of an elector who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following officers or other persons;

Magistrate (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers; Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and Members of the Senate, or of the Academic Council shall on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

After marking the voting paper, the elector will, in accordance with the instructions given in the letter of intimation sent herewith, return the voting paper to the Registrar, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, *by registered post* so as to reach him not later than p.m. on or may in person or by messenger deposit the same in the ballot box provided for the purpose at the Senate House between the hours a.m. and p.m. on the same day.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Registrar, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

University Office,
Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

Dated

Registrar.

FORM III.

Form of Face of Cover.

Election to the Senate by the *Registered Graduates.*
Academic Council.

To

The Registrar,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

No.....

FORM IV.

FORM OF LETTER OF INTIMATION.

Election to the Senate by the *Registered Graduates.*
Academic Council.

Sir,

The persons whose names are printed on the voting paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for the Senate. Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:—

(a) sign the declaration paper;

(b) mark your vote in the column provided for the purpose in the voting paper as directed;

(c) enclose the ballot paper in the smaller envelope and stick it up; and

(d) put the smaller envelope and the declaration paper in the cover addressed to me and return it to me by registered post so as to reach me not later than $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$

on the
day of 19 , or deposit the cover addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purpose at the Senate House between.... and....on the same day.

Voting papers will be rejected:—

(1) if they arrive after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll,

(2) if they are not either sent by registered post or deposited in the ballot box at the Senate House on the date fixed,

(3) if the outer cover does not contain the declaration paper,

(4) if the declaration paper is put in the small envelope with the voting paper,

(5) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar,

(6) if the declaration or attestation is not in order,

(7) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

Registrar.

All elections other than the Elections to the Senate by Registered Graduates and by the Academic Council.

LETTER OF INTIMATION.

Sir|Madam,

1. The persons whose names are printed on the ballot paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for election to the Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:—

(a) fill up and sign the declaration paper;

(b) mark your vote, in the column provided for the purpose on the voting paper, as directed on the voting paper;

(c) enclose the voting paper in the smaller cover and stick it up; and

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-
- (d) put the smaller cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to me and return the same to me *either* by registered post, so as to reach me not later thanp.m. on....the....day of19.., *or* deposit, *or* cause to be deposited the envelope addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purpose.....betweena.m. andp.m. and on the same day.

2. Voting papers will be rejected:—

(1) If the envelope enclosing the ballot paper cover and the declaration paper is not either (i) sent by *registered post* and received not later than the hour fixed for the closing of the poll *or* (ii) deposited in the ballot box on the date and between the hours fixed;

(2) if the outer envelope contains no declaration paper outside the smaller cover;

(3) if the ballot paper is not enclosed in the smaller cover;

(4) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Registrar to the voter;

(5) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope;

(6) if the declaration or attestation is not in order;

(7) if the voting paper is invalid.

3. A voting paper will be invalid—

(a) which does not bear the Registrar's initials; or

(b) on which a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognisable; or

(c) on which no vote is recorded; or

(d) on which more votes are recorded than the number of vacancies to be filled; or

(e) if it is void for uncertainty.

4. Declaration papers need not be attested, but in the case of a voter who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following persons:

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools; Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, Principals of Colleges, Headmasters of recognised High Schools; Members of the Senate or the Academic Council; and Holders of titles conferred by the Government.

Such person shall, on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested, by the voter to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the voter.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Registrar, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

The scrutiny and counting of votes will begin on....

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Registrar.

58. An illustrative election conducted on this system is printed as an Appendix A.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY BODIES OTHER THAN
THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (i) Save as otherwise provided in the laws and subject to the provision in Section 37 of the Act, the Officers specified in column 2 of the statement subjoined to statute 2 below shall, subject to the provisions of the statutes hereunder, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections.

(ii) If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the Officer concerned shall report the matter to the Vice-Chancellor who shall refer it to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

2. The Constituencies mentioned below shall be entitled to elect the number of members noted against them to the Senate of the Annamalai University, under Section 15, Clause (7 to 16) of the Annamalai University Act of 1928. The Officer or other person authorised by him mentioned against each constituency in column 3 of the following table, shall be the Returning Officer for that constituency and he shall, subject to the provisions in the laws, do all things necessary for the conduct of elections in accordance with the Laws hereinafter prescribed.

Name of the Constituency.	No. of persons to be elected.	Official to hold the election Returning Officer.
1. The District Board of South Arcot.	One.	The Collector of South Arcot or any other Gazetted Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector empowered by the Collector in this behalf.
2. The Councillors of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram.	One.	do.

VIII] ELECTIONS CONDUCTED BY BODIES OTHER THAN THE UNIVERSITY. 101

Name of the Constituency.	No. of persons to be elected.	Official to hold the election: Returning Officer.
3. The Councillors of the Municipal Councils of South Arcot District other than those of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.	One.	do.
4. The Sri Nandanar Kalvi Kazhagam, Chidambaram.	One.	The President or, if authorised by him, the Secretary.
5. The Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	One.	do.
6. The Madura Tamil Sangam. Madura.	One.	do.
7. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce.	One.	do.
8. The Madras Chamber of Commerce.	One.	do.
9. The Madras Land-holders' Association.	One.	do.
10. The Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangam.	One.	do.
11. The Members of the Teaching Staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi and of the Rameswaram Devasthanam Patasala, Madura.	One.	The Principal of either of the institutions in rotation from one General election to the next.
12. *The Madras Legislative Council.	Two.	The President or, if authorised by him, the Secretary.
13. *The Madras Legislative Assembly.	Three.	The Speaker, or if authorised by him, the Secretary.

*The election of members by constituencies 12 and 13 shall be in accordance with such rules for elections as may be in force for the time being at the Legislative Council and Assembly.

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3. The members of these bodies at the time of the elections shall constitute the voters at the respective elections mentioned above and the respective Returning Officers shall maintain correct and up-to-date rolls of such electors, containing their last known address.

4. No election to the Senate conducted under these rules shall be invalid by reason of any vacancy among the number of persons entitled to vote at such election, or in the case of a postal vote on account of the loss in the post of any notice or voting paper.

5. In all elections the system of postal voting with the option to deposit the envelopes in a ballot box on the day of the poll, shall be adopted.

6. The results of all elections shall be published by the Registrar in the Gazette and shall have effect from the date fixed in such notification.

7. Objections to elections shall be made in writing and shall be forwarded to the Returning Officer so as to reach him not later than 7 clear days after the declaration of the result of the election.

8. All papers relating to the elections shall be preserved in the office of the Returning Officer for a period of 3 months after the date of the elections or if any question arises as to the election, until it is disposed of.

9. On receipt of a request from the Registrar of the Annamalai University to arrange for the election of a member or members to the Senate, the Returning Officer of the constituency so requested shall issue a notification stating the nature of the election, the last date for presentation of nomination papers and the time and place for the scrutiny of nominations.

10. Each elector shall be at liberty to nominate a qualified person on the electoral roll to fill the vacancy. Every nomination shall be made by an elector in writing and shall be seconded in writing by another and every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve on the Senate,

if elected, and must reach the Returning Officer not later than 10 days after the publication of the notification.

11. All nomination papers shall be scrutinised by the Returning Officer on the date and hour and at the place appointed and notified, and the names of the candidates whose nomination papers have been declared valid shall be published on the same day by affixing a copy thereof on the Notice Board at the Office of the Returning Officer.

12. A candidate who has been duly nominated may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing signed by him and delivered in person to the Returning Officer or sent to him by post so as to reach him not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day succeeding the date appointed for the scrutiny of nominations. A candidate who has so withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

13. If only one person is nominated, the Returning Officer shall declare such nominee to be elected.

14. If more persons than one are nominated, the Returning Officer shall forward to each elector through the post (i) a numbered declaration paper, (to declare that the voter is a member of the constituency concerned and has signed no other voting paper at that election for that constituency), (ii) a voting paper on which the names of the candidates duly nominated shall be arranged in alphabetical order and which shall bear on it directions to the voter, the initials of the Returning Officer and the date of posting, (iii) a voting paper cover and an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer, and (iv) a letter of intimation stating the number of vacancies, the date and hours fixed for the poll and the day and hour fixed for the scrutiny and counting of votes. The papers shall be forwarded to the address entered against the name of the elector in the electoral roll or, if the elector has since the preparation of the roll changed his address and intimated the fact in writing to the Returning Officer not later than 14 days before the date fixed for the despatch of the voting papers, to the address so given.

The date fixed for the poll shall not be less than 7 days from the date of the posting of the voting papers or 7 days before the date within which the result of the election is to be communicated to the Registrar.

15. The elector shall, after filling up the declaration paper and the voting paper in accordance with the directions given in the letter of intimation, enclose the voting paper in the voting paper cover and stick it and enclose this cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to the Returning Officer and send the envelope by registered post so as to reach the Returning Officer not later than the day and the latest hour fixed for the poll, or, at his option, either in person or by an agent, deposit the envelope addressed to the Returning Officer in the ballot box provided for the purpose on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll.

16. (1) If an elector is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the officers or other persons empowered to attest his declaration; and such officer or other person shall, on the declaration paper certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested by the elector to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the elector.

(2) The following officers or other persons empowered to attest votes of incapacitated electors:—

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure),

Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs,

District Registrars,

Sub-Registrars,

District Educational Officers, Inspectresses of Girls' Schools,

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools,

Members of the Senate or of the Academic Council,

Holders of titles conferred by the Government,

17. An elector who has not received his voting and other connected papers sent by post or whose papers, before their despatch back to the Returning Officer, have been inadvertently spoilt in such manner that they cannot be conveniently used, or who has lost his papers, may, on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself require the Returning Officer to send him new papers in place of those not received, spoilt or lost, and, if the papers have been spoilt the spoilt papers shall be returned to the Returning Officer who shall cancel them on receipt. In every case when new papers are issued, a mark shall be placed against the number of the elector's name in the register (electoral roll) to denote that new papers have been issued in place of those not received, spoilt or lost.

18. On the day and at the hour appointed for the scrutiny and counting of votes, the envelopes received from the electors except those which have not either been sent by registered post so as to reach the Returning Officer not later than the day and latest hour fixed for the poll or deposited in the ballot box provided for the purpose on the day and during the hours fixed for the poll, shall be arranged and counted. They shall then be opened and the declaration papers and the voting paper covers examined. The voting paper covers other than those rejected hereunder shall next be opened and the voting papers taken out and mixed together. The voting papers shall then be scrutinised and the valid votes counted.

A voting paper cover shall be rejected if—

- i. the envelope contains no declaration paper outside the voting paper cover, or
- ii. the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Returning Officer, or
- iii. the declaration or attestation is not in accordance with the rules, or
- iv. the voting paper is placed outside the voting paper cover, or
- v. more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope.

In the case of rejection, the word 'rejected' shall be endorsed on the voting paper cover or the declaration paper as the case may be.

A voting paper shall be invalid if—

(a) it does not bear the Returning Officer's initials,

or

(b) it has recorded on it more votes than one, or

(c) no vote is recorded thereon, or

(d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or

(e) it is void for uncertainty.

On every paper so rejected, the Returning Officer shall endorse the word 'invalid' and such papers shall be kept in a separate parcel.

19. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared by the Returning Officer to be duly elected. When two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes and they cannot all be declared elected, the final election shall be made by drawing lots in such manner as the Returning Officer may determine.

20. The Returning Officer shall communicate the name of the candidate declared elected to the Senate under Rule 13 or 19 above to the Registrar, Annamalai University, immediately thereafter, so as to be received by the latter within the date fixed by him for such communication.

The Returning Officer shall, along with the above communication, also forward a return setting forth.

(a) the names of the candidates for whom valid votes have been given;

(b) the total number of votes given;

(c) the number of valid votes given for each candidate;

(d) and the name of the candidate elected.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Forms prescribed for all elections under Chapter VIII.

(1)

Nomination paper for all elections.

Election for which the candidate is nominated } _____

Name of candidate _____

Address of candidate _____

Number of the candidate in the Electoral Roll } _____

Name of Proposer _____

Number of the proposer in the Electoral Roll } _____

Signature of the Proposer _____

Date _____

Name of the Seconder _____

Number of the Seconder in the Electoral Roll } _____

Signature of the Seconder _____

Date _____

Consent of the candidate.

I hereby agree to serve on the.....
of the Annamalai University if elected.

Signature of the candidate _____

Date _____

(2)

Declaration Paper.

(FOR ALL ELECTIONS).

Serial No.....

Elector's name, and number in the

Electoral roll, if any.....

Elector's declaration.

I (name in full and designation) declare that I am
 an elector for the election of one member by the
 to the Senate of the University and have signed no
 other voting paper at this election.

Date.....

Station.....

Signature

Address:

(3)

Face of Voting paper cover.

Voting Paper.

(4)

Face of Envelope.

Election to the
 Senate by.....

By Registered Post

Poll on.....

To

The Returning Officer,

(Address.)

(5)

Voting Paper.

Election:.....

Face of Voting Paper

Names of candidates.	Mark showing the voter's choice.

(Please see instructions on the back).

Back of Voting Paper.

- (1) The number of vacancies to be filled is one.
- (2) Place a cross mark thus X against the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.
- (3) A voting paper will be invalid if
 - (a) it does not bear the Returning Officer's initials, or
 - (b) it has recorded on it more than one, or
 - (c) no vote is recorded thereon, or
 - (d) a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark on it, by which it becomes recognisable, or
 - (e) it is void for uncertainty.

(6)

Letter of Intimation.

SIR,

1. The persons whose names are printed on the voting paper sent herewith have been nominated as candidates for election to the..... Should you desire to vote at this election, I have to request that you will:—

- (a) fill up and sign the declaration paper;
- (b) mark your vote, in the column provided for the purpose in the voting paper, as directed on the voting paper;
- (c) enclose the voting paper in the smaller cover and stick it; and
- (d) put the smaller cover and the declaration paper in the envelope addressed to me and return the same to me *either* by registered post, so as to reach me not later thanP.M. ontheday of..... 19 or deposit, or cause to be deposited, the envelope addressed to me in the ballot box provided for the purposebetween A.M. andP.M. and on the same day..

2. Voting papers will be rejected:—

- (1) if the envelope enclosing the voting paper cover and the declaration paper is not either (i) sent by *registered* post and received not later than the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, or (ii) deposited in the ballot box on the date and between the hours fixed;
- (2) if the outer envelope contains no declaration paper outside the smaller cover;
- (3) if the voting paper is not enclosed in the smaller cover;
- (4) if more than one declaration paper or cover containing voting paper have been enclosed in one and the same envelope;
- (5) if the declaration or attestation is not in order;

- (6) if the declaration paper is not the one sent by the Returning Officer to the voter;
- (7) if the voting paper is invalid—
- 3. A voting paper will be invalid—
 - (a) which does not bear the Returning Officer's initials; or
 - (b) on which a voter signs his name or writes any word or makes any mark by which it becomes recognisable; or
 - (c) on which no vote is recorded; or
 - (d) on which more votes are recorded than the number of vacancies to be filled; or
 - (e) on which no vote is recorded.

4. Declaration papers need not be attested, but, in case of a voter who is incapacitated from blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed, it shall be competent for him to record his vote by the hand of any of the following persons:

Magistrates (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure); Judges of and above the rank of District Munsifs; District Registrars; Sub-Registrars; District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools; Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, members of the Senate or the Academic Council; and Holders of titles conferred by the Government.

Such persons shall, on the declaration paper, certify the incapacity and attest the fact of his having been requested, by the voter to mark the voting paper for him and of its having been so marked by him in the presence of the voter.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a voting paper, he can return it to the Returning Officer who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, issue to him another paper.

The scrutiny and counting of votes will begin on:...

STATION..... }
 Dated..... } *Returning Officer.*

CHAPTER IX.

THE SENATE.

Act—S. 15.
Composition of
the Senate.

1. The Senate shall consist of the following persons namely:—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor,
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (5) The Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council,
- (6) The President of the District Board, South Arcot,
- (7) Heads of departments of studies in the University,
- (8) The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities,
- (9) The Collector of South Arcot,
- (10) The Advocate-General, Madras,
- (11) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate,
- (12) The Diwan of Pudukkottai.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

- (1) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.
- (2) All persons who make a donation of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees to and for all or any of the purposes of the University, and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amount. In case the donor is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association, the individual who shall be entitled to this life membership shall be determined in the manner prescribed:

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Twelve members elected from among themselves by graduates of the University registered in the manner prescribed, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote,

* * * * *

(2) Four members elected by the Academic Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(3) Five members elected by the Madras Legislative Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(4) Such number of members not exceeding six, as the Chancellor may fix, to be elected by the donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees each to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amounts

(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor at least three of whom shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented

(6) Four members nominated by the Founder

Provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made, and there is no likelihood in the opinion of the Chancellor of the vacancy being filled up within six months from that date, the Chancellor shall nominate the said four members

(7) One member elected by the members of the District Board, South Arcot district, from among themselves

(8) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of the South Arcot district, other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves.

(9) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves

(10) One member elected by the members of the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam, Chidambaram, from among themselves

(11) One member elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India from among its members

(12) One member elected from among themselves by those engaged in teaching in any manner, on the staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the Rameswaram Sanskrit Patasala, Madura, and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram

(13) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Madura Tamil Sangham

(14) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangham and the teaching staff of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram

(15) One member elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one by the Madras Chamber of Commerce

(16) One member elected by the Madras Land-holders' Association.

2. When the donor of the sum specified in Class II (2) of Section 15 of the Act is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family Statute. or an association, the Registrar shall Life Membership or an association, the Registrar shall Selection of a person where necessary. under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, call upon the corporate body, firm, joint family or association to nominate within a time to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, one of their members who shall be entitled to the life membership on the Senate under the above clause. If they fail to nominate or are unable to agree as to the person who should be entitled for this privilege, or if no report is received within the specified time the Vice-Chancellor shall lay the matter for orders before the

Chancellor, who will nominate any one of the persons connected with the body, firm, joint family or association to be the life member on the Senate. The orders of the Chancellor shall be final.

3. The elections to the Senate shall be conducted in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Elections.

4. The members of the Senate shall hold office for the period specified and according to the Laws laid down in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Period of Office.

5. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following powers, namely:—

Act—S. 16.
Powers and
duties of the
Senate.

(1) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same,

(2) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports and the annual accounts which resolutions shall be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(3) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual financial estimates which resolutions shall, after the period of tenure of the Finance Committee be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith,

(4) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the statutes, and

(5) to do all acts and things necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS.

6. There shall be two ordinary meetings of the Senate in the year on dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. One of these meetings shall be the annual meeting and shall ordinarily be held in the month of March. At the annual meeting, the annual

Statute.
Meetings of
the Senate.

report, the annual accounts together with the audit report and the financial estimates shall be presented. The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may from time to time determine.

7. (1) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty members of the Senate convene a special meeting of the Senate.

Statute.
Special Meeting
of the Senate.

(2) Any requisition for a special meeting must be in writing signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting and also the name of the proposer of each resolution.

Statute.
Requisition for
a Special
Meeting.

8. The Registrar shall, under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor, give not less than six weeks' notice of the date of an ordinary meeting. The Registrar shall, with the notice for the annual meeting, also send to each member, copies of the Annual Report of the Syndicate, of the annual accounts together with the audit report referred to in Section 26 (2) of the Act and of the financial Estimates mentioned under section 24 (3) of the Act.

Statute.
Notice of
Meetings.

9. (a) Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an ordinary meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than 30 clear days before the date of the meeting.

Statute.
Date for
forwarding
Resolutions.

(b) No resolution shall be moved at any meeting of the Senate on a subject which is not primarily the concern of the University. The Chairman shall be the sole judge as to whether a subject is primarily the concern of the University or not, and his decision thereon shall be final.

Statute.
Nature of
Resolutions.

10. The Syndicate shall cause each resolution of Statute. which notice has been given in accordance with Law 9 of this Chapter to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

11. A motion substantially identical with one already moved and disposed of at a meeting shall not be moved at a subsequent meeting until after lapse of eleven months from the date of such meeting.

Statute. A motion substantially identical in part with one already disposed of at a meeting shall not be placed on the agenda paper at a subsequent meeting within a period of eleven months unless the mover omits such parts; provided, however, it shall be open to the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor to bring forward any subject for reconsideration at a meeting before the expiry of the eleven months aforesaid if in its or his opinion such reconsideration has been rendered necessary by fresh facts.

12. Not less than twenty-one days before the date of an ordinary meeting and not less than fifteen days before the date of a special meeting, the Registrar shall issue to every member an agenda paper specifying the day and the hour of the meeting and the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting; provided that the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor may bring any business which in its or in his opinion is urgent before any ordinary or special meeting with shorter notice or without placing the same on the agenda paper.

13. Any member who wishes to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or special meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than nine clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

14. The Registrar shall, on the receipt of amendments given in accordance with Law 13 of this Chapter, prepare an amended agenda paper showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper and all the amendments, together with the resolutions, if any, brought forward by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor under the provision of Law 12 *supra* and shall post a copy of it to each member of the Senate not less than five days before the date of any meeting.

Statute.
Amended
Agenda Paper.

Meetings.

15. The Senate shall ordinarily meet at eleven o'clock in the morning on the day fixed, and shall, if there is business, continue to sit till five o'clock in the evening with an interval for lunch for an hour as the chairman may propose.

Statute.
Hours of
Meeting.

16. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor or the Pro-Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

Act and Statute.
Chairman of
Meeting.

17. Twenty members of the Senate shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Senate. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for a meeting, the meeting shall not be held, and the Registrar shall make a record of the fact.

Statute.
Quorum.

18. If at any time during the progress of a meeting any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.

Statute.
No Quorum.

19. The Chairman shall, if so directed by a meeting at which a quorum is present, Statute. adjourn the meeting from time to time Adjournments. but, subject to the provisions of other laws, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days or more, not less than ten days' notice of the adjourned meeting and of the business to be transacted at it shall be given. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Business of Meetings.

20. At every meeting of the Senate the following Statute. shall be the order of business, after the Order of election, if it be necessary, of the Business. Chairman:—

- (i) The answering of questions, if any
- (ii) any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper
- (iii) Business brought forward by the Syndicate
- (iv) Business brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor
- (v) Business brought forward by the Academic Council
- (vi) Business brought forward by the members of the Senate.

Questions.

21. At an ordinary meeting of the Senate, any member may ask any question for the purpose of obtaining information on any matter concerning the University.

22. No question shall be admissible unless it satisfies the following conditions:—

- (a) it must not publish any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible,

-
- (b) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement,
 - (c) it must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements,
 - (d) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition,
 - (e) it must not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official capacity, as connected with the University, and
 - (f) a question once fully answered, must not be asked again.

23. Notice of a question shall be given to the Registrar in writing not less than thirty clear days before the date of an ordinary meeting at which it is to be asked, and a copy of the question shall accompany the notice.

24. The Syndicate shall disallow any question which, in its opinion, contravenes the provisions of these laws.

25. The Syndicate shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question (a) when in its opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or (b) on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interest of the University.

26. The decision of the Syndicate shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

27. Questions which have been admitted and the answers thereto shall be printed and circulated to the members of the Senate along with the amended agenda.

28. The Chairman shall call out the name of each questioner in the order in which the names are printed, specifying the serial number of his question, and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a

supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal question to which they relate.

29. Supplementary questions shall be answered by the member of the Syndicate appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate.

30. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact, regarding which an answer has been given, provided that the Chairman shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion it infringes the Laws. The decision of the Chairman shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

31. The member of the Syndicate authorised to answer supplementary questions may decline to answer any such question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put by the questioner only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent ordinary meeting of the Senate.

32. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

Motions and amendments without Notice.

33. At any meeting of the Senate, motions of a complimentary character, may without previous notice, be moved from the Chair or by any member with the previous permission of the Chair.

Statute.
Motions of
Complimentary
character.

34. Any member may, without previous notice, move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate and the Vice-Chancellor under the proviso contained in Law 12 of this Chapter.

Statute.
Amendments to
Resolutions with
Short Notice.

35. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice:—

Statute.
Motions without
Previous Notice.

(i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper

(ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate

(iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper

(iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved

(v) A motion that the question be now put

(vi) A motion that the Senate go into committee to consider any subject before the meeting

(vii) A motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council, a Faculty, or a Board of Studies or a Committee to review its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to the Syndicate or to the Academic Council or to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies, or to an *ad hoc* committee for its views or recommendations and report.

Statute.

Amendments

without previous

Notice.

36. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice:—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper, which, in the opinion of the Chairman, have been rendered necessary by and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion for an adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion

(v) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council, a Faculty, a Board of studies or a Committee, to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation

(vi) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it, provided that no question shall be remitted to a Committee which is not comprised within the matter which is under the consideration of the Senate at the time

(vii) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to the Syndicate, to the Academic Council, to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies or to an *ad hoc* committee.

Statute.
Resolutions or
Amendments
not on Agenda
Paper.

37. Save as permitted in Laws 12, 33, 34, 35, 36 of this Chapter no resolution or amendment which is not placed on the agenda paper shall be moved at the meeting.

Procedure on Motions.

38. Any motion under Law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) of this Chapter shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting and if not withdrawn must be disposed of before such question.

Statute.
Precedence of
Motions.

39. When any motion under Law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of this Chapter has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

Statute.
Motions
Negatived.

40. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion

Statute.
Motion for
Adjournment,
form of.

for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form
 ' That the debate on this question be now adjourned to '
 followed by the words indicating the day and hour.

41. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or
 of a debate on any particular question
 Statute. may be made at any time but shall not
 be made so as to interrupt a speech.

If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried,
 the debate shall be adjourned to the time specified in the
 motion. The meeting shall pass to the next business, if
 any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be
 negatived the business of the meeting or the debate as the
 case may be shall be resumed.

42. A motion to pass to the next business shall be
 in the form ' That the meeting do now
 Statute. pass to the next business on the agenda
 Motion to pass paper ' and may be moved at any time,
 to next business. but not so as to interrupt a speech. If
 the motion be carried, the motion under discussion
 together with any amendments to it shall drop.

43. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall
 be in the form ' That this meeting do
 Statute. now dissolve ' and may be made at any
 Motion for time but not so as to interrupt a speech.
 Dissolution of If such a motion be carried, the business
 Meeting. still before the meeting shall drop, and
 the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

44. (1) At any time during the debate of a motion,
 a member may move ' that the question
 Statute. be now put ' and, unless it shall appear
 Closure Motion. to the Chairman that such motion is an
 abuse of the laws or an infringement of the rights of
 reasonable debate, the question 'that the question be now
 put ' shall be put forthwith and decided without amend-
 ment or debate. No speech shall be permitted on a
 motion " that the question be now put."

(2) The motion " that the question be now put "
 may be moved at the conclusion of a speech or whilst a

member is speaking, and in the latter case intercepts any motion which it was his intention to move.

(3) When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried the question, the debate on which has thus been terminated, shall be put and decided without further notice. The Chairman may also put to the vote without debate any further question requisite to bring to a decision any question already stated from the chair.

45. A motion directing the Syndicate, the Academic Council or a Faculty or a Board of Studies or a Committee to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be referred to the Syndicate, the Academic Council or a Faculty or a Board of Studies or a Committee for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include instruction that the Syndicate, the Academic Council or the Faculty or the Board of Studies or the Committee shall report to the Senate by a specified date.

46. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener.

Procedure on Amendments.

Statute. Amendments, Nature of. 47. Amendment to a motion shall be:—

- (i) by leaving out a word or words,
- (ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words, and
- (iii) by adding or inserting a word or words.

48. When the amendment is of the first kind, the Statute. form in which it is proposed shall be Amendments, 'That the words (mentioning them) form of. be left out of the resolution.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the resolution and that the words (mentioning them) be added or inserted." When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (mentioning them) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted.

Statute. 49. No amendments shall be proposed Amendments, which would reduce a resolution to its Negative. negative or opposite form.

Statute. 50. Every amendment must be relevant Amendments to to the resolution to which it refers and must be framed so as to form be relevant and therewith an intelligible and consistent intelligible. sentence.

Statute. 51. No amendments shall be moved Motion for to a motion for adjournment of meeting Adjournment, or debate except one substituting a Amendment to. different day or hour.

Statute. 52. The order in which amendments Amendments, to a resolution are to be brought forward Orders of. shall be determined by the Chairman.

Resolutions, Amendments and Motions in General.

53. A mover may speak on his motion before he Statute. actually proposes it; but a speech is only Motions to be proposed. allowed on the distinct understanding that he speaks to the question and that he concludes by proposing his motion formally.

54. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; Statute. otherwise it shall drop. Any member Motions to be seconded and stated. may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion.' A member who seconds a substantive motion but not an

amendment or a motion under laws 33, 34, 35 and 36 may second the motion saying 'I second the motion and reserve my speech.' When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Statute. 55. Not more than one resolution and
Amendments, one amendment thereto shall be placed
number of. before a meeting at the same time.

56. Any resolution or amendment standing in the
Statute. name of a member who is absent from
Motions not the meeting or who declines to move it,
moved. may be moved by any other member.

57. (1) No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn
from the decision of the meeting without
Statute. its unanimous consent; but this consent
Withdrawal of shall be presumed if the mover states his
Motions. wish to withdraw the motion and the
Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is
expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

(2) A motion cannot be withdrawn in the absence
of the member who moved it. Where an amendment
has been proposed to a resolution, the original motion
cannot be withdrawn, until the amendment has been first
disposed of.

58. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes
Statute. in duration, provided that the Vice-
Duration of Chancellor may at his discretion allow
Speech. the mover of a resolution or of an amend-
ment when moving the same, to speak for not more than
twenty minutes.

59. The member who first rises to speak at the
conclusion of a speech has the right to
Statute. be heard. In cases of competition, the
Speeches, Chairman shall decide who is in posses-
Order of. sion of the meeting.

60. No member can speak to a question more than
Statute. once except where the mover has the
Right to make right of reply as provided for in
Speech. statute 67. A member who has spoken
to a motion and resumed his seat cannot subsequently
rise to move or second an amendment to the same motion.
A member who has moved or seconded an amendment
cannot speak again on the original motion after the
amendment has been disposed of. A member who has
moved or seconded an original motion or spoken to it or
moved or seconded an amendment thereto cannot subse-
quently move or second another amendment to the same
motion, or move or second a motion under any of the
clauses 35 and 36 during the debate on the same motion.
He may, however, speak on those new motions when
proposed by another member.

61. No motion under Law 35 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
Statute. of this Chapter shall be moved or
Proposing or seconded by any member who, during
Seconding the discussion of any particular item of
Motions Under business has already moved or seconded
Law 35. any one of such motions.

62. A member who, during the debate, moves for
Statute. the adjournment of the house, may, if
the motion for adjournment is carried
speak on the question during the
adjourned debate.

63. The Chairman has the same right of moving or
Statute. seconding or speaking to a resolution
Speeches by or amendment as any other member,
Chairman. but he shall vacate the chair while so
engaged, and the chair shall during such
time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman.
Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however,
at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain
to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment.

64. Any member may rise to explain any misconception of expression used by him; but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation. Such personal explanation may be offered whilst another member is speaking, only if the member who is speaking gives way by resuming his seat.

65. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking but he shall confine himself to a statement of the point of order and shall not make a speech on such point of order.

66. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary, to enforce his decision.

67. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of a substantive motion may reply upon the whole debate. The mover of a resolution of the kind specified in Law 35 of this Chapter or of an amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak on a question after the mover has entered on his reply.

68. When the debate on a motion is concluded or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by saying, 'The question is' followed by the words of the motion, and the Senate shall then divide unless the Chairman ascertains that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the resolution; then he shall say, 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment,' followed by the words of the amendment, and then, if the amendment be one of the kind specified in clause (i)

of law 47 of this Chapter he shall put the question by saying ' Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out ? ' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (ii) of the same law, he shall put the question by saying, ' Shall the following word or words...be left out in order to add or insert the following word or words.....? ' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (iii) of the same law he shall put the question by saying, ' Shall these words be there added or inserted? ' If an amendment be negatived the original resolution shall be again stated from the chair, and any other amendments, if any, thereto may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the resolution as amended shall be stated from the chair and may then be debated as a substantive resolution to which the further amendments, if any, to the original resolution may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment.

Voting.

69. All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present unless a particular majority is required by the Laws of the University. If the votes including that of the Chairman be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

70. On any motion being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman. The vote of each member voting shall be recorded if any member present desires that this shall be done. In that case the names of members who abstained from voting shall also be recorded.

General.

71. The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Senate and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

Statute. 72. The Chairman may in the case
Powers of of grave disorder arising in the Senate
Chairman to suspend any sitting for a time to be
suspend Sitings. specified by him.

Minutes.

73. The minutes of all proceedings of each meeting of the Senate shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar within four weeks after a meeting shall send a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting so signed by the Chairman to each member of the Senate.

Statute.
Minutes of
Meetings.

74. If no exception is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes they shall be deemed to be correct.

Statute.
Exception to
Correctness of
the Minutes.

75. If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer.

Statute.
Procedure when
exception is
taken.

Protests.

76. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, to which the assent of the Chancellor is required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting and within fourteen days from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum if any, together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Chancellor.

Statute.
Protests.

SENATE IN COMMITTEE.

77. The proceedings of the Senate in Committee shall be governed by the same rules of debate as those of the Senate except that no notice of a motion shall be required and that a motion need not be seconded and that a member may speak on a motion any number of times.

CHAPTER X.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Class I—Ex-Officio Members.

Act—S. 17. Constitution of the Academic Council. (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
(2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

(3) The Professors and Readers of the University,

(4) The Chairmen of Boards of Studies,

(5) The members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.

Class II—Other Members.

(1) Ten members, of whom not less than five shall be teachers other than Professors and Readers, elected by such teachers.

(2) Five members elected by the Senate from among its members, provided that no one who is already a member of the Academic Council shall be eligible for election under this item.

2. The elections to the Academic Council shall be conducted in accordance with the Laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Elections.

3. The members of the Council shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws laid down in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Period of Office.

4. The Academic Council shall have the control and regulation of residence, teaching and examination in the University and the maintenance of the standards thereof, shall have the following powers and shall perform the following duties namely:—

Act—S. 18.
Powers and Duties of the Academic Council.

(a) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureships or other teaching posts,

(b) to make regulations for purposes hereinafter specified,

(c) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in hostels not maintained by the University,

(d) to formulate, modify or revise subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of faculties and departments of studies, and

(e) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the statutes.

Meetings and Proceedings.

5. There shall be two meetings of the Academic Council which shall ordinarily be held in the months of August and March on dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute.
Meetings.

6. The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than 15 members of the Academic Council, convene a special meeting of the Academic Council. The requisition must be in writing, signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved and the name of the proposer of each resolution.

Statute.
Special Meetings.

7. Any member who wishes to move a resolution at a meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the fifteenth day of the month preceding that in which the meeting is to be held.

Statute.
Resolutions.

8. The Registrar, under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Law 7 of this Chapter to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

Statute.
Preparation of
the Agenda.
Paper.

9. Not less than fifteen days before the date of every meeting the Registrar shall issue to every member an agenda paper specifying the day and the hour of the meeting and the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting; provided that the Vice-Chancellor may bring any business which in his opinion is urgent before any meeting with shorter notice or without placing the same on the agenda paper.

Statute.
Issue of Agenda
Paper.

10. Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any meeting shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting, at which the resolution is to be moved.

Statute.
Amendments.

11. The Registrar shall, on the receipt of amendments given in accordance with Law 10 of this Chapter, prepare an amended agenda paper showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper and all the amendments together with resolutions if any, brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor under the proviso in Statute 9 of this Chapter and shall post a copy of it to each member of the Academic Council not less than three days before the date of the meeting.

Statute.
Issue of
Amended
Agenda Paper.

12. Fifteen members of the Academic Council shall
 Statute. be the quorum for a meeting of the
 Quorum. Academic Council.

13. The Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside
 Statute. at all meetings of the Academic Council,
 Chairman. but if the Vice-Chancellor be not
 present, members present shall elect a
 Chairman from among themselves.

Business of Meeting.

14. At every meeting of the Academic Council
 Statute. the following shall be the order of
 Order of business after the election, if it be neces-
 Business. sary, of the Chairman:—

(i) Any motion for a change in the order of busi-
 ness as stated in the agenda paper.

(ii) Business brought forward by the Vice-Chan-
 cellor, including business remitted by the Senate and the
 Syndicate.

(iii) Business brought forward by the Faculties.

(iv) Business brought forward by members of the
 Academic Council.

Procedure.

15. The procedure at meetings of the Academic
 Statute. Council shall be regulated generally by
 Procedure at the procedure laid down for the meet-
 Meetings. ings of the Senate so far as they are
 applicable.

CHAPTER XI.

FACULTIES.

1. The University shall include Faculties of Arts,
 Act—S. 19 (1). Science, Technology and Oriental Studies
 Faculties. and such other Faculties as may be
 prescribed and each such Faculty shall
 be constituted in the manner prescribed.

Statute.
Constitution of
Faculties.

2. Each of the Faculties shall consist of:—

(1) The Dean, who shall be the Head of a Department of Study,

(2) Other Heads of Departments of Study included in the Faculty,

(3) Such other teachers of the University not exceeding five in number with not less than five years teaching experience and serving in a department of study comprehended within the Faculty as may be appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

(4) Such other persons (if any) as may be appointed by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Syndicate, provided that their number shall at no time exceed one-third of the total number of the members of the Faculty.

3. Subject to the provisions in the Act, the Faculties shall be reconstituted every three years and the members appointed by the Academic Council shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for renomination and re-appointment.

Statutes.
Period of office.

Statute.
Number of
Members.

4. The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed fifteen.

5. Each Faculty shall have a Dean, who shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of Study comprised in the Faculty.

Act—S. 19 (2).
Deans of
Faculties.

6. Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Study as may be prescribed by the Regulations and shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council and to the Statutes and Regulations, have charge of the teaching, courses of study and research work in such departments.

Act—S. 19 (3).
Faculties
responsible for
Teaching, etc.

7. Each Faculty shall have the power,
- (1) to report and to make recommendations to the Academic Council on the courses of study included in its province for the different examinations and to deal with any matter referred to it by the Vice-Chancellor, the Academic Council or the Syndicate;
 - (2) to recommend to the Syndicate names of persons suitable for appointment as Question Paper-Setters, Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the subjects of the Faculty, after considering the recommendations of the appropriate Boards of Studies;
 - (3) to remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report;
 - (4) to consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies;
 - (5) to appoint a Committee of the Faculty for any purpose within the cognizance or powers of the Faculty;
 - (6) to hold meetings of the Faculty or a Committee of the Faculty along with any other Faculty or a Committee thereof for the discussion of any matter of common interest.
8. There shall be a meeting of each Faculty not later than the fourth week and another, if necessary, on or about the last working day of each academic term. The Faculty may also meet at other times, if necessary.
9. Subject to the Laws of the University, the proceedings of the Faculties shall be regulated by rules framed by the Faculties concerned and approved by the Vice-Chancellor.
10. Any member of a Faculty may bring before any meeting of the Faculty any matter within its cognizances by giving notice to the Dean not less than fifteen days previous to the meeting of the Faculty;

the Dean shall include such matter in the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Faculty;

11. The Dean of a Faculty shall, not less than ten days previous to a meeting of the Faculty, cause a notice to be issued to each member of the Faculty stating the time and place of the meeting, and showing the business to be brought before the meeting. No matter or business which is not entered on the agenda paper of a meeting of a Faculty shall be considered at the meeting, provided that the Dean may, for reasons of urgency, bring any matter before any meeting without notice being given in the agenda paper.

12. Subject to the foregoing laws the procedure at meetings of Faculties shall be in general accordance with the procedure laid down for the meetings of the Senate. With regard to any point of order or matter of procedure the decision of the Chairman shall be final. The Dean of a Faculty shall be the Chairman and in the absence of the Dean at any meeting the members present shall elect one from among themselves to preside at the meeting.

13. The quorum for a meeting of a Faculty shall be one-third of the members of the Faculty.

CHAPTER XII.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the Regulations and each department of study may include such sections as may be attached to it.

Regulation *2. (a) The following shall be the
Departments of departments of study comprised in the
Study. Faculty of Arts:—

- (1) English,
Section (a) Modern European languages other
than English,
- (2) History and Politics,
Section (a) Philosophy,
- (3) Economics.

(b) The following shall be the departments of study
comprised in the Faculty of Science:—

- (1) Mathematics,
- (2) Physics,
- (3) Chemistry,
Section (a) Botany,
(b) Zoology.

(c) The following shall be the departments of study
comprised in the Faculty of Oriental Studies:—

- (1) Tamil,
(a) Tamil,
(b) Pandits' Training Section (Tamil).
(c) Indian Music,
(d) Dravidian Languages other than Tamil.
- (2) Samskrit,
(a) Samskrit,
(b) Pandits' Training Section (Samskrit).

3. There shall be a head for every department of
study. The head of every department
of study shall be the Professor of that
department, or if there is no Professor,
the Reader. If there is more than one
Professor or more than one Reader in a
department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such
Professor or Reader, as the case may be, as he thinks fit
to be the head of the department. The head of the
department shall be responsible to the Dean for the
organization of the teaching in that department.

* Subject to the approval of the Authorities.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

1. The number, constitution and duties of the
 Act—S. 20. Board of Studies shall be such as may
 be prescribed.

2. There shall be Boards of Studies
 Statute. in the following branches of know-
 Constitution. ledge:—

- (1) English,
- (2) Philosophy,
- (3) History and Politics,
- (4) Economics,
- (5) Mathematics,
- (6) Physics,
- (7) Chemistry,
- (8) Botany,
- (9) Zoology,
- (10) Tamil,
- (11) Dravidian Languages other than Tamil,
- (12) Samskrit,
- (13) Modern European Languages other than
 English,
- (14) Music.

3. No Board shall consist of fewer
 Statute. than four or more than seven members,
 Number of including the Chairman.
 Members.

4. The head of each department of study shall be
 Statute. member and Chairman *ex-officio* of the
 Chairman of Board of Studies relating to his depart-
 the Board. ment of study.

5. The members of the Boards other
 Statute. than the Chairman shall be appointed by
 Appointment of Members. the Syndicate.

6. The Boards of Studies shall be reconstituted every three years and the appointments by the Syndicate shall be for three years. Any appointment made or any vacancy filled after the Board has been constituted and before its reconstitution shall be only for the residue of the term and the member or members thereof shall hold office up to the date of the next reconstitution.

Members of the Boards who retire by efflux of time shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. A member who has been absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board, provided the interval between the two meetings is not less than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

8. It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Syndicate, Academic Council, Faculty concerned with the subject with which it deals or by the Vice-Chancellor.

9. Each Board shall have power to recommend to the Faculty concerned names of persons suitable for appointment as Question Paper-Setters, Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the subjects in which the Board deals, to recommend text-books and to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subject with which it deals.

10. Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be fixed by him in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.

11. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board and in his absence at any particular meeting, the members present shall elect its own Chairman. Three members shall form the quorum.

Statute. Minutes.	12. The Chairman shall prepare the business for and record the minutes of the meetings of the Board.
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CHAPTER XIV.

THE SYNDICATE.

Act—S. 21. Composition of the Syndicate.	1. The Syndicate shall consist of the following persons, namely:—
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Class I—Ex-Officio Members.

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras,
- (3) The Deans of Faculties.

Class II—Other Members.

- (1) Three members elected by the Senate from among its members,
- (2) One member elected by the Academic Council from among its members,
- (3) Two members nominated by the Chancellor,
- (4) Two members nominated by the Founder, provided that, if the office of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made and there is in the opinion of the Chancellor no likelihood of the vacancy being filled up within one month from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said two members.

Statute. Elections.	2. The elections to the Syndicate shall be conducted in accordance with the Laws contained in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.
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Act and Statute. Period of Office.	3. The members of the Syndicate shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws contained in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.
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Act—S. 22 and
Statute.

Powers and
Duties of the
Syndicate.

4. The Syndicate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

(1) to hold, control and administer the property and the funds of the University.

(2) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;

(3) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations;

(4) to accept on behalf of the University bequests, donations and transfers of any moveable or immoveable properties or the management thereof;

(5) to prepare the Annual Report of the University and submit the same to the Senate;

(6) to frame the financial estimates of the University and place them before the Finance Committee and thereafter to place the same before the Senate as modified by the Finance Committee;

(7) to invest any moneys belonging to the General Funds of the University in any of the Securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882 with the power to vary such investments or to place on Fixed Deposit in any bank or banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government, any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure;

(8) to provide after consultation with other bodies or committees if required by the Laws, for buildings, residential accommodation, playgrounds, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(9) to institute, subject to the control of the Senate, and abolish or suspend on the advice of the Academic Council, professorships and other teaching posts;

(10) to create temporary teaching posts for a period not exceeding six months whenever necessary and report the same to the Senate at its next meeting;

(11) to fix the clerical and menial establishments and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to them, to grant them leave and leave allowances in accordance with the provisions of leave rules framed separately in this behalf, and to grant compassionate allowances and gratuities in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Rules and other rules framed by the Local Government for their ministerial establishment;

S. 22 (c). (12) to suspend or dismiss the Registrar, the teachers, the clerical staff and other servants of the University for sufficient cause and to define their duties and the conditions of their service;

S. 22 (c). (13) to appoint examiners, in the manner prescribed and to cancel any such appointment;

(14) to arrange for the holding of and publish the results of the University examinations;

(15) to fix, determine and award travelling and halting allowances to persons lawfully engaged or employed in University business;

(16) to make appointments to any office or post in the University, not otherwise provided;

S. 22 (h). (17) to refer any matter to the Academic Council, a Faculty, or a Board of Studies or a committee for consideration and report;

S. 22 (i). (18) to draft such statutes and regulations as may from time to time be necessary and to submit them to the Senate and the Academic Council respectively for consideration;

S. 22 (k). (19) to appoint, subject to the provisions in the laws, committees and to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed and subject to the laws of the University to regulate its own business;

(20) to make proposals to the Senate, in the manner prescribed, for the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and to take the necessary further action on the matter after approval of the Senate;

(21) to dispense, subject to statutes made in this behalf, with a strict compliance with
S. 22 (j). the regulations of the University in special cases;

(22) to delegate to the Vice-Chancellor power to sanction expenditure, subject to provision in the Financial Estimates of the year as finally adopted;

(23) to do such other things and
S. 22 (i). perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power to dispense with a strict compliance with the laws of the University with reference to the time, place and manner of examination and as circumstances may demand as to the duration of courses of University lectures, and in respect of date, for payment of examination fees, for submission of applications for examinations and of attendance and other prescribed certificates, of applications for certificates of having passed any examination and of applications for attendance at Convocation; provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from prescribed procedure shall be reported to the Academic Council at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

Statute.
Non-Compliance with the Laws when and how possible.

6. The Annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Senate on or before
Statute.
Annual Report. such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions on any matter dealt with therein and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Local Government for information.

CHAPTER XV.

FINANCE.

1. The University shall have a fund called the Permanent Endowment Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India.

Act—S. 41.
Permanent
Endowment
Fund.

2. The said Permanent Endowment Fund shall consist of:—

(a) the sum of 20 lakhs of rupees given by the Founder, Diwan Bahadur Dr. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar;

(b) the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees given to it by the Local Government; and

(c) any contributions to this fund made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

3. The University shall also have a fund called the General fund which shall consist of:—

Act—S. 42.
General Fund.

(a) fees and income from endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund; and

(b) any contribution made to this fund by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

4. The Local Government:—

(1) shall contribute to the General fund annually a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees, and

Act—S. 43.
Contribution by
Government to
the University.

(2) subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University,

(a) shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees, and

(b) may contribute, from time to time, such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said fund or towards such buildings or equipment.

Act—S. 23.
Constitution of
the Finance
Committee.

5. There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of the following persons, namely:—

(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance,

(2) The Founder, and in case the office is vacant any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duties of the Founder under this section, during the continuance of the vacancy,

(3) The Vice-Chancellor,

(4) One member elected by the Senate from among its members provided that no one who is already a member of the Syndicate shall be eligible for election under this clause.

6. The election to the Committee will be held in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.

Statute.
Election.

7. The Finance Committee shall function for a period of ten years from the 15th May, 1929. Subject to the provisions in the Act and Statutes, the Committee shall be reconstituted every three years.

Act—Ss. 47, 33.
Period of Office
and Term.

Act—S. 24.
Power and
Duties of the
Finance
Committee.

8. (1) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed, frame the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee;

(2) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinize the said estimates and shall be entitled to make such modifications therein as it considers necessary;

(3) The said estimates as modified by the Finance Committee shall then be placed before the Senate which may assent or refuse its assent to the same or may omit or alter any of the items therein;

(4) (i) (a) All modifications made by the Senate in the said estimates which have not the effect of increasing the income, and

(b) all proposals, involving any expenditure originated by the Senate apart from such estimates shall be placed before the Finance Committee for its consideration.

(ii) All points of difference between the said Committee and the Senate in respect of the matters specified in clause (i) shall be placed before the Chancellor and his decision thereon shall be final.

Statute.
Vice-Chancellor
Convenor of
the Committee.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall be the Convenor of the Committee and the meetings of the committee shall be held on such dates as may be fixed by him.

Statute.
Rules for
Conduct of
Business.

10. The committee may frame its own rules for the conduct of its business.

Statute.
Financial
Estimates.

11. The Syndicate shall annually prepare before the 15th January the financial estimates for the ensuing year and place them before the Finance Committee.

12. The Syndicate may after obtaining the consent of the Finance Committee incur expenditure outside or in excess of the budget allotments for the year as finally adopted and such expenditure shall be reported to the next meeting of the Senate for sanction. The Syndicate, however, shall also have power to re-appropriate, from one head to another in the same account provided that no recurring liability is involved. Such re-appropriations shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting.

Statute.
Expenditure
in Excess
of Budget
Allotments.

13. Unspent balances of budget allotments at the close of the financial year shall lapse and shall not be available for expenditure in a succeeding year except under the budget of that year.

Statute.
Unspent
balances.

14. The Registrar shall receive all payments to the University, which shall be credited to the Funds of the University. He shall make all authorized payments, payable out of the University General Fund.

Statute.
Receipts and
Disbursements.

15. No statutes or regulations involving expenditure of University funds either recurring or non-recurring shall be considered by the University authorities concerned unless the opinion of the Finance Committee has been previously obtained.

Statute.
Laws regarding
Expenditure.

16. (1) The Syndicate may invest any moneys belonging to the University General Fund including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, with the power to vary such investments or to place on Fixed Deposits in any bank or banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure.

Statute.
Investments.

(2) Moneys required for immediate current expenditure shall be placed in current deposit in Bank or Banks approved in this behalf by the Local Government.

17. The Syndicate shall make standing orders for the proper maintenance of the accounts of the University.

Statute.
Financial and
Account Rules.

18. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the manner prescribed and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

Statute.
Annual
Accounts.

(2) The accounts when so examined and audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Gazette* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the report of such examination and audit, be submitted to the Senate the Finance Committee and the Local Government.

19. There shall be instituted for the benefit of the Statute. officers, (other than the Chancellor, the Provident Fund. Founder, the Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor) teachers, clerical staff or other servants of the University a provident fund as the Senate may deem fit.

20. Where any provident fund has been instituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff or other servants, the Governor-General-in-Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

Maintenance
of accounts.

21. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOARD OF SELECTION.

1. The Board of Selection shall consist of the following persons, namely:—
- Act—S. 25 (1).
The Board of
Selection.
- (a) one member nominated by the Chancellor,
 - (b) The Founder, and, in case the office is vacant, any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy,
 - (c) The Vice-Chancellor,
 - (d) One member elected by the Syndicate from among its members,
 - (e) One member elected by the Senate from among its members.

2. The elections to the Board shall be conducted in accordance with the laws laid down in Chapter VII of the Laws of the University.
- Statute.
Elections.

3. The members of the Board shall hold office for the period prescribed and according to the laws contained in Chapter V of the Laws of the University.
Statute.
Period of office.
4. The Board of Selection shall have the power to appoint the teachers and the Registrar of the University.
Act—S. 25 (2).
Its Powers.
5. The Board of Selection shall make its own rules for the conduct and procedure of its meetings.
Statute.
Meetings, etc.
6. The Board of Selection may for sufficient reasons fix the initial pay of any member of the staff at any stage of the time scale provided for the post to which the time scale applies.

CHAPTER XVII.

TEACHERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and such other persons as give instruction to or take part in the training of the students of the University in the prescribed manner.
Act—S. 2 (f).
Definition.
2. There shall be the following classes of teachers in the University:—
Statute. . . Professors;
Teaching Posts Lecturers, (Senior and Junior);
Nature of. Assistant Lecturers;
Pandits (Senior and Junior).
3. The Syndicate shall, after considering the recommendation of the Academic Council and subject to the control and approval of the Senate, determine the subjects and the several terms and conditions under which Professorships, or other teaching posts should be instituted.
Act—S. 22 (g).
Act and Statute.
Institution of
Teaching Posts.

*Note:—*The classification and emoluments of teachers now proposed do not apply to the present incumbents who are entitled to the old scales. However, for the lecturers the new rate of increment, i.e., annual increments of Rs. 5/- will apply.

Act—S. 22 (*g*).
Suspension or
Abolition of
Teaching Posts.

4. The Syndicate on the advice of the Academic Council may abolish or suspend any teaching post in the University.

Act—S. 29 (*i*)
S. 31 (*d*).
Salaries,
Number and
Qualifications,
etc., of
Teachers.

5. The number and qualifications of Professors, Lecturers, and of other teaching posts shall be prescribed by regulations and the classification, emoluments and mode of appointments of the University shall be prescribed by statutes.

6. The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Board of Selection.

Act—S. 25 (2)
and Statute.
Mode of
appointment.

All the vacancies in the teaching posts of the University shall ordinarily be advertised before they are filled up.

7. All teachers of the University shall be appointed on written contracts in which their conditions of service shall be laid down. The contracts shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the teacher concerned.

8. Appointments to the teaching posts in the University shall be limited to five years in the first instance of which one or two years may be on probation as the Board of Selection may decide and thereafter the appointments may be confirmed. No person shall be appointed or continued as a teacher in the University after he has attained the age of 55 years. Provided, however that it shall be competent to the Board of Selection to extend the age limit fixed above to 60 years in special cases of appointments of teachers of experience already in the service of the University who have attained the age of 54 years on or before the 1st March 1934.

9. The salaries of the teachers of the University shall be as follows:—

Statute. Salaries.	(a) Professors, Rs. 200-10 (annual) 400, with a selection grade of Rs. 400- 10-500 for three Professors.
	Lecturers (Senior) Rs. 150-5-200;
	„ (Junior) Rs. 100-5-150.
	(b) Assistant Lecturers Rs. 75-5-100.
	Pandits (Senior) Rs. 75-5-100.
	„ (Junior) Rs. 50-5-75.

N.B.—That the grade for lecturers now in the service of the University be revised from Rs. 100-10/2-200 to Rs. 100-5 (Annual) 200 with effect from 1st July, 1941, and the Demonstrators be absorbed in the cadre of Assistant Lecturers in the grade Rs. 75-5-100 with effect from July 1941.

10. All teachers of the University shall subscribe to the Provident Fund of the University, when instituted, according to the Statutes governing the fund.

11. The conditions of service and duties of the Teachers shall be defined by the Act—S. 22 (e). Syndicate.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

1. (a) The number of teaching posts in each of the departments comprised in the Faculties shall be fixed by the Syndicate in consultation with the Academic Council and subject to the control of the Senate, in relation to the number of students in the departments concerned, the number of hours of teaching work involved, and the subjects taught, due regard being paid to the demands of tutorial supervision and research work;

(b) The Syndicate, on the advice of the Academic Council, shall decide from time to time, the number and grade of teachers required in the University.

2. (a) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B.A. Honours or Master's Degree of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, and have had adequate experience of advanced teaching in the subject shall be eligible for appointment as Heads of Departments as Professors. Previous research experience will be an additional qualification.

(b) Only persons who have obtained a first or second class B.A. (Honours) or Master's Degree of a recognised University, either in India or abroad, shall be eligible for appointment as Lecturers. Previous teaching experience will be an additional qualification.

(c) Only persons who are graduates in the first or in the second class in Indian Languages or who hold the Vidvan or Siromani Title in the first or second class or any other corresponding diploma or title in the first or second class of a recognised University shall be eligible for appointment as Teachers of Indian Languages.

Provided, however, that it shall be competent to the Board of Selection, to waive a strict application of these rules in the case of appointments of teachers of experience already in the service of the University and of persons of distinguished merit.

Number and grade of teachers for the several departments.

Name of department.	Number and grade of teachers.
English	.. 1 Professor. 2 Senior Lecturers. 2 Junior Lecturers. 2 Assistant Lecturers.
History	.. 1 Professor. 1 Senior Lecturer. 1 Junior Lecturer. 2 Assistant Lecturers.

Economics	1 Professor. 1 Senior Lecturer. 1 Junior Lecturer. 1 Assistant Lecturer.
Philosophy	.. 1 Lecturer.
Mathematics	.. 1 Professor. 2 Senior Lecturers. 1 Junior Lecturer. 2 Assistant Lecturers.
Physics	.. 1 Professor. 2 Senior Lecturers. 1 Junior Lecturer. 3 Assistant Lecturers.
Chemistry	.. 1 Professor. 2 Senior Lecturers. 1 Junior Lecturer. 3 Assistant Lecturers.
Botany	.. 1 Lecturer.
Zoology	.. 1 Lecturer.
Tamil	.. 1 Professor. 1 Senior Lecturer. 1 Junior Lecturer. 2 Senior Pandits. 5 Junior Pandits
Sanskrit	.. 1 Professor. 1 Junior Lecturer. 3 Senior Pandits. 6 Junior Pandits.
Music	.. 1 Chief Lecturer. 1 Lecturer. 1 Senior Pandit. 6 Junior Pandits (including 1 Junior Pandit for Tevaram).
Telugu	.. 1 Junior Pandit.
Malayalam	.. 1 Junior Pandit.

Pandit's	1 Part-time Instructor for
Training.	Observation work.
	1 Part-time Instructor
	(Drawing).

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMITTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit. Such committees may include persons who are not members of the authority concerned; provided that the number of persons so included in any committee shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of the committee.

2. The Syndicate may appoint for advisory purposes special committee or committees which may include persons who are not members of the Syndicate.

Such committee or committees shall hold office for the period specified at the time of appointment.

CHAPTER XX.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, ETC.

1. The Syndicate shall appoint Question Paper Setters and Examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Faculties and shall report annually to the Senate, the Academic Council, and the Faculties the names of persons so appointed.

2. Boards of Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall, if necessary, be appointed annually by the Syndicate in the following subjects.

1. English,
2. Samskrit,
3. Tamil,
4. Malayalam,
5. Telugu,

-
6. Kanarese,
 7. Hindi,
 8. French,
 9. German,
 10. Mathematics,
 11. Physics,
 12. Chemistry,
 13. Botany,
 14. Zoology,
 15. Philosophy,
 16. History and Politics,
 17. Economics,
 18. Indian Music,
 19. Teaching.

3. Applications for appointment as Question Paper Setters, and Examiners for the succeeding academic year will be received in the University Office up to and including the 15th January of each year, after which date no applications will be entertained. The application should be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the University Office.

4. The applications shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the Boards of Studies concerned for consideration and recommendation. The recommendations of the Boards, if any, shall be placed before the Faculty concerned for its consideration and recommendation. The recommendations of the Faculties shall be placed before the Syndicate.

5. A consolidated list of the recommendations of the Faculties shall be maintained by the Registrar which shall be revised annually in the month of August.

6. The Syndicate shall appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall at the conclusion of every examination forward to the Syndicate a report on the manner in which the Examination has been conducted.

7. Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall be appointed for one year and shall be eligible for re-appointment in the two successive years following the year of first appointment and shall ordinarily be re-appointed. Persons who have held office for three successive years, whether in the same subject or in different subjects, shall not be re-appointed until a period of two years has elapsed, provided (1) that the number of new Examiners appointed to a Board in any year shall not exceed one-third of the total number appointed and (2) that this rule shall not apply in the case of Examiners appointed for examinations in subjects in which the number of competent Examiners is so small as to make it undesirable in the opinion of the Syndicate that the rule should be enforced strictly.

8. A Paper Setter and Examiner who is re-appointed but not in successive years shall not be eligible for appointment for more than three years in any period of five years.

9. Question Paper Setters and Examiners shall be appointed by the Syndicate ordinarily not later than November.

10. The Syndicate may, at any time, cancel the appointment of a Question Paper Setter and Examiner.

11. A list shall be prepared annually by the Registrar showing who have been Question Paper Setters and Examiners during the preceding five years.

12. (1) The emoluments to be paid to Question Paper Setters and Examiners and to Chairmen of Boards will be as follows:—

(1) WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

(a) *Setting question papers:—*

(i) Intermediate Examination:—	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting a paper in English Composition	30	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting a paper in Translation in a language	15	0	0
For setting a paper in translation and composition	17	8	0
For setting any other paper ..	30	0	0

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination:—

For setting any question paper ..	45	0	0
For setting a translation paper ..	20	0	0
For setting a Translation paper in Samskrit (Second paper) ..	25	0	0
For setting a translation and composition paper	25	0	0
For setting a paper in English Composition	45	0	0

No fee is allowed for setting any other Composition Paper.

(iii) B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ..	70	0	0
For setting a translation paper ..	35	0	0

No fee is allowed for setting any Essay paper.

(iv) Oriental Title Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ..	30	0	0

No fee is allowed for setting a Composition Paper.

(v) Research degrees. Valuation of Thesis. 75 0 0

(vi) Certificate of Proficiency in French and German:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting a translation paper ..	15	0	0
For setting any other Question Paper.	30	0	0

(vii) Sangita Bushana Title and Pandits' Training Certificate Examinations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For setting any question paper ..	30	0	0

(b) Valuing answer-papers:—

(i) Intermediate, Oriental Titles, Sangita Bushana, Pandits' Training and Certificates of Proficiency Examinations:—

Rs. A. P.

For valuing each answer-book (for
all subjects) 1 0 0

(ii) B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examinations or B.A. Honours or B.Sc. Honours Preliminary and Subsidiary Examinations:—

Rs. A. P.

For valuing each answer-book (for
all subjects) 1 4 0

(iii) B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Final Examinations:—

Rs. A. P.

For valuing each answer-book (for
all subjects) 2 0 0

The above rates for setting question papers and for valuing answer-books are for three-hour papers unless otherwise stated and the remuneration in respect of papers of shorter duration will be reduced proportionately. Where two sets of papers for the two examinations are required to be set, paper-setters will be paid half of the above rates, for setting papers for the second examination. In the case of the B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Final Examinations each of the two Examiners engaged in valuation will be paid at the prescribed rate.

Whenever it is necessary for the answers to be valued by an examiner who was not a member of the Board which set the question papers, his remuneration therefor irrespective of the length of the paper shall not be less than Rs. 30.

No payment will be made in respect of any revaluation of answer-books by the same Examiner.

(2) PRACTICAL AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

Prescribing the work to be done for each examination separately arranged irrespective of the number of examiners engaged therein:—

Rs. 12|- for each batch arranged for the examination subject to a minimum fee of Rs. 30|- for each test.

For each practical test for the Sangita Bushana Title, a fee of Rs. 10/- will be paid for prescribing the work.

Conducting, superintending the examinations, judging the merits of the candidates, and examining the laboratory note-books.

Intermediate or Sangita	
Bushana Preliminary:	Re. 1 per candidate.
B.A. and B.Sc.	Rs. 4 per candidate.
Sangita Bushana (Final)	
and Pandits' Training	
Certificate:	Rs. 2 per candidate.
B.Sc. (Hons.)	Rs. 8 per candidate.

Skilled assistants engaged by examiners for special work may on the recommendation of the Examiners concerned be paid a fee as follows:—

As. 6 per candidate per test.

Viva Voce and Oral Examinations.

For judging the merits of the candidates if the examination is held not in conjunction with the Practical Examination, if any, Rs. 2 per candidate.

This payment will be distributed equally among all the members of the Examining Board.

(3) ALLOWANCE TO CHAIRMEN AND CHIEF EXAMINERS.

(1) Chairmen of Boards of Question Paper Setters will be paid the following allowances:—

(i) To a Chairman setting no question paper and valuing no answer paper and presiding over an Honours Board, the fee will be Rs. 75 0 0

(ii) To a Chairman setting no question paper and valuing no answer paper and presiding over a Pass Board the fee will be Rs. 50 0 0

This fee will be paid only after the Examinations, on the Syndicate being satisfied that the papers set have been on the lines laid down or prescribed by the syllabuses and text-books.

(2) The Syndicate shall have power to enter into agreement with any other University for holding conjoint examinations either for setting question papers or for conducting the examination or for both. Such arrangements shall be reported to the Academic Council.

CHAPTER XXI.

DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Act—S. 3 (b).
Power of the
University to
confer Degrees,
etc.

1. The University shall have power
(a) to grant and confer degrees and
other academic distinctions to and on
persons who shall have—

(i) pursued a course of study in the University
and shall have passed the examinations of the University
in the manner prescribed, or

(ii) carried on research under conditions pre-
scribed,

S. 3 (f).

(b) to provide, in the manner pre-
scribed, lectures and instructions for
persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the
University, and to grant diplomas to them, and

S. 3 (g).

(c) to confer honorary, and *ad
eundem* degrees or other distinctions in
the manner prescribed.

Regulation.
Examinations
Conducted by
the University.

2. The University shall hold the
following examinations according to the
regulations prescribed:

(i) Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

(ii) Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science
Examinations.

(iii) Bachelor of Arts (Honours) and Bachelor of
Science (Honours) Examinations.

(iv) Oriental Title Examinations.

Act—S. 31 (b)
and Regulation.
Conditions for
the Examinations
prescribed by
Regulations.

3. The conditions under which students may be admitted to the Degree or Diploma courses and to the examinations of the University shall be those laid down in the regulations.

Act—S. 29 (g).
Honorary and
ad eundem
Degrees.

4. Honorary and *ad eundem* degrees shall be conferred in accordance with the statutes framed for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXII.

HONORARY AND *ad eundem* DEGREES.

1. The University shall have power to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed; and statutes shall be framed for such purpose.

Act—S. 29 (g).

HONORARY DEGREES.

2. Every proposal for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Syndicate and shall be placed before the Senate for its assent. No proposal shall be made by the Syndicate unless it be on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate. After the Senate assents to the proposal, the Syndicate shall submit the same to the Chancellor for confirmation;

Provided that in case of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

The Diploma or Certificate for an Honorary Degree shall be signed by the Chancellor.

Ad eundem DEGREES.

3. The Academic Council shall recommend to the Syndicate the degree or degrees of other Universities and the conditions under which *ad eundem* degrees may be con-

Statute.

ferred. The Syndicate after considering the recommendations, frame draft statutes and submit them to the Senate.

4. The *ad eundem* degree shall be granted by a Diploma or Certificate signed by the Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONVOCATIONS FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

1. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held every year ordinarily in the month of August and special convocations may also be held at such other times as the Chancellor shall direct.

The actual date of the convocation in each case shall be fixed by the Chancellor.

2. Candidates for degrees must, fifteen clear days before the day fixed for convocation, submit to the Registrar their applications for admission to their several degrees in the prescribed form. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his application to the Registrar.

3. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear shall, when next he applies for his degree be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

4. A candidate for a degree may, on payment of a fee of ten rupees, be admitted *in absentia* to that degree.

5. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of Faculties, and Members of the Senate shall wear the Academic robes prescribed and assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or other member of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor shall preside.

6. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order:—

Arts—by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Science—by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Oriental Studies—by the Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

Honorary Degrees—by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. The formula to be used for each grace in the case of ordinary degrees shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:

“Mr. Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the Syndicate on the reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for the degree of.....be admitted to that degree.”

8. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question ‘*Doth it please you that this grace be passed?*’ and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say ‘*This grace is passed.*’

9. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

10. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor’s chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Deans of Faculties and members of the Senate being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates. Special seats shall

be provided in the hall for the members of the Academic Council and the Faculties who are not members of the Senate.

Statute.
Seating of
Candidates.

11. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods prescribed and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

12. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties, and members of the Senate have taken their seats.

13. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

“ This convocation of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for the purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.”

Statute.
Question.

14. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions:—

Question—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will, in your daily life and conversation, conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

Answer—I do promise.

Question—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer—I do promise.

Question—*Do you promise that you will, as far as lies in you, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?*

Answer—I do promise.

Statute. 15. Then the Chancellor shall say:
Presentation of Candidates. *Let the candidates be now presented.*

16. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the Deans of the Faculties and the persons for Honorary Degrees by the Vice-Chancellor, they having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

Statute. 17.. When all the candidates for the
Admission to Degrees. same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing.

“By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar, I admit you to the degree of.....in this University and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the *insignia* of the degree.”

18. When all the candidates have been presented
Statute. the Registrar shall lay the record of the
Record of Degrees. degrees that have been conferred, before the Chancellor who shall sign the same.

19. Then an address may be made to the candidates
Statute. by a person appointed by the Chancellor
Address. for the purpose, exhorting the candidates to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degrees conferred upon them, they have attained.

20. The address being ended, or if there is no
Statute. address, after the record has been
Dissolution of Convocation. signed, the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate shall rise up and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

21. Then the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deans of the Faculties and members of the Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

Chancellor.

1. A purple terry velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold Statute. lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace and gold tassel, nine inches long.

Pro-Chancellor.

2. A purple gown of silk or stuff Statute. same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way.

A cap like the Chancellor's, or a turban.

Vice-Chancellor.

3. A purple gown of silk or stuff same shape as Statute. the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellors but with silver lace and tassel, or a turban or a fez.

Registrar.

4. A black laced gown of silk or Statute. stuff.

A black cloth academic cap or a turban or a fez.

Members of the Senate, the Academic Council, and the Faculties.

5. A black gown of silk or stuff and a scarf of Statute. scarlet silk or stuff four inches wide, with a fringe of the same colour, three inches deep; or the gown and hood prescribed for the University degree taken.

A black velvet academic cap or a turban which may have a gold border or a fez.

Bachelor of Arts or Science (Pass or Honours).

6. A gown made of black silk or stuff, and similar in shape to a Bachelor's gown of the University of Madras.

A hood made of black stuff or silk with a two inch edging of the colour distinctive of the Faculty. It shall be of the single or Oxford pattern.

Master of Arts or of Science or of Oriental Learning.

7. A gown made of black silk or stuff, and similar in shape to a Master's gown of the University of Madras.

A hood of the single or Oxford pattern made of black stuff or silk and lined with the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

Master of Letters.

8. A gown similar to the M.A. gown.

A hood of the single pattern made of dark blue stuff or silk lined with pearl grey.

Doctor of Philosophy.

9. A dark blue gown with facings of scarlet.

A dark blue hood of the single pattern lined with scarlet.

Degree of Doctor in any Faculty.

10. A scarlet gown with sleeve linings and facings of the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

A hood of the double pattern made of scarlet and lined with the colour distinctive of the Faculty.

The following are the colours distinctive of the Faculties.

Arts:—Dark blue.

Science:—Light blue.

Oriental Learnings—Pearl grey.

Titles in Oriental Learning.

11. Recipients of Oriental Titles shall wear a robe made of grey stuff with pale blue border reaching down well below the knee.

Note to laws, 6, 7, 8 and 9:—

1. *Head Dress.*—Turban or a fez or an academic cap.

2. Women Graduates shall not be required to wear a head dress.

CHAPTER XXV.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The Fund shall be entitled the "Annamalai University Provident Fund." It is established for the benefit of all whole-time Teachers, Officers (other than the Chancellor, Founder, Pro-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor), clerical staff and servants other than those on Rs. 20 and under, of the Annamalai University.

2. *Definitions*:—In these Laws, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:—

(a) Fund means the Provident Fund established and maintained under these Laws;

(b) Pay includes pay, substantive and officiating special pay, personal pay, leave salary;

(c) Subscriber means a person eligible to subscribe to the Fund under Law 3 and subscribing thereto;

(d) Subscription means the sum paid to the Fund by a subscriber under Law 5;

(e) Contribution means the sum paid to the Fund by the University under Law 6.

3. These Laws shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st April, 1930. Subject to the provisions of Law 5 subscription to the Fund shall be compulsory on all whole-time Teachers, Officers (other than the Chancellor, Founder, Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor) clerical staff and servants other than those on Rs. 20 and under, of the Annamalai University provided that a person without a substantive post officiating in a post or holding a temporary post shall not be allowed to subscribe to the Fund, and provided that no person shall be eligible to become a subscriber until he attains the age of 20 years or to continue as such after he attains the age of 60 years.

4. The Fund shall be made up of (a) subscriptions (b) contributions and (c) interest on the subscriptions and contributions.
 Constitution of the Fund. The corpus and all monies of the Fund shall not be invested otherwise than in securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act

Rate of
subscription.

5. Subject to the provisions of
clause (2) of this Law:—

(1) (a) Every subscriber shall subscribe $6\frac{1}{4}$ per
cent. of his pay.

(b) No subscriptions shall be levied on a sub-
scriber while he is on leave but a subscriber may elect
in writing to subscribe to the Fund during leave with
leave salary.

(2) A person employed on probation to a perma-
nent post may elect to subscribe to the Fund during the
term of probation. The amount so subscribed will be
credited to his account. Should he be confirmed at the
expiry of his probationary period, such period shall count
for purposes of contribution by the University to the
Fund. If however, his services are terminated at the end
of the probationary period, he shall be paid back only his
subscriptions and interest thereon.

(3) (a) *Subscription.*—The subscription of each
subscriber shall be deducted month by
month from his pay and credited to his
account. It shall be considered as paid
to the Fund on the first day of the
month following that in respect of which the pay is due.

Recovery of
subscription.

6. *Contribution.*—(1) Except in the cases contem-
plated in Law 5 (2) the University shall
contribute to the account of each subscri-
ber an amount equal to that subscribed
by him under Law 5 and such contribu-
tion shall be considered as paid to the fund on the day on
which the subscription is deemed as paid to the fund. All
subscriptions and contributions shall be rounded off to the
nearest anna.

Rate of
contribution.

7. (a) At the request in writing of any subscriber
and with the consent of the Syndicate, any portion or the
whole of his subscriptions with interest thereon may be
invested by the Syndicate in a policy of life insurance in
such office as may be approved by the Syndicate and for
such amount and on such terms as may be mutually
agreed upon in writing between such subscriber and the
Syndicate.

(b) The Syndicate may also permit the payment out of the Provident Fund subscriptions with interest thereon of the premia of policies of insurance already effected.

8. (a) Such policy shall be effected in the name of the subscriber who shall assign the same in favour of the Vice-Chancellor. It shall be held and unless reassigned, shall be realised by the Vice-Chancellor and the net proceeds on realisation shall be credited to the account of the subscriber;

(b) In the case of a policy already effected on which the subscriber desires that the premia should be paid out of the Provident Fund, he shall likewise assign the policy in favour of the Vice-Chancellor.

9. Subject to the rules governing advances from the Provident Fund the Syndicate may raise a loan on the Policy for the benefit of the subscriber on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Provided always:—

(a) that every such policy shall, so long as the subscriber is actually in employment in the University, belong to the Syndicate and no interest therein shall, during such period, vest in the subscriber on whose life it has been effected or in his nominees; and neither he nor they shall have any right to interfere therewith;

(b) that the Syndicate shall not be responsible for any loss or damage that may arise or result from the effecting of any policy under this rule,

(c) that, on the retirement from service of a subscriber, the policy effected on his life shall be reassigned to him on payment of all his dues on the policy if any, and

(d) that on the death of a subscriber while in service the policy effected on his life shall be reassigned to the nominees appointed by him jointly, specifying the shares to which each of the nominees is entitled.

10. (a) The account of a subscriber shall show:—

- (1) The amount of his subscriptions with interest thereon.
 - (2) The amount of the contributions with interest thereon.
 - (3) Forfeiture, if any, under Laws 8 and 12 (2); and
 - (4) Monies, if any debited against such account.
- (b) Interest on subscriptions and contributions:—

(1) Compound interest at the average rate earned by the investments of the fund shall be allowed to each subscriber on his subscriptions and contributions and interest of the previous years less the amount of advance, if any, remaining unpaid, and credited to his individual account on the 31st March every year, the allotment of interest being made in proportion to the amount at his credit on that day.

(2) In the event of resignation or retirement of a subscriber, interest shall be calculated up to the date of his resignation or retirement. If a subscriber proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, desires to close his Provident Fund Account, interest shall be payable only up to the date of application for such closing of account.

(3) In the event of the death of a subscriber, interest shall be calculated up to the date of payment to the nominees or legal heirs of the deceased, provided, however, no interest shall be paid for any period exceeding 6 months from the date of his death.

11. (a) Right in respect of subscriptions and interest thereon:—In the event of a subscriber ceasing to be in the employ of the University or of his death, the Syndicate, shall, subject to any deductions to be made on account of all sums due from him to the University or the Fund, pay to the person entitled thereto the amount of subscription and the interest thereon

standing to his credit on the date of his ceasing to be in such employ or his death, together with, in the case of death, interest for such further period as may be allowable under Law 7.

Right regarding contribution. (b) Right in respect of contributions and the interest thereon:—

(1) A subscriber shall not be entitled to receive the contributions and the interest thereon, if he is dismissed from the University service.

(2) The contribution and the interest thereon shall be payable in full in the following cases:—

(a) If the subscriber retires or resigns after completing 10 years' service in the University, or

(b) If he retires on account of certified incapacity such incapacity having arisen from causes beyond his control, or

(c) If his services are terminated as the result of a reduction in the establishment of the University or of abolition of his post, or

(d) If he dies.

(3) Unless the Syndicate grants for special recorded reasons the contributions and the interest thereon in full to a subscriber whose service to the University is 5 years or more but less than 10 years, his share of the contribution and interest thereon shall be calculated according to the following table:—

On the completion of—

5 years' service	..	..	5/10
6 years' service	..	..	6/10
7 years' service	..	..	7/10
8 years' service	..	..	8/10
9 years' service	..	..	9/10

The amount payable under this Law shall be subject to any deduction to be made on account of all sums due by the Subscriber to the University or the Fund.

For service of less than 5 years, no contribution shall be payable.

(4) For the purpose of this Law:—

(a) 'Service' includes time spent on duty and on leave with leave salary;

(b) Service shall be deemed to commence:—

(i) in the case of a subscriber who joins the service of the University after the introduction of these laws, from the date of his admission to the Fund;

(ii) In all other cases, from the date of commencement of his service or of his service on probation in a permanent post in the University followed by confirmation.

12. Whenever a subscriber shall have forfeited the whole or part of the contributions with interest thereon as per Statutes 11-b (1) and (3), the amount so forfeited shall be credited to the General Fund of the University.

13. Each subscriber shall, on admission to the fund fill in and sign the "Form of Declaration" appended to these Laws. A register shall be maintained in which the names of all nominees shall be entered. A subscriber shall be at liberty to change his nominee or nominees, but only the person or persons last appearing entered in the said register shall be recognised by the Fund and the receipt granted by such nominee or nominees shall be a complete discharge of all liabilities in respect of the Fund.

14. (a) *Declaration*.—A subscriber may nominate a person or any number of persons as his nominee or nominees and if he nominates more than one person he must enter in the form of Declaration the proportion in which the amount payable shall be distributed among them. The Syndicate shall have the right to refuse to accept the nomination of any person without assigning any reason for such refusal and the subscriber shall thereupon register some other person approved by the Syndicate.

(b) A subscriber is not permitted in his declaration to leave the amount of his accumulations or any part of it to any one outside his family, if he has one. When a declaration purports to leave money otherwise than to a member or members of a subscriber's family, the Vice-Chancellor shall call upon the subscriber to state whether he has a family and if it is found that he has one the declaration shall not be accepted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this law only the following survivors of a subscriber shall be held to constitute his family:—

1. Widow or Widows.
2. Children.
3. Widow or Widows and children of a deceased son.

An adopted child will be considered to be a child when under the personal law of the subscriber adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child but in this case only.

(c) In case any unmarried subscriber marries subsequent to his admission, he shall re-assign the amount at his credit as required above.

On a subscriber's marriage or re-marriage any declaration already submitted by him shall forthwith become *null* and *void* and unless a revised form of declaration is received, the amount to his credit shall be dealt with under clause (d) below.

(d) If no declaration has been left by the subscriber the amount to his credit will be disbursed among the surviving members of his family except that sons and sons of a deceased son who have attained legal majority and married daughters and married daughters of a deceased son whose husbands are alive shall be excluded from participation. The division among the persons entitled shall be in equal shares except that the widow or widows and child or children of any deceased son shall take equally between them only the share which that son would have taken had he survived the subscriber. Any sum due to a minor shall be paid to the minor's legal

guardians to be used for the minor's benefit or failing a legal guardian to such person or persons as the Syndicate considers to be the proper person or persons to receive it on the minor's behalf. If such subscriber had left no declaration or has no family entitled to receive the amount at his credit in the fund, the amount will be paid to the subscriber's legal representatives or such other person or persons as may be determined by a civil court competent to pass orders in this respect, provided that if the total sum at the credit of the subscriber including the University contribution does not exceed Rs. 500 it may be paid to such person or persons as the Syndicate considers to be the proper person or persons to receive it.

The surviving members of the family shall, for purposes of this sub-section, have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the above section.

In the case of unmarried subscribers they shall be entitled to nominate one or more from among the following relations of theirs in the order of precedence as their nominee or nominees. They must also indicate the proportion in which the nominee or nominees are entitled to shares in the amounts payable to them:—

1. Parent or parents;
2. Sister or sisters;
3. Brother or brothers.

15. (1) The University will not be bound by, nor will it recognise any assignment or encumbrance executed or attempted to be created which affects the disposal of the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber who dies before retirement.

(2) The subscriptions and interest thereon of a subscriber are not liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a criminal court, except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of the offender's property is ordered by a competent Court of Law.

16. When a subscriber proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement, his Provident Fund Account may, on

application made in writing by him, be closed at any time between the date of commencement of such leave and the date of retirement.

Payment of
advances.

17. Advances from the Fund:—

(1) The Vice-Chancellor, may at his discretion grant to a subscriber an advance of a sum which does not exceed the amount of the subscriptions and interest thereon standing to his credit at the time of making such advance nor exceeds his three months' pay for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) to pay for the passage by land or water, of himself or any member or members of the family for any necessary purpose;
- (b) to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the illness of himself or a member or members of his family;
- (c) to pay the expenses in connection with marriages, funerals, or ceremonies which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred;
- (d) for such other purposes as the Vice-Chancellor may consider reasonable.

(2) Advance shall (unless the subscriber makes earlier repayment of the sum) be recovered in 24 monthly instalments deducted from the subscriber's pay after the advance is granted, but no recovery shall be made from a subscriber while he is on leave of any kind except with his own consent.

(3) When an advance has already been granted to a subscriber, a subsequent advance shall not be granted to him, except for strong reasons to be approved by the Syndicate, until at least one year has elapsed since the last advance was completely repaid.

(4) Interest on advances shall be recovered monthly commencing from the month following that in which an advance was paid and shall be calculated at the rate of

one-fifth per cent. of the total amount of advance. The interest shall fall due on the 1st of each month. The interest so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the account of the subscriber.

18. Accounts:—

Accounts. (1) The account of every subscriber shall be made up yearly to the 31st March.

(2) Each subscriber shall, at the close of every year, be furnished with a statement of his account showing the amount of his subscriptions and interest thereon, the amount of the contributions and interest thereon standing to his credit and the amount of advance outstanding, if any.

(3) The University shall deposit each year in the Fund an amount to be fixed with reference to the charges to be met by the University in payment of liability to the Fund.

(4) The following account books shall be maintained in the prescribed forms which are appended to these Laws:—

- i. Provident Fund Ledger;
- ii. Register of Subscribers;
- iii. Cash Book;
- iv. Abstract of Provident Fund Institutions;
- v. Register of temporary withdrawals; (Advances).
- vi. Investment Register.

(5) All charges incurred during the year on establishments, etc., shall be debited to the General Fund.

19. Save as otherwise provided for in Law 23, these Laws and any amendments thereto shall be binding on every subscriber and every person deriving title from him.

20. *Interpretation.*—The power of interpreting these
Laws and of deciding cases of dispute
Interpretation. or doubt is vested in the Syndicate and
its decision shall be final.

21. The Syndicate may, from time to time, issue
such general or special instructions as
Management. may be necessary consistent with the
laws for the time being in force as to

(a) conduct of the business of the Fund;

(b) any other matter relating to the Fund.

22. No subscriber's account shall be finally closed
until the annual audit has been com-
Audit. pleted under Section 26 of the Anna-
malai University Act.

23. The power of amending, or adding to or repeal-
ing these laws or any of them shall vest
Alterations in the laws. in the Senate. The subscribers in service
on the introduction of such changes
shall, however, except as regards changes
affecting the rate of interest payable on subscriptions and
contributions, have the option to remain under the Laws
in force prior to the introduction of such changes.

SUBSCRIBER NO.

The Annamalai University Provident Fund.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

(For* subscriber).

I hereby declare that in the event of my death the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund shall be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names.

The amount due to nominee who is a minor at the time of my death should be paid to the person whose name appears in column 4.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship with the subscriber.	Whether major or minor, if minor, state his or her age.	Name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made on behalf of the minor.	Sex and parentage of person mentioned in column 4.	The proportion in which the amount shall be payable.

• Here state married or unmarried.

Two witnesses to Signature.

STATION,

Date.

Signature of Subscriber.

Provident Fund Form No. 1. Provident Fund Ledger.

Provident Fund Form No. 1.

Name. Official Designation. Account Number.

[NOTES.—1. The subscription and contribution accounts of a subscriber transferred from another local body should be entered in columns (2) and (7) respectively, in the line for the month in which the accounts are transferred. 2. Interest on temporary withdrawals paid under Law 14, should be shown in column (3).

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT.							REMARKS.
19	-19	Deposits at 6½% of the pay.	Refunds of with- drawals.	Total.	With- drawals.	Monthly balance on which interest is calculated	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
April	...						
May	...						
June	...						
July	...						
August	...						
September	...						
October	...						
November	...						

Provident Fund Form No. 1—Cont'd. Provident Fund Ledger.—(Cont'd.)

SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT.							REMARKS.
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	
-19	Deposits at 6½ % of the pay.	Refunds of with- drawals.	Total.	With- drawals.	Monthly balance on which interest is calculated.	Contri- bution Account.	
1							
December ...							
January ...							
February ...							
March ...							
Mar. (Final) ...							
Total Rs. ...							
	Balance from 19 -19						
	Deposits and Refunds as above						
	Interest for 19 -19						
	Total Rs....						
	Deduct—Withdrawals as above						
	Balance on 31st March 19						
	Balance from 19 -19.						
	Interest added to con- tribution ..						
	Contribution added for the year ..						
	Closing balance ..						

Provident Fund Form No. 2.
Register of Subscribers to the _____ Provident Fund Institution and their Nominees.

SUBSCRIBERS.											NOMINEES.
Serial No.	Name in Full.	Father's Name.	Address.	Date of Birth by the Christian Era.	Caste, Race or Religion.	Date of Admission.	Age on Date of Admission.	Name of Applicant held on date of admission.	Pay of Post.	No. and date of Membership Certificate. (To be filed separately.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

NOMINEES.											Remarks.
Serial No.	Name in Full.	Relationship to subscriber	Age.	Occupation.	Address.	Sums due in what Proportion Payable.	If the Nominee is a Minor, Name and Address of Guardian.	Name and address of witnesses attesting the Certificate.	Initials of the Registrar.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	

Provident Fund Form No. 3.

Cash Book of the Annamalai University Provident Fund Institution for the year 19 —19 .

Not.—The particulars of Subscriptions and Contributions transferred to or from other local bodies should be shown separately from the ordinary transactions.

RECEIPTS.						Particulars of Transactions.	PAYMENTS.					TOTAL NET BALANCE EVERY MONTH.	
Subscriptions.	Contribution.	Interest.	Investments.	Miscellaneous.	Month and Date.		Subscriptions.	Contribution.	Interest.	Investments.	Miscellaneous.	In the Bank.	In the Post Office Savings Bank.
Rs. A P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	

Abstract of the Proxident Fund Institution of the.....for 19 —19 .

[*Note*—(1) After all the closing balances of the year have been brought forward in columns (5) and (6), a red line should be drawn across these two columns and a grand total made. The subscription and contribution accounts of a subscriber that may be transferred from another local body during the course of a year should be entered in columns (5) and (6) respectively after the total referred to has been made. (2) The totals of monthly credits in columns (7) to (18) should be agreed with the corresponding totals in the cash book.]

Serial No. as per Register of Subscribers.	Name of Subscriber.	Official Designation.	Pay on which subscription is levied.	CREDITS.											
				OPENING BALANCE.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OR REFUNDS OF WITHDRAWALS										
				Subscription Account.	Contribution Account.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Brought forward ...				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Provident Fund Form No. 4.—(Contd.)

CREDITS.										TOTAL.		DEBITS.			CLOSING BALANCE.		REMARKS.				
RECEIVED IN		Total of columns 7 to 18.				Interest on Subscription, etc.		Interest on contribution, etc.		Contribution for the current year.		Subscription Account (columns, 5, 19 and 20).		Contribution Account (columns, 6, 21 and 22).		Subscription and Interest withdrawn or temporary withdrawals.		Contribution and Interest withdrawn.	Voucher No. and Month.	Subscription Account.	Contribution Account.
January.	February.	March.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P				

Provident Fund Form No. 6.

Register of Securities and fixed deposits.

Serial Number.	Date of investments, i.e., purchase of security or the date of deposit, etc., as the case may be.	Particulars of investment and in case of Government Securities, number and date of paper.	Amount — face value.	Rate of interest.	Initials of the Registrar.	Date of recovery of interest and adjustment in accounts.	Amount of interest covered and adjusted in accounts.	Initials of the Registrar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	

Note.—When any sum is withdrawn from investment in fixed deposits or any Government or other Securities are sold, the particulars of withdrawal or sale, as the case may be, should be noted in red ink across columns 1—3 of this register and the face value deducted from the total in column 4 and the balance of investment entered. If no balance remains, "account closed" should be written across the page.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FELLOWSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS AND
GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH.

The Syndicate shall have power to defray out of the University Funds such expenditure incurred in connection with research as in its judgment is reasonable.

1. Awards by the University in aid of Post-graduate studies and research will be of three kinds:—

- (i) Research Studentships;
- (ii) Research Fellowships;
- (iii) Grants-in-Aid.

2. Studentships not exceeding six in number shall be awarded annually in accordance with the laws set forth below to Graduates or holders of Titles in Oriental Learning possessing special merit of this or other Universities. In no year the number of studentships actually running shall exceed six.

Studentships shall ordinarily be awarded to graduates in Honours but when in any year all the six studentships have not been awarded the Syndicate may in its discretion award one or more studentships to ordinary graduates.

3. The studentships will be tenable only in India, and will be awarded to enable graduates to undertake research in any subject included in the Faculty of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies.

4. Applications for studentships must be in the prescribed form and must reach the Registrar not later than 25th June. Applications received after that date will not be considered without the sanction of the Syndicate. The candidate must state in his application the subject or matter he proposes to investigate and the nature of the research he proposes to undertake. Students proposing to undertake research in any other University or institution must state where they propose to undertake such research and whether they have permission to do so from the proper authorities.

5. The award of studentships shall be made after consultation with the Boards of Studies dealing with the subject which the student proposes to investigate.

6. Each student shall be assigned to the Head of the Department of Study relating to the subject of his research.

7. The value of a Research Studentship shall be Rs. 30 per mensem. It shall ordinarily be tenable for a period of two years from the date after the award on which the student begins his work.

8. A student who fails to start work within one month from the date of the award of his studentship will be liable to have the award cancelled.

9. Each student shall enter into a bond with the University, the terms of which shall be settled by the Syndicate agreeing to engage himself diligently in research work during the tenure of his studentship and to refund to the University the amount of the studentship drawn by him in case of resignation before the expiry of his tenure, or of its forfeiture for misconduct or for unsatisfactory progress.

The Syndicate shall have power to waive the claim for refund in case of ill-health supported by a medical certificate or in cases where it considers sufficient cause has been shown to warrant exemption from repayment. No such case will be considered by the Syndicate until the student has submitted to it an account of his researches so far as they have progressed.

10. During the tenure of his studentship the holder must engage himself diligently in his investigation. Arrangements will be made for a competent authority to report on his work and progress from time to time. The Syndicate shall have power to deprive him of his studentship at any time if in its opinion progress is not satisfactory.

11. Each student shall submit four printed or typed copies of a paper embodying the results and giving an account of his investigations to the Syndicate at the end of the tenure of his studentship. It shall however be open to him to submit to the Syndicate at a prior date to that stipulated the results of any completed portion of his research.

12. A student shall not during the tenure of his studentship be at liberty to publish any results of his investigation until he has laid them before the Syndicate in accordance with Law 11 of this Chapter, and has obtained sanction to such publication.

The results of each research student's work, if considered of sufficient merit and if it is not published elsewhere may be published by the University.

13. Research students and research fellows shall be entitled to the long vacation of the University and of gazetted holidays in addition to those fixed by the Syndicate and may be granted subject to the Rules regulating casual leave, 15 days' casual leave during the academic year.

In cases of serious illness certified by the University Medical Officer, leave with stipend may be given for a period not exceeding one month in all for each year, no stipend shall be payable for leave for over one month.

FELLOWSHIPS.

1. Fellowships not exceeding three in number may be awarded annually to members of the teaching staff of the University and to graduates of the University who produce evidence preferably by work already published of capability to advance knowledge by original investigation.

2. Each fellow shall be a full-time worker under the University while holding the fellowship and shall work under such Professors or Readers and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Syndicate.

3. The value of each Fellowship shall be determined by the Syndicate, but shall not be less than Rs. 125 and shall not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem.

4. (a) Fellowships held in India shall be tenable ordinarily for one year from the date after the award on which the Fellow begins his work but it shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate to renew any fellowship for a further period of one year if the Syndicate considers that the work of the fellow merits such an extension.

(b) Fellowships held abroad shall be tenable ordinarily for two years but it shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate to renew any fellowship for a further period of one year if the Syndicate considers that the work of the fellow merits such an extension.

5. A half-yearly report shall be submitted by the holder of the Fellowship through the Director of his studies to the Syndicate. At the time of every half-yearly report the Director will be requested to send confidentially to the Syndicate, a report of the work done by the fellow.

6. It shall be within the discretion of the Syndicate, to cancel any fellowship at any time.

7. Holders of Fellowships tenable abroad shall be eligible for a second-class passage to and fro and, if necessary an initial outfit allowance not exceeding Rs. 500.

8. Applications for fellowships may be forwarded to the Registrar at any time during the year. The procedure adopted in respect of the grant of studentships shall *mutatis mutandis* be followed in respect of the grant of Fellowships.

GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH.

9. (i) Grant-in-Aid to cover expenses in connection with research or for the publication of research work may be given at the discretion of the Syndicate to persons who do not desire to become full-time research workers but are desirous of prosecuting definite research work in India.

(ii) The award of such grants-in-aid shall be made after consultation with the Board of Studies dealing with the subject of research.

(iii) The award shall ordinarily be confined to the graduates mentioned in Section 15, Class III, (1) i and ii, of the Act.

CHAPTER XXVII.

STANDING ORDERS.

(a) Travelling and other allowances.

A. The following general rules shall apply to all cases:—

- i. No travelling allowance is admissible to officers who are resident or have their place of business within the radius of ten miles of Annamalainagar for journeys made by them on University business to attend meetings held within the ten-mile limits of the University.
- ii. Travelling allowances will be paid either from the headquarters of the claimant or from his temporary residence, whichever is cheaper. Where a journey is possible both by railway and by road, travelling allowance will be admissible only by the cheaper of the two routes.
- iii. Members of University Authorities and of Committees and employees of the University travelling on University business during vacation time, (*i.e.*, from 7th April to 21st June) will be paid travelling allowance as per rules from their vacation residence to Annamalainagar and back.

To be entitled to draw travelling allowance from the vacation residence, the duration of the stay there should be not less than a month and the journeys to and fro should be undertaken for examination or other business not more than ten days before nor more than ten days after the date of the meeting or business.

Note: This rule shall not apply to teachers and other employees in the service of the University engaged in examination work.

- iv. In case of officers on leave, no allowance for their journeys on University business shall be admissible.

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- v. Members of the University Authorities travelling from their stations outside the Presidency of Madras to attend University Meetings shall be paid Travelling allowance only from the place where the Railway line enters the Presidency. This rule will not however apply in cases where a special request to attend for a specific purpose has been made by the University. For purposes of this Rule, the Madras States will also be included in the Madras Presidency.
 - vi. No Travelling or halting allowances will be paid to a claimant in so far as it is covered by an allowance given by another public body or other institution.
 - vii. Travelling Allowance shall be payable only from the examiner's permanent residence for 9 months in the year and not from his vacation residence.
 - viii. In the case of teachers of the University having to attend meetings of the University authorities and committees, if any, between the 1st May and the 15th June, actual rail and road expenses without halting or distance allowances will be paid. Internal examiners will not be paid any Travelling allowance for attendance at meetings in connection with examinations.

B. Travelling allowance to members of the several University Authorities and Examiners who have to travel on University Business shall be paid at the following rates:—

i. *For Railway Journey:—*

- (a) In the case of members attending meetings of the Board of Selection, Syndicate, and their Committees single first class railway fare and in all other cases single second class fare to and fro. Members of the Syndicate attending meetings other than those of the Syndicate and its Committees will be paid at single second class fare.

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- (b) Members of the authorities attending meetings of two or more bodies on one and the same day or on consecutive days, shall be entitled to payment of travelling allowance at the rates most favourable to them.
 - (c) Members are requested to avail themselves of railway concessions wherever and whenever available; claims for railway fare will be paid only at the concession rates.
 - ii. For all journeys by established motor service or steam boat services open to the public—single first class passenger fare or at the rate of 4 annas per mile, whichever is less. Mileage shall be payable only for journeys between places where no railway communication exists.
 - iii. For all journeys that have to be performed by road or canal, etc., at 8 annas per mile. No mileage will be allowed for road journeys within municipal limits. Mileage will be paid to places outside municipal limits and at a distance of three miles and over from the nearest railway station. Mileage shall be payable only for journeys between places where no railway communication exists.
 - iv. Additional allowance at Rs. 3 for each 100 miles or part of 100 miles in excess of the first 100 miles of each railway journey.
 - v. Halting allowance at Rs. 5 for each day necessarily spent at the destination for the conduct of University business. No halting allowance will be paid in respect of journeys of under 12 miles. In the case of teachers and other employees of the University engaged in University business, no halting allowance shall be admissible for attending meetings or conducting examinations at Annamalainagar.

C. Travelling allowances to persons other than members of the University Authorities who have to travel on University business shall be paid at the following rates:—

- i. For railway journey, in the case of persons on a pay of Rs. 100 and above, single second class fare and in case of all other persons, single third class fare to and fro.
- ii. Halting and other allowances:—
 - (a) In the case of persons on a pay of Rs. 250 and above as in the case of Senate Members.
 - (b) In the case of persons on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, a consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 5 (including halting allowance, mileage, etc.).
 - (c) In the case of persons on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, a consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 2 (including halting allowance, mileage, etc.).
 - (d) In the case of persons on salaries below Rs. 50 a consolidated daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 (including halting allowance, mileage, etc.).

(b) *Leave Rules.*

These rules may be called the Annamalai University Leave Rules.

*Definition:—*1. “Pay” means the amount drawn monthly by a University servant as the pay which has been sanctioned for a post to which he has been appointed substantively for a period of not less than 5 years.

“Duty” includes service on probation provided that such service be followed by confirmation in an appointment for a period of not less than 5 years to a permanent post.

“A University Servant” shall mean ‘a salaried officer, teacher, or other servant of the University.’

2. The rules in this Chapter shall apply to all whole-time servants of the University who hold permanent posts either substantively or for a period of not less than 5 years.

3. (a) Leave is earned by duty only.

(b) Vacation counts as duty and is in lieu of leave on full pay, the two being interchangeable. If a person has been permitted to enjoy a part only of his vacation in any year, he shall be entitled to leave for a period corresponding to the unenjoyed part of the vacation.

4. Any leave admissible under these Rules may be granted to a member of the staff of the University by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor.

5. The Registrar, the Manager, the Librarian and the Medical Officer shall be allowed to avail themselves of one month and a half of the long vacation, i.e., between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, the ministerial staff of one month and menial staff of 20 days. The Registrar shall arrange that all Officers and clerks of the above offices are allowed to be absent in rotation so that these offices remain open all through the vacation.

6. (a) Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed.

(b) When the day immediately preceding the day on which the leave of a member of the staff of the University begins or immediately following the day on which his leave expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the member of the staff may leave his station at the close of the day before or return to it on the day following such holiday or series of holidays provided that his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance, and that if it is necessary to make an arrangement for his work during the holidays, it is done without extra expense.

7. A servant who resigns or is discharged from the employment of the University, cannot, if re-employed after an interval count his former service towards leave without the permission of the authority reappointing him.

8. A servant who is dismissed or removed from the University service, but is reinstated, is entitled to count his former service towards leave unless the authority reinstating him declares that he shall not so count it in whole or in part.

9. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the University service so require, discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

10. All orders recalling a servant to duty before the expiry of his leave should state whether the return to duty is optional or compulsory. If it is compulsory, the servant shall be entitled to travelling allowance to Annamalainagar but will get leave salary up to the date he joins his post.

11. A servant who remains absent after the expiry of his leave is not entitled to leave salary during the period of such absence; (wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave involves forfeiture of appointment).

12. A servant, who has ceased to be in the service of the University under the preceding rule may be reinstated in his office, but such reinstatement shall be considered as a fresh appointment and all claims for leave, etc., on account of his previous service shall be forfeited.

13. A servant of the University on leave may not take service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of the Syndicate. This rule does not apply to casual literary work.

14. No servant of the University who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness.

15. A leave account shall be maintained for each University servant in terms of leave on full pay and the Registrar shall be responsible for keeping the leave accounts of all the University servants up-to-date.

16. Leave may be of the following kinds.—(i) Leave on full pay; (ii) Leave on half pay; (iii) Leave on

quarter pay; (iv) Leave without pay; (v) Study leave; (vi) Casual leave; (vii) Leave not due.

17. No leave on full pay shall be given to a member of the staff and establishment who is allowed vacation for 2 months and more. The leave on full pay which any other servant earns is one-eighth of the period he remains on duty, provided he is not allowed to exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 5. All servants may however be given leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 15 days for the performance of obligatory funeral rites and the amount of such leave shall be debited to their leave account. Every servant also earns leave on half pay equal to one-twelfth of the period spent on duty. A servant on entering service must put in at least three years' service before he can be granted leave mentioned in clauses (i) and (ii) of Rule 16, provided that in extraordinary cases the Syndicate may at its discretion grant leave on medical grounds for a period not exceeding 15 days in a year within the first three years of service.

18. It will be in the discretion of sanctioning authority to grant leave on half pay even if leave on full pay is due, if it is necessary to do so in the interests of the University.

In the case of applications for leave on medical grounds it shall also be in the discretion of the sanctioning authority to commute leave on half pay into leave for half the period due on full pay upto a maximum of 3 months at a time if thereby the interests of the University would not be prejudiced.

19. The maximum period of leave on full pay which a servant can take at any one time either separately or in combination with any other leave is five months.

20. The maximum period of leave with allowance (on full and half pay) which a servant can take at any one time is two years. This period may be extended by six months if the extension of leave is granted on quarter pay on medical certificate.

21. A servant on return from leave on full pay taken separately or in combination with any other kind of leave must remain on duty for at least 4 times the period of his leave before he can again be granted leave on full pay.

22. When a servant applies for leave on medical certificate and no leave on full or half pay is due to him, leave on quarter pay may be granted to him subject to the condition that the total period for which leave can be granted to a servant during the whole period of service shall not exceed two years.

23. In case of necessity and when no other leave is due, leave without pay may be granted subject to the condition that no servant can be granted such leave for more than two years during the whole period of his service.

*Note:—*The mere submission of a medical certificate shall not entitle the applicant to avail himself of the leave in anticipation of sanction unless the medical certificate clearly shows that the applicant is utterly unfit to attend to his work.

24. Except in cases of emergency, an application for casual leave must be sent to the authority concerned at least one week, and an application for any other kind of leave, at least three months, before the date from which the applicant desires to take leave.

Every application for leave within a shorter period of time must state the precise nature of the emergency upon which the application is based.

25. The Syndicate may require any officer or servant who is incapacitated by illness to send in an application for sick leave.

26. When an officer or teacher of the University who draws an allowance or is exempted from payment of house rent goes on leave, such privileges are withdrawn during the period of leave and may be conferred on the officer or teacher who undertakes the duties for which the privileges are granted. This does not preclude any arrangement being made by mutual agreement between the two parties.

27. If an officer wishes to resume his duties before the expiry of his leave he may be permitted to do so provided that if any arrangements have been made for the period of his leave which would involve a pecuniary loss in the case of his premature return he shall take upon himself such pecuniary liability.

28. Inferior servants may be granted leave only so far as it can be done without imposing any extra cost upon the University. The leave salary of the absentee must not exceed what remains from his pay after provision has been made for efficient discharge of his duties. When the period of leave does not exceed one month in a year and the Registrar is satisfied that the leave is urgently required extra expenditure up to a limit of half the pay of the post may be incurred.

Note:—The condition does not apply in the case of leave granted on medical certificate on account of the enforced absence of the menial servants due to an infectious disease in his family at his house or for antirabid treatment for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. The rate of leave salary actually received by an absentee by the operation of the proviso should not be taken into account in recording the leave granted to him in his leave account, but the account should be debited with the kind of leave granted.

29. Members of the staff who render part-time service or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees will be entitled to casual leave. They will not be entitled to any other kind of leave except leave on medical certificate on half or quarter pay. In special circumstances and when no other leave is by rule admissible, extraordinary leave may be granted. Such leave is not debited against the leave account. Such leave shall not exceed a period of six months at a time, no leave salary is admissible during such leave.

30. Casual leave may be granted up to a limit of fifteen days in the academic year.

31. Casual leave may be taken in one or more instalments as the applicant desires, but such leave cannot either by itself or in combination with recognised holidays exceed 10 days at a time.

32. Casual leave cannot be accumulated and shall not be combined with any other kind of leave, but it may be taken either at the beginning or end of holidays, provided the period of total absence from headquarters does not exceed 10 days.

33. Casual leave is a concession to enable teachers, officers and servants of the University to be absent from duty in special circumstances for short periods without such absence being treated as ordinary leave. The fact that a maximum has been fixed for the amount of casual leave which may be taken in a year does not mean that any officer is entitled to take the full amount of casual leave as a matter of course.

Special casual leave not counting against ordinary casual leave may be granted to a teacher of the University who has been given permission to undertake work connected with other Universities and administrations.

34. The grant of casual leave shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor, provided that (a) leave to clerical and menial staff may be granted by the Head of the Office concerned and (b) leave up to a limit of 3 days to the members of the teaching staff, may be granted by the Head of the Department concerned and to Heads of Departments by the Dean of the Faculty concerned. The grant of such leave shall be reported to the Registrar through the Dean.

35. All applications for casual leave for more than 3 days from the members of the teaching staff shall be countersigned by the Head of the Department and shall be forwarded to the Registrar, by the Dean of the Faculty concerned for sanction by the Vice-Chancellor.

36. The Registrar shall keep a record of the casual leave taken during an academic year by the members of the teaching staff and establishment of the University.

37. The grant of, the amount of and the allowances for study leave shall be left to the discretion of the Syndicate to be decided in each case on its merits.

38. Servants belonging to the menial establishment are entitled to casual leave for 15 days, a vacation of 20 days as in Rule No. 5 and leave on medical certificate on half pay provided the total period of all absence does not exceed 2 months in a year. All other kinds of leave will not be granted to them.

LEAVE ACCOUNT FORM.

Name.....

Appointment.....

Note:— Leave credited and debited and the balance are expressed in terms of leave on full pay.

Service.		Leave earned.		Leave on full pay taken.			Leave on half or quarter pay taken.			Equivalent in terms of full pay leave	Balance of leave on full pay (Col. 8—Col. 7.)	Balance of leave on half or quarter pay (Col. 4—Col. 11.)	Remarks.
From	To			From.	To	Amount.	From	To	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

(c) *Conditions of Service of Teachers.*

1. These rules shall be called the Annamalai University Service Rules.

2. (a) The teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Board of Selection. All the vacancies in the teaching posts of the University shall ordinarily be advertised before they are filled up.

(b) In making appointments, the Board of Selection shall not be limited in its choice to the persons who have applied for the post and before making any appointment may consult any expert in the subject in which any appointment is made.

(c) The Board shall ordinarily select at least three persons in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing, or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second, and then to the third, if the second is not available.

3. All teachers of the University shall be appointed on written contracts in which their conditions of service shall be laid down. The contracts shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the teacher concerned.

4. The salaries of teachers of the University shall be as follows:—

Professors:	Rs. 400 rising by annual increments
(Special)	of Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
Professors:	Rs. 200 rising by annual increments
	of Rs. 10 to Rs. 400.
(a) Lecturers:	Rs. 150 rising by annual increments
(Senior)	of Rs. 5 to Rs. 200.
Lecturers:	Rs. 100 rising by annual increments
(Junior)	of Rs. 5 to Rs. 150.
(b) Assistant Lecturers	Rs. 75 rising by annual increments
	of Rs. 5 to 100.
Pandits:	Rs. 75 rising by annual increments
(Senior)	of Rs. 5 to 100.
Pandits:	Rs. 50 rising by annual increments
(Junior)	of Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.

5. Nothing in Law 4 shall prevent the establishment by the University in special cases of short term appointments with special arrangements as regards salary.

6. All members of the staff who hold or may accept posts on the staff of the University shall be deemed to have accepted the Laws, Regulations and Rules of the University in the absence of any agreement to the contrary and similarly, the Syndicate shall abide by them. Whenever an alteration is made in the Laws, Regulations or Rules affecting the conditions of service of teachers of the University, every teacher shall within three months of the coming into force of any such changes declare in writing whether he wishes such changes to apply to the conditions of his service or whether he elects to remain under the Laws, Regulations and Rules in force at the time of his appointment.

7. The teacher shall obey and to the best of his ability carry out the directions of any officer, authority or body of the University to whose authority he may be subject under the provisions of the Act, or under any Statute or Standing Orders and Rules thereunder.

8. Every teacher of the University shall devote his whole time to the service of the University and shall not either (a) engage directly or indirectly in any trade, business, private tuition or any other work which involves interference with the proper discharge of his duties or (b) except in cases of accident or sickness to be certified by a medical officer absent himself from his duties.

9. No teacher of the University shall undertake any work whether remunerative or not other than that of his office without the previous sanction of the Syndicate.

10. (a) Subject to the provision in the Laws, teachers of the University shall be required to deliver lectures, or conduct classes, or engage in research and do tutorial work, or to direct and supervise the work related to their departments of study.

(b) It should be the duty of a University Professor or if there be no Professor in a Department, the Reader or other Officer in charge of the subject to guide

and coordinate studies in the subject and if he is the Head of the Department, to be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching work in that department.

11. In a department in which there is a University Professor, all other teachers of the department shall work under the direction of the Professor and shall assist him in the performance of his duties as defined in these laws. In departments in which there are no Professors, the Reader shall be the Head of the Department and the other teachers shall assist him and work under his direction.

12. A teacher of the University officiating for another in a higher grade shall receive an officiating allowance of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the minimum salary of the grade in which he is officiating provided that the officiating period lasts for at least one month.

13. All teachers of the University shall subscribe to the Provident Fund of the University, when instituted, according to the Statutes governing the Fund.

14. On sufficient cause after adequate enquiry it shall be competent for the Syndicate to suspend any teacher of the University from office and from emoluments thereof in whole or in part for any period not exceeding one year.

15. The Syndicate may dismiss a teacher of the University for grave misconduct or for proved incompetence.

16. (a) If the post held by any teacher be abolished by the Syndicate on the advice of the Academic Council, the Syndicate may require his retirement after giving him at least 3 months' notice. In default of such notice the University shall pay the teacher a sum of money equal to three months' salary. If a teacher is dismissed for grave misconduct he shall not be entitled to the allowance of three months' salary mentioned in this clause.

(b) It shall be sufficient service of the said notice by the Syndicate if the notice be signed by the Vice-Chancellor or by such other person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Syndicate and be delivered at or sent

by registered post to the address of the teacher with acknowledgment due.

17. If a teacher of the University wishes to resign his office he shall give three months' notice of his intention to resign by a letter sent by registered post to the Vice-Chancellor with acknowledgment due.

18. If a teacher of the University wilfully absents himself from duty and does not without showing sufficient cause resume his work at the appointed time, he may be declared by the Syndicate to have forfeited his appointment.

19. The resignation of a teacher of the University will not be accepted until he has paid in full all dues to the University.

20. If a teacher of the University shall be incapacitated by illness from duly performing his duties for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate six months in any 52 consecutive weeks, vacations not being included therein, it shall be lawful for the Syndicate to determine his services, if satisfied on the report of a duly constituted Medical Board that the teacher is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reason of ill-health for the discharge of his duties and therefore his services shall be terminated.

21. On the termination of his service a teacher shall deliver to the University all properties of the University that may be in his possession.

22. Any teacher of the University shall be entitled to leave according to the provision made separately in this behalf.

(d) Rules relating to increments.

1. To the first bill in which a periodical increment is drawn for a servant of the University shall be attached an increment certificate, signed by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. An increment shall ordinarily be drawn as a matter of course unless it is withheld from a servant of the University by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor if his conduct has not been good or

his work has not been satisfactory. In ordering the withholding of an increment the withholding authority shall state the period for which it is withheld and whether the postponement shall have the effect of postponing future increments.

3. All continuous service, either temporary or officiating, and leave other than extraordinary leave, *i.e.*, leave without allowances, shall count for increments in the time-scale applicable to the post on which the servant holds a lien, provided, however, that the Syndicate shall have the power to direct that extraordinary leave shall be counted for purposes of increment if they are satisfied that such leave was taken on account of illness or for any other cause beyond the control of the servant concerned.

4. Where an efficiency bar is prescribed in a time-scale the increment next above the bar shall not be given without the sanction of the Syndicate.

(e) Service Rules for the clerical staff and other servants of the University.

These Rules shall be called the "Service Rules" and shall apply to the clerical staff and other servants of the University other than the teachers of the University. These Rules are framed by the Syndicate under the powers vested in it under Section 22 (c) of the Act.

1. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or text, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the Rules in the sense here explained.

(a) The 'Rules' means the 'Service Rules';

(b) 'Cadre' means the sanctioned strength of a service or of an establishment.

(c) 'Duty' includes service as a probationer or apprentice provided that such service is followed by confirmation.

(d) 'Pay' means the amount drawn monthly by a servant as pay, other than special pay or pay granted in view of his personal qualifications, which has been sanctioned for a post held by him substantively or in an officiating capacity.

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- (e) 'Permanent Post' means a post carrying a definite scale of pay sanctioned without limit of time.
 - (f) 'Personal Pay' means additional pay granted to a servant in exceptional circumstances on personal considerations.
 - (g) 'Special Pay' means an addition of the nature of pay granted in consideration of the specially arduous nature of his duties or of a specific addition to the work or responsibility.
 - (h) 'Time-scale pay' means pay which rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum.

2. The Syndicate shall have the power to fix the clerical and menial establishments and the scales of salaries and allowances payable to them; to grant them leave and leave allowances in accordance with the provisions of the leave rules framed separately in this behalf and to grant compassionate allowances and gratuities in accordance with the rules framed therefor.

3. No change, temporary or permanent, shall be made in the scale of pay of an establishment and no additional establishment shall be entertained except with the sanction of the Syndicate. The Officer applying for such previous sanction shall submit a statement showing the present and the proposed scale and explaining the reason for revision. Provided that to meet a special emergency the Vice-Chancellor may permit the employment of temporary assistants for a period not exceeding a month on salary not exceeding the minimum of the grade provided for the appointment, and report such employment to the Syndicate.

4. Temporary appointments in the clerical and menial establishment of the University, carrying definite rates of pay may be sanctioned by the Syndicate, ordinarily for not more than six months at a time.

The power of creating and abolishing appointments, temporary or permanent, in the clerical and menial

establishments of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate.

Appointments to clerical posts shall ordinarily be made from among the candidates whose ages do not exceed 25 at the time of appointment. The Syndicate, however, shall have the power to grant exemption in special cases up to the age of 30.

5. All appointments to the ministerial establishments shall be made by advertisement, signed by the Registrar.

The sanctioned strength of the several departments is indicated below.

Administration.—There shall be a Manager on Rs. 75—5/2—125 and two senior clerks on Rs. 60—5/2—75 to be in charge of the three sections in the office, and six junior clerks on Rs. 30—3/2—60.

Watchmen	(3)	..	Rs. 10—1—15.
Peons	(7)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.
Office Boys	(3)	..	Rs. 8—1—14.

Library:

Senior clerk	(1)	..	Rs. 60—5/2—75.
Junior clerks	(4)	..	Rs. 30—3/2—60.
Attenders	(3)	..	Rs. 20—1—30.
Peons	(4)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.

Garden:

Gardener	(1)	..	Rs. 50—5/2—75.
Senior Coolies	(2)	..	Rs. 12—1—14.
Junior Coolies	(14)	..	Rs. 10— $\frac{1}{2}$ —12.

Physical Education:

Clerk	(1)	..	Rs. 30—2—40.
Peon and marker	(2)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.

Departments of Studies:—

Arts—Menials (One for each Department)	(4)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.
Mathematics—Peon:	(1)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.
Physics—Mechanic	(1)	..	Rs. 40—2/2—50.
Laboratory Assistant	(1)	..	Rs. 25—1—35.
Peons	(3)	..	Rs. 14—1—20.
Office Boy	(1)	..	Rs. 8—1—14.

Chemistry :			
Storekeeper	(1) ..	Rs.	25—1—35.
"	(1) ..	Rs.	20—1—30.
Gasman	(1) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
Peons	(3) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
Natural Science :			
Attenders	(2) ..	Rs.	20—1—30.
Peons	(2) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
<i>Oriental Studies :</i>			
One peon each for Tamil, Sanskrit and Music	(3) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
<i>Lands Establishment :</i>			
Maistries	(2) ..	Rs.	25 and Rs. 30.
Talayaries	(2) ..	Rs.	5 each.
<i>Buildings :</i>			
Engineer	(1) ..	Rs.	150—10—250.
Supervisor	(1) ..	Rs.	50—5—75.
Clerk	(1) ..	Rs.	30—3/2—45.
Peon	(1) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
<i>Health and Sanitation :</i>			
Medical Officer	(1) ..	Rs.	90—5—140.
Compounder	(1) ..	Rs.	25—1—35.
"	(1) ..	Rs.	15—1—20.
Wardboy	(1) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.
"	(1) ..	Rs.	10—1—15.
Maistry	(1) ..	Rs.	14—1—20.

The qualifications for appointment to the post of Manager and clerkships in the senior grade shall be the possession of a University degree; no person shall be placed on the Junior grade who has not passed either the Matriculation Examination or has been declared eligible under the School Leaving Certificate scheme to undergo a University course of study provided that this rule shall not apply to persons who are in the clerical establishment of the University on 1—7—1934.

The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to appoint the clerical staff and the ministerial servants of the University.

All appointments shall be on probation for one year; thereafter they may be confirmed.

No person shall be confirmed in a permanent post without a medical certificate of health, unless specially exempted by the Syndicate.

6. If a servant of the University shall be incapacitated by illness from duly performing his duties for a period or periods exceeding in the aggregate nine months in any fifty-two consecutive weeks, the vacation not being included therein, it shall be lawful for the Syndicate to determine his services, if satisfied on the report of the University Medical Officer that the servant is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reason of ill-health for a discharge of his duties and therefore his services shall be terminated.

7. An increment shall ordinarily be drawn as a matter of course unless it is withheld. An increment may be withheld from a servant by the Syndicate if his conduct has not been good or his work has not been satisfactory. In ordering the withholding of an increment, the Syndicate shall state the period for which it is withheld and whether the postponement shall have the effect of postponing future increments.

A servant shall not receive any increment in his pay until he is confirmed.

8. Suspension and dismissal from the clerical establishment shall be made by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. In the case of the menial establishment, this shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Registrar but an appeal shall lie to the Syndicate in the case of dismissals. All cases of dismissals by the Vice-Chancellor shall be reported to the Syndicate.

9. The Registrar shall have power to punish any menial servant for misconduct by fine. In the case however of misconduct on the part of a clerk, the Registrar shall recommend to the Vice-Chancellor such punishment as he deems fit. The Vice-Chancellor may also suspend any clerk from duty pending an enquiry by the Syndicate. All punishments and the offences for which they are imposed shall be recorded in the Office order book.

10. No member of the office establishment shall improperly divulge any information relating to University

affairs and any contravention of this rule shall be brought to the notice of the Syndicate who may take such disciplinary action against the person concerned as they deem fit.

11. The leave admissible to the servants of the University shall be in accordance with the special rules framed by the Syndicate in this behalf.

12. Servants not being menials not employed for a fixed period shall retire at the age of 55 years. In the case of menials the age of retirement shall be 60.

13. A record of the services of each permanent servant shall be maintained under the direct supervision of the Registrar.

(f) Rules re Publications.

1. Except in very special cases, where the work is of exceptional merit, only the results of work done or completed in the Annamalai University shall be published by the University.

2. When the manuscript of a book, dissertation or article is submitted to the Syndicate for publication, the Syndicate shall appoint a committee of experts in the subject concerned to advise as to whether the work be worthy of publication under the auspices of the University.

3. When submitting a work to the Syndicate for consideration regarding its publication, the author shall submit three clearly written or type-written copies of the same. If the work submitted is published by the University, the three copies submitted shall become the property of the University; and if the work is not published, the three copies submitted shall be returned to the author.

4. The Syndicate shall be the deciding authority as to the manner of publication by the University of any work done by any member of the Staff of the University. The Syndicate however will take into consideration the wishes of the author in this respect.

5. (a) When work of any member of the staff is published by the University all rights concerning the publication shall remain vested in the Syndicate.

(b) The rights of subsequent editions may accrue to the author at the discretion of the Syndicate.

6. When the work of any member of the staff is published by the University, 25 complimentary copies of the published work shall be presented by the University to the author.

7. Save as provided in Rule 5 (b), the author of work published by the University shall not be entitled to any share in the profits on the sale proceeds of such work. All profits from works published by the University shall accrue to the University.

8. The University shall be responsible for all charges connected with the publication under its auspices of any work written by members of the staff.

(g) Rules re Research Grants.

1. The Syndicate may grant a special allowance to a whole-time teacher of the University to enable him to pursue a special line of study or research for which adequate facilities are not available at the University in a subject related to his work in the University.

2. Such allowance shall not be given until a teacher has completed three years of service in the University and shall not be granted a second time until he has completed a further period of five years service.

3. Not more than two teachers of the University shall be in receipt of such special allowances at one time.

4. The course of study or research contemplated shall not extend beyond three months and shall ordinarily be during the summer vacation.

5. The amount of the special allowance to be granted shall be determined by the costliness of the place at which the research work or study has to be undertaken, the travelling expenses to and from and additional expenditure to be incurred in the shape of special fees or the purchase of books and apparatus.

6. The special allowance shall in no case exceed half the total salary of the teacher for the period.

7. On return from such special study or research, the teacher shall submit a report about his work together with a report from the head of the institution attended as to his period of attendance and his work.

8. Any extra qualification gained by such study or research will in no case be considered as a basis for claiming increment of salary or revision of grade of salary or promotion.

(h) *Rules re the grant of Gratuities and
Compassionate Allowances.*

1. No gratuity shall be admissible to a servant of the University for the period of service in respect of which he is entitled to the benefits of a Provident Fund.

2. No gratuity shall be paid to a servant or to his family except in the following cases:—

(a) where the servant leaves the service of the University with the permission of the Syndicate on the ground that he is incapacitated from service;

(b) where the servant dies while in service;

(c) where he is discharged from service on account of a reduction in establishment.

3. The rates laid down below shall be regarded as maximum and shall not be sanctioned unless the service rendered was satisfactory. In any case where the service is not thoroughly satisfactory, the Syndicate shall make such reduction in the amount payable as it thinks proper.

4. Subject to the above rules gratuity to the servants may be granted at a uniform rate of 1/16th of the total salary drawn by him while in service.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules, it should be in the discretion of the Syndicate to grant or refuse gratuity which any servant or his family may be paid provided that the total amount does not exceed Rs. 500 in each case.

6. If any employee dies while in the service of the University, the above gratuity shall be paid to his family in such shares as the Syndicate shall determine.

7. A servant of the University shall for the purpose of this rule, mean servants of the University, temporary, substantive, officiating or acting.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ADMISSION TO COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS.

General.

1. Every person pursuing a course of study for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of Section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7.
Residence.

2. The University may hold examinations for regulating admission thereto or may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council recognize examinations of other Universities or bodies as suitable for the purpose; but it shall not maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for such admission.

Act—S. 6.
Entrance to
University.

3. Subject to the provision of the Act and the Statutes, Regulations shall provide for the admission of students to the University and the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University.

Act—S. 31
(a) and (b)
Regulations to
be made for
Admission to
University and
Examinations.

Regulations.

4. No attendance at instruction in any institution other than that conducted by the University shall qualify for admission to any examination of the University.

Admission to
Examination.

5. No person shall be admitted to any course of studies in the University unless he has been matriculated in the University.

Admission to the University.

6. Applications for admission to the University shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form, obtainable from the University office, on or before the 20th June of each year.

Applications
for Admission.

7. All applications should be accompanied by certificates or other evidence of having passed the prescribed qualifying examination: wherever necessary a certified extract of marks should be sent.

Certificates to accompany applications.

8. Students of other Universities seeking admission to the University should send along with the application a migration certificate from the University from which they have passed the last examination.

Migration Certificate to be produced.

9. The admission of students to the University shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor with the assistance of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Deans of Faculties and the Wardens of Hostels.

Admission made by the Vice-Chancellor.

10. (1) Every student obtaining admission shall be enrolled as a student of the University on payment of the prescribed fee.

Admission Fee.

(2) Every student obtaining admission shall also submit a transfer certificate from the institution where he studied last.

Transfer Certificate.

Admission to Examinations.

11. No candidate shall be admitted to any examination until he has been registered. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination and no candidate shall be registered until he has paid the prescribed fee. No candidate for any examination shall be entitled to a refund of any such fee he may have paid.

Registration.

12. Each candidate for an examination shall produce such evidence as may be required for having previously passed the qualifying examination prescribed by the Laws, if any. He shall also, unless otherwise exempted, produce in the prescribed form prior to his being allowed to sit for the examination, the following certificates:—

Qualification of Candidates.
Production of Certificates.

(1) Attendance certificates, stating that the student has attended seventy-five per cent of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction followed by him

during the year and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory;

(2) Residence certificate, stating that the student has been residing in a hostel attached to the University or in a lodging or hostel recognised by the University for a period of not less than eighty per cent. of the days in each term and that his conduct has been satisfactory;

(3) A Health (Medical) certificate about his health from the Medical Officer of the University and that he has undergone the medical inspection in the first year of the course; and

(4) A certificate from the Director of Physical Training stating the candidate has gone through a course of physical training and that he has been regular at games* by attending not less than 75 per cent. of the games classes each term.

Exemptions from certificates.

13. Candidates who are unable to produce the prescribed certificates may obtain exemption under conditions prescribed.

14. In the case of a student who is unable to produce the annual certificate of attendance but who can produce satisfactory conduct and progress certificates, the Vice-Chancellor may condone a shortage of attendance if it does not exceed twenty lectures in the year and the reasons given for failure to keep the attendance are in his opinion satisfactory.

15. If the shortage of attendance exceeds twenty lectures the Syndicate may, for satisfactory reasons shown and on the recommendation of the Heads of Departments of Study and the Vice-Chancellor grant exemption in special cases.

16. (a) Where a student is unable to produce the annual certificate of Residence but can produce a satisfactory conduct certificate, the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power, on the recommendation of the Warden

* Subject to the approval by the Authorities.

of the Hostel concerned or on that of the Inspector of recognised hostels and approved lodgings, to condone the shortage of residence if it does not exceed 15 days in a term, provided the student has kept not less than 50 days residence in the term and the reasons given for failure to keep the residence are satisfactory.

(b) If the shortage exceeds fifteen days in the term, the Syndicate may, for satisfactory reasons shown and on the recommendation of the Warden or the Inspector of recognised hostels and approved lodgings and that of the Vice-Chancellor, grant exemption in special cases.

17. No student shall be exempted in any circumstances from the production of the Medical (Health) Certificate.

18. (a) In the case of a student who is unable to produce the prescribed certificate from the Director of Physical Training the Vice-Chancellor may grant exemption from the production of such a certificate, if he produces a certificate from the Medical Officer of the University that he is unfit to undergo a course of Physical Training or to attend regularly at games.

(b) If, without being declared medically unfit, a student is unable to produce the Physical Training and games certificate, the Syndicate may exempt him from the production of such a certificate for satisfactory cause shown.

Exemption from a Part of the Course.

19. The Syndicate shall have the power to grant exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance for one year required for subjects included in Part III of the Intermediate course to students who having passed the Intermediate Examination previously with one set of optional subjects, desire to reappear for the examination in Part III of the Intermediate course presenting a new set of optional subjects, provided that the Syndicate is satisfied that the course prescribed in the new set of subjects selected will be covered by the candidate by attending the courses of lectures in one year and the candidate produces the prescribed certificates for that year.

(i) *Transitory Regulation.*

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations of the University governing admission to courses of study and examinations, the Syndicate shall have the power to regulate the admission to the several courses of study and examinations of this University of students evacuated from Burma and Malaya and from such other areas as the Syndicate might deem it expedient to bring within the scope of this rule, whose studies have been interrupted on account of the war conditions in the Far East, by

- (1) recognising the periods of study already spent by them in the Colleges in Burma and Malaya, or in such other areas as the Syndicate might deem it expedient to bring within the scope of this rule;
- (2) granting them such exemptions as may be necessary regarding attendance, residence, physical training, etc., and
- (3) arranging for special courses of instruction and examinations to enable them to complete the courses already commenced by them and take the corresponding examinations of this University.

[N.B.—This Regulation will be in force till the duration of the war and six months after.]

(ii) *Transitory Regulation.*

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations governing the admission of students to the University and the conditions under which they may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of this University, the Syndicate shall have the power to regulate the admission and re-admission to the courses of study and the examinations of this University in respect of students who have rendered 'war service' as defined by the Local Government (i) by granting them such exemptions and other facilities as may be necessary to enable them to complete the courses of studies already commenced by them and take the examinations of this University and (ii) by arranging for special courses of instruction for limited periods and for holding whenever

necessary examinations at the end thereof, for the benefit of such students.

This Transitory Regulation shall be in force for the period during which the present war lasts and for one year thereafter.

Recognition of Examinations.

22. Subject to the provisions in the Act, the
Power of Syndicate shall have power to recognise
Recognition the examinations conducted by other
of other Universities or bodies (1) which corres-
Intermediate pond to the Intermediate Examination
for admission of the University, for purposes of
to B.A. Degree admission to the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree
Examination. or the B.A. (Honours) and B.Sc.
(Honours) Degree examinations of the University and
(2) which correspond to the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree
examination of the University for purposes of admission
to the post-graduate course for the B.A. (Honours) and
B.Sc. (Honours) Degree examinations in the University.

23. The Syndicate shall, subject to the provisions
Power of in the Act, have the power to recognise
Recognition as qualifying for admission to the
of other Intermediate courses of study in the
Examination University any examination conducted
for Admission by other Universities or bodies for a
to Intermediate similar purpose.
Course.

24. The Syndicate shall have power to frame rules,
Rules for if necessary, for the recognition of other
Recognition. examinations, but such rules shall require
the approval of the Academic Council
before they can be given effect to.

25. All applications for recognition of examinations
Applications shall be made along with the applications
how and for admission to the University and shall
when made. be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
The fee will, in no case, be refunded.

26. Subject to the conditions laid down in Regu-
lation 4 of Chapter XXXV the following examinations
shall be recognised as qualifying for the purposes of

admission to a course of study for the Intermediate Examination of this University.

- i. Matriculation Examination of a Statutory Indian University;
- ii. S.S.L.C. Public Examination conducted by the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin.
- iii. The European School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Government of Madras.
- iv. The eligibility of candidates who have passed the following examinations shall be decided by the Syndicate in each case on its merits.
 - (a) The Mysore Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.
 - (b) The Hyderabad High School Leaving Certificate Examination.
 - (c) The Oxford School Certificate Examination.
 - (d) The Cambridge School Certificate Examination.
 - (e) The Burmah Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.
 - (f) The Ceylon Senior School Certificate Examination.

27. The Intermediate Examination conducted by the undermentioned Universities and Bodies shall be recognised as qualifying for admission to the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree and B.A. (Honours) and B.Sc. (Honours) degree courses in this University.

Agra University;	Madras University;
Aligarh University;	Mysore University;
Allahabad University;	Nagpur University;
Andhra University;	Osmania University;
Benares Hindu University;	Patna University;
Bombay University;	The Punjab University;
Calcutta University;	Rangoon University.
Delhi University;	Travancore University.

and the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Dacca.

28. The B.A. Degree Examination conducted by the undermentioned Universities shall be recognised as qualifying for admission to the post-graduate course in this University;

Agra University;	Lucknow University;
Aligarh University;	Madras University;
Allahabad University;	Mysore University;
Andhra University;	Nagpur University;
Benares Hindu University;	Osmania University;
Bombay University;	Patna University;
Calcutta University;	The Punjab University;
Dacca University;	Rangoon University.
Delhi University;	Travancore University.

29. In addition to the examinations mentioned in Regulation 10 of Chapter XLIV of the Laws of the University the following examinations shall be recognised as qualifying for purposes of admission to a course of study for the Vidvan Title in this University.

1. The admission test conducted by the Madras University.

2. The Pravesa or the Bala Pandita or the Pandita Examination conducted by the Madura Tamil Sangam.

3. The Bala Pandita Examination conducted by the Arya Dravida Bashaviriddhi Sangam, Jaffna.

4. Examination in Tamil in Part II or Part III of the Intermediate course of this University or of the University of Madras.

Provided that with effect from the academic year 1940-41 candidates seeking admission under this regulation do further satisfy the authorities that they have studied Tamil Grammar, Indian History and Indian Geography of the Entrance Test standard of this University.

30. In addition to the examinations specified in Regulation 10 of Chapter XLIV of the Laws, the following Samskrit Examinations conducted by the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, shall be recognised as qualifying for purposes of admission to a course of study for the Siromani Title in this University.

(i) The Secondary Entrance Examination of Mysore,

(ii) The Upadhyaya Examination of Travancore,

(iii) The Kavya Panditha Examination of Cochin.

Re-admission to University Examination.

31. A candidate who has failed in any University Public Examination may be admitted to the same examination in a subsequent year without further attendance at classes or residence in the University, provided that he remains a member of the University by payment of an annual fee of rupees five in addition to the fee for the examination prescribed under the Regulations.

(This regulation will not apply to candidates who fail in the B.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) Preliminary Examination).

32. Students admitted from the year 1929-30 onwards shall be examined only according to the curricula of studies and regulations of the University.

RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO A
COURSE OF STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

I. *Admission of Holders of Secondary School
Leaving Certificates to University
Courses of Study.*

Holders of Completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates may be admitted to University courses of study if they (a) shall have completed fourteen years and six months of age on or before the first day of July of the year in which they are admitted to a College, and (b) shall have secured at the Public Examination the marks prescribed below, and been declared eligible for admission by the Syndicate.

(i) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras:

In Group A not less than 40 marks in English and not less than 35 marks in the selected Second Language (except in the case of pupils who are exempted by the Director of Public Instruction from the study of the Second Language) and 130 marks in the following four subjects taken together: (1) Elementary Mathematics, (2) Elementary Science, (3) Outlines of History of England and India and Geography, and (4) one of the

following subjects of Group C, *viz.*, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Geography, History of England and India, a Third Language, Indian Music, Book-keeping, Commercial Practice, Domestic Science, Agriculture, House-keeping and Nursing, Needle-work, Dress-making and Embroidery, Lace-work, and Crochet, and Precis-writing and Indexing; the marks being not less than 35 per cent in each of any two of these four subjects and not less than 25 per cent in each of the other two:

Provided that a certificate holder who secures in the aggregate not less than 210 marks in the six subjects, or not less than 175 marks if he has been exempted from the study of Second Language under Group A, but fails in not more than two subjects by a deficiency of not more than one mark in each subject, shall be declared eligible for. There shall be a Moderation Board appointed by the Syndicate to consider hard cases.

(ii) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of Indian States (Cochin and Hyderabad) eligibility shall be determined by the application of the above rules to the subjects included in the scheme of the examination with the approval of the Syndicate.

(iii) In the case of Certificates issued under the authority of the Travancore Government, eligibility shall be determined by the following rule:—

“ Not less than 40 marks in English, not less than 35 marks in the Second Language, not less than 35 marks in any two and not less than 25 marks in the remaining of the following subjects—Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science and History and Geography—provided that a certificate-holder who secures in the aggregate not less than 175 marks in the five subjects, or not less than 140 marks, if he has been exempted from the study of the second language, but fails in not more than two subjects by a deficiency of not more than one mark in each subject, shall be declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.”

(2) A candidate for admission to University courses of study who in any year fails to qualify by reason of

deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination shall be required to appear again at the Public Examination in all the six (or five) subjects, and his eligibility shall be determined by the marks obtained by him at his last appearance.

(3) No holder of a certificate declared eligible on a scrutiny shall be declared eligible on a re-scrutiny according to Ordinances prescribed after the first scrutiny.

(4) A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University Courses of Study shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

II. *Admission of Holders of European School Leaving Certificates.*

1. Holders of completed Madras European School Leaving Certificates or the Bangalore European High School Certificates shall be declared eligible for admission to University courses of study if they have secured a 'Pass' at the European School Leaving Certificate Examination, Madras, or the European High School Examination, Bangalore, respectively.

Such persons shall have completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of July of the year in which they are admitted to a University course of study.

2. A candidate for admission to University courses of study, who in any year fails to qualify for admission by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination, shall be required to appear again at the Public Examination in all subjects and secure a pass.

3. A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

III. *Admission of Andhra University School Leaving Certificates.*

Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates from the Andhra University area should have been

declared eligible by Andhra University, and should satisfy the rules of eligibility prescribed by Annamalai University under 'Admission of Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates.'

- IV. Holders of (a) Burma English High School Certificates,
(b) Burma Anglo-Vernacular Examination Certificates,
(c) Mysore School Leaving Certificates,

should have been declared eligible by the University concerned and should obtain not less than 35 per cent. in each subject. In deserving cases the condition regarding percentage of marks according to subjects may be waived.

V. *Holders of Oxford or Cambridge Senior School Certificate.*

These candidates are recognised for purposes of admission to the Intermediate course of Annamalai University if the certificate-holders has passed in five subjects, obtaining credit in not less than four subjects, of which at least three should be from the list given below:—

English.	Botany.
A Language other than English.	Biology.
History.	General Science.
Geography.	Physics with
Mathematics.	Chemistry (in the case of Cambridge School Certificate only).
Physics,	
Chemistry.	

The fourth and fifth subjects need not necessarily be from the list given above.

VI. *Holders of the English Teacher's Preliminary Examination Certificate, Ceylon.*

These cases will be decided by the Syndicate on their merits in accordance with the general principles governing the recognition of other examinations.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

1. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (f) and (g) of Section 3 of the Act shall reside in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognised by the University.

Act—S. 7.
Residence.

2. The Registrar shall maintain a register of approved lodgings and recognised hostels, in which alone students can reside.

Statute.
Register of
Lodgings.

3. There shall be a Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

Statute.
Residence, etc.,
Board.

4. The Board shall consist of—

Statute.
Constitution of
the Board.

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman);
- (2) The Deans of Faculties;
- (3) The Chief Medical Officer of the University;
- (4) The Wardens of the Hostels;
- (5) The Inspector of Recognised Hostels and Approved Lodgings;
- (6) The Director of Physical Training.

The Registrar shall act as Secretary to the Board.

5. The powers and duties of the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline shall be—

Statute.
Powers of the
Board.

(1) to frame rules subject to the laws of the University, relating to

- (a) the residence of students;
- (b) the health of students;
- (c) the discipline of students; and
- (d) the physical training of students;

and (2) to advise the Syndicate on the provision of residential accommodation, playgrounds, etc.

6. The Board shall report to the Syndicate once in a year on its working and on the condition of the University buildings in so far as they affect the health and accommodation of students.

Statute.
Annual Report.

RESIDENCE.

7. Every student of the University shall be required as a condition of admission to an examination of the University to have resided in the University (either in the hostels maintained or recognised by it or in approved lodgings) for not less than 80 per cent. of the number of days in a term in each academic year.

For purposes of calculation under this law, the academic year of the University shall be divided into three terms namely:—

First term—July to September.

Second term—October to December.

Third term—January to March.

The exact dates of the beginning and closing of each term shall be notified each year.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power on the recommendation of the Warden of the Hostel concerned to excuse shortage of attendance for a period not exceeding 15 days in a term, provided the student has kept not less than 50 days' residence in the term.

9. Students of the University shall conform to the rules drawn up by the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

HEALTH.

10. There shall be a Medical Officer or Officers in the University; and if there are two or more officers, one of them shall be appointed as the Chief Medical Officer.

11. Every student shall on admission to the University present, besides the other prescribed certificates, a certificate of medical inspection, wherever possible, from the school or college last attended.

12. (a) Every student of the University shall be required to undergo a medical inspection each year of his course in the University.

*(b) All students of the University newly admitted into the University in a year shall present themselves for Physical and Medical examination before the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Officer in the first term of the year on the dates and at the hours notified by these officers.

*(c) All other students shall present themselves for such examination in the second term of the year on such dates and at such hours as may be notified by the above officers.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Statute:
Physical
Director.

13. There shall be a Director of Physical Education in the University.

14. Physical Training shall be compulsory for all students of the University unless specially exempted by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer* and the Director of Physical Education.

Regulation
Compulsory
Physical
Training.

Regulation
Grant of a
certificate.

15. At the end of each term the Director shall grant a certificate to each student* who has qualified himself for it.

RULES RELATING TO RESIDENCE.

The Hostel contains 279 single rooms, 112 treble rooms and 8 quadruple rooms and will ordinarily hold 630 members. There is provision for both vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

The average boarding charge is Rs. 11 per month, the rents vary from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per person per month; the average establishment charge is Rs. 2-8-0 per month.

I. Admission and Withdrawal.

1. Students are admitted to the Hostel on payment of an admission fee of Re. 1 and an advance of Rs. 30 as caution money in the case of the ordinary section and Rs. 20 in the case of the cheap section. The caution money will be kept as a permanent deposit and adjusted to the student's account when he ceases to be a member of the Hostel.

2. Any member who vacates or does not take possession of the room which is allotted to him shall be liable to pay rent for the room.

* Subject to the approval by the Authorities.

3. Students are not allowed to leave the Hostel to reside elsewhere except with the written permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

4. The name of a student may be removed from the rolls of the Hostel (a) at his own request, on application in writing to the Vice-Chancellor (b) on account of non-payment of arrears for more than 2 months after the due date. The names of the students who fail to pay up the arrears within 3 months of the due date are liable to be removed from the rolls of the University and (c) on account of gross misconduct.

II. *Rooms, Furniture and Fittings.*

1. Members shall not exchange rooms without the sanction of the Warden.

2. Members leaving the hostel shall handover in good order to an Officer of the Hostel all the room furniture including electrical fittings. Any member failing to do so shall not only pay any damage done but will also be liable to a fine.

3. Members shall not remove furniture from one room to another under any circumstances.

4. Members can make such additions to their furniture provided by the Hostel as may be approved by the Warden.

5. If any member leaves the Hostel and does not hand over in good order all the room furniture including electric fittings, he will be liable to fine and will have to pay for any damage done.

6. In case where rooms are found locked or left empty but light switches are left open a fine of Re. 1 per day will be charged. Members who are guilty of illegitimate use of current will be fined Rs. 50 in addition to the cost of repairs and will be reported to the higher authorities for severe disciplinary action.

7. Members shall not be allowed to remain in the Hostel during the long vacation.

III. *Attendance.*

1. Students are required to remain in their rooms after 9-30 p.m. on all days during term time and shall not absent themselves from the Hostel between 9-30 p.m. and 5 a.m. without the previous written permission of the Warden, or the Attendance Officer.

2. Severe disciplinary action will be taken against any member who absents himself between 9-30 p.m. and 5 a.m. without previous written permission.

IV. *Charges, Reduction and Payment of Dues.*

1. The room rent shall be Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem for single rooms downstairs, Rs. 3-0-0 for single rooms upstairs, Rs. 2-8-0 per berth per mensem for treble rooms downstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per berth per mensem for treble rooms upstairs and Rs. 2-12-0 per berth for quadruple rooms. In calculating room rents any part of a month during the academic year (July-March) shall be reckoned as a full month.

2. Members who have both boarding and lodging shall pay an establishment charge of Rs. 2-8-0 per month ; those who have lodging only shall pay Rs. 2 per month. Part of a month during the academic year (July-March) shall be reckoned as a full month here also.

3. In the case of students who have both boarding and lodging in the hostel in the months of April and June, a flat rate of annas eight, per day per member shall be charged for boarding, lodging and lighting.

4. After the University closes for summer in the month of March, every member messing in the Hostel shall be charged annas six per day as boarding charges for the remaining days of that month.

5. The monthly dues of members will be announced on the notice board on the 5th of the succeeding month. Payment shall be made within the 15th of the month, after which fines will be levied at the rate of one anna per day for the first three days and two annas per day for the succeeding days upto a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 for those with boarding and lodging and Re. 1 for those with lodging only. If payment is not made on the 25th of the month, the defaulters will be suspended from the

Hostel. On the first of the succeeding month their names will be struck off the rolls of the Hostel. If the 15th and 25th happen to be Sunday or public holidays, the next working day for the University will be counted for the working of this rule.

6. The rates of charges for a bath, for a meal, for tiffin, for extras, for day guests, for guests who have boarding and lodging in the hostel for the purpose of appearing for examinations and the rate of reduction per day, and for other items, shall be fixed from time to time by the Warden.

7. No reduction shall be made from the boarding charges for two days' absence, or for a longer period of absence *without* leave. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 6 a reduction of annas 5 per day in the case of the ordinary section and annas three in the case of the cheap section shall be made in the case of absence for more than two days provided leave of absence in writing has been previously obtained and communicated to the clerk before 8 p.m. on the night preceding the day on which leave is to commence.

8. Any student whose name has been struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues shall be reported to the Registrar and no attendance at lectures or residence shall be counted in his case from the date of such report.

V. *Dining Department.*

1. None but members and their guests shall be ordinarily allowed to mess in the Hostel.

2. Meals shall be served at the following hours:—

Morning meal—9 to 10 a.m.

Tiffin—1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Evening meal—6-30 to 8 p.m.

3. Members shall seat themselves in their dining halls in the order in which they enter the halls.

4. Members shall not enter the kitchens.

5. Meals cannot be served in the residential quarters without the written sanction of the Warden or the Sub-Warden.

6. Any complaint regarding the inefficiency of the cooks or insufficient attention in the bath room should be

made to the Sub-Warden who will investigate the complaints and will report to the Warden for such action as he might deem fit.

7. The representatives shall look after the menu, arrange for the feasts and for efficient service in the dining sections.

8. No student shall give a party in the hostel (Dinner, Lunch, Tea etc.) without the previous written permission of the Warden.

VI. *Guests.*

1. No member shall introduce more than 2 guests at a time.

2. No member shall introduce a guest to the dining quarters without having given notice at least an hour previously. The introducing member shall be charged for the meal for which notice was given even if the guest does not partake of it.

3. No guest can be entertained for more than 3 days unless special written permission is obtained from the Warden.

4. A guest who has already stayed in the Hostel for 3 days cannot be entertained by any other student for a further period without the special permission of the Warden.

5. No guest is allowed to stay in the Hostel for the night except with the previous written permission of the Warden. No resident student shall have more than one guest at a time.

6. Special guests at examination seasons shall pay a deposit to be settled at the time by the Warden. No guest shall be allowed to stay after the member introducing leaves the Hostel. Special exemption may however be made by the Warden.

VII. *Discipline*

1. Members are not permitted to convene meetings of any sort or in any circumstances anywhere in the Hostel without the Warden's sanction.

2. Persons who are not members of the University cannot be invited to any social or other function without the permission of the Warden.

3. *No subscription of any kind shall be collected without the written permission of the Warden.*

4. Any notice concerning students shall be published in the Hostel notice board and shall be considered as having been brought to the notice of the students. No notice shall be put on the notice board or elsewhere within the hostel premises without the permission of the Warden or the Registrar.

5. Card games are strictly prohibited.

6. Spitting and committing nuisance anywhere in the Hostel are strictly prohibited.

7. Guests of members are also subject to the rules of the Hostel. Members may be held responsible for the delinquencies of their guests.

8. Cases of misconduct of hostel servants should be reported to the Warden. Members are not permitted to issue any order to any Hostel servants save as provided for in these regulations. Members are strictly forbidden to utilise hostel servants or to strike, interfere with or abuse them in any manner whatsoever.

9. No member shall join in any outside society or take part in any outside meeting without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

10. Except between 3 and 8 p.m. music and singing is not permitted in the Hostel.

11. Members are requested not to leave money or valuables in their rooms. The hostel does not hold itself responsible for goods lost by members. The Warden is prepared to take charge of any money as long as required.

12. The Hostel will not be responsible for the loss or damage of members' belongings which are left in the Hostel during the vacations.

13. Members are not allowed to place any paper or periodicals or book in the reading room or circulate them in the Hostel without the Warden's permission.

14. Misconduct or breach of any Hostel rules render the offender liable to fine, suspension and dismissal both from the Hostel and the University.

15. Any question not covered by these rules shall be decided by the Warden.

16. No student of the University shall convene, organize or attend any meeting within the University area (as defined in the Schedule to the Annamalai University Act) without the previous written permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

17. Every student of the University is expected to appear in clean and proper dress in the class rooms, library, laboratories, Administrative Buildings and at meetings in the University premises.

VIII. *General.*

Non-resident Students—

1. Students who could not reside in the Hostel shall apply to the Vice-Chancellor for permission to reside outside and on being permitted shall notify their addresses to the Inspector of Recognised Hostels and Approved Lodgings at the beginning of the academic year.

2. The lodgings of such students shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Lodgings.

3. Non-resident students shall notify beforehand to the Inspector of Lodgings all changes of address or of guardianship.

4. A student who deliberately makes a false statement of his residence or his guardianship shall be expelled.

RULES RELATING TO HEALTH OF STUDENTS.

1. Every student applying for admission to a hostel shall be required to produce on his application a medical certificate, either from the Medical Officer of the University or from any qualified medical practitioner, to the effect that the applicant is free from any disease that would disqualify him from residence in a hostel.

2. Every student on admission to the University will be examined by the Medical Officer as to his physical fitness.

3. In each hostel a Sick Report Book shall be maintained in an accessible position, in which students requiring medical attention shall enter their names and room numbers.

4. The University Hostel shall make provision for a sick-ward containing a few beds for the use of patients.

5. Each hostel shall be visited by the Medical Officer at least once a week.

6. There shall be a dispensary attached to the University.

7. The Medical Officer or his Assistant shall appoint special hours for seeing individual students and for the dispensing of medicines.

RULES RELATING TO PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS.

1. All the students of the University shall at the beginning of each academic year (*i.e.*, as soon as it may be possible after the reopening of the classes after the Summer Recess), go through a medical and physical examination. Such examination shall be conducted by the Medical Officer of the University in conjunction with the Director of Physical Education.

2. Records of such examination shall be maintained in detail at the University office and at the office of the department and a duplicate copy of the record of each student shall be given to him for guidance.

3. In cases of serious abnormalities discovered in the course of the medical and physical examination, a report of such cases shall be sent without delay to the parents or guardians of the students concerned. No student who is discovered to be suffering from any incurable and infectious disease shall be allowed to continue his studies in the University.

4. The medical and physical examination record-sheet shall in details be the same, or a close adaptation of the same as is used at present and recommended by the Inter-University Board.

5. - Subject to the rule excluding students suffering from incurable diseases from the University, the students of the University shall for the purpose of the Department of Physical Education, be classified after medical examination as follows:—

- A. The normally sound.
- B. The remediable unfit.
- C. The totally unfit.

6. The Director of Physical Education shall base his Physical Training and Games programme for each group according to this classification.

7. All the students of the University shall go through a regular physical training course. For students classified as "A" and "B" there shall be not less than two periods of physical training and one period of major games in the week. Students classified as "B" shall in addition be given at least one period of Corrective Exercise every week. Students coming under "A" and "B" shall also play one period of one of the following Major Games: Badminton, Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Playgroundball and Volleyball. Attendance at Physical Training and Major Games periods shall be compulsory. For purposes of attendance, one period of physical training shall mean one hour of physical training and one period of major games shall mean one of the following:

- 3 games of 29 points each in Badminton Doubles;
- 35 minutes playing time in Basketball ;

One innings of Cricket or one hour of bowling and fielding ;

- one hour of Football ;
- one hour of Hockey ;
- seven innings of Playgroundball ;
- 3 games of 15 points each in Volleyball.

To all students, excepting those coming under class "C" and specially exempted on the recommendation of the Director of Physical Education and the Medical Officer, a certificate of attendance shall at the close of each year and before the annual examination be issued by the Director of Physical Education. To qualify for appearance at the examination, a student shall attend at least three-fourths of the number of classes held during each year in physical training or major games.

Every student of the Intermediate classes shall undergo at least one period of physical training and two periods of Major games and every student of the B.A. and B.Sc. classes shall undergo at least two periods of games. The student may at the discretion of the Director of Physical Education be allowed to take more or less of either form of exercises provided he secures attendance for the minima, *viz.*, 9 periods for Intermediate and two periods for B.A. and B.Sc. Attendance at University team practice shall also count for purposes of attendance at Physical Training.

8. For students of the Intermediate, Junior B.A. and B.Sc. and Vidvan, Siromani and Sangita Bhushana Classes, weekly lectures on Physiology, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation shall be delivered by the Director of Physical Education for one period a week during regular working hours. (A suitable syllabus for such lectures may be drawn up by a committee composed of the Medical Officer, the Director of Physical Education and one other nominated by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor).

9. The Director of Physical Education may organise during each year a Student-Leadership course, open to students of the University. The students taking training in the course may be placed in charge of the regular Physical Training and Games classes for the purpose of the training. A certificate shall at the end of the year be issued to students who attend the classes regularly and satisfy on examination a committee consisting of the Director of Physical Education, a member selected from among the Games Advisory Committee and one other nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from the Teaching

Staff of the University and preferably holding Pedagogy (like the L.T. Degree).

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

10. The name of the Association shall Annamalai University Athletic Association. ciation shall form part of the Department of Education.

11. The Association shall consist of two sections Outdoor Section and the Indoor Section. The Outdoor Section shall consist of the following clubs: The Badminton Club, the Basketball Club, the Cricket Club, the Football Club, the Hockey Club, the Playgroundball Club, the Tennis Club, the Tenikoit Club, the Track and Athletic Club, the Volleyball Club, the Boxing Club and the Boating Club. The Indoor Section shall consist of the Ping Pong Club and such other clubs as may be approved by the Director of Physical Education.

12. *Membership.* All the students of the University shall be members of the Association and the membership fee shall be Rs. 2 per term. Each student shall on admission to the University pay a membership fee of Rs. 2 for the first term and thereafter apply in the prescribed form to the Director of Physical Education for admission into any three or more clubs of the Association. The fee for the second term and the third shall be paid along with the usual University fee paid in October and January. Student members of the Tennis Club shall pay a special Tennis fee of Rupees twelve per year payable in two instalments of Rs. 7 on admission and of Rs. 5 within 5 days of the reopening after Dasarah holidays. The fee for the Ping Pong Club and for Badminton Doubles Section shall be As. 8 a term and Re. 1 a term respectively. Reductions on these special fees may be made by the Vice-Chancellor for special reasons.

Every member of the Boat Club shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 6 payable either in advance or in two equal instalments in July and November.

13. A student shall ordinarily be admitted into only three clubs of the Outdoor Section; but the Director of Physical Education may, wherever possible, in consultation with the members of the Games Advisory Committee, permit a student to play in more than three clubs. No student shall have the right to take part in the elections held for the choice of captains of more than three clubs.

14. All the members of the Staff of the University shall be Honorary members of the Association. Honorary members joining the Tennis Club shall pay a Tennis Club fee of Rs. twelve per year payable in 4 equal instalments in alternate months commencing from July.

15. *Captains.* There shall ordinarily be held one election during the first month of the first term for the choice of captains.

The procedure for the election of the captains shall be as follows:—

A panel of three of the members of the club, preference being given to those who have been in the representative team during the previous year shall be nominated as candidates for election by the Director of Physical Education with the approval of the Games Advisory Committee and the President. The list of such nominations for the election of the captain shall, in July of each year, be notified a week before the date of election.

The captains for the following clubs shall be nominated by the Director of Physical Education with the approval of the Games Advisory Committee:

Boating Club, Boxing Club, Indoor Recreation Club, Ping Pong Club, Tennis Club, and Track and Field Athletic Club.

Captains, elected or nominated, shall ordinarily hold office for a year.

The captains shall nominate, subject to the approval of the Director of Physical Education, the vice-captains for the clubs.

The captains and the vice-captains shall form a Council for purposes of drawing up suggestions of a programme of activities for each term for consideration by the Director of Physical Education.

No nominations of candidature shall be made and any member voting for a club will in the voting paper write the name of the student whom he desires to be captain of the club. The student getting the largest number of votes in his favour shall be declared elected provided not less than a sixth of the members of the club vote for him. If the minimum number of votes required is not secured by any member, the Director of Physical Education shall nominate the captain, preferably from among the nominated candidates.

A captain may be removed from the office by the Games Advisory Committee for gross misbehaviour.

Weekly Programme of Activities, etc.—

16. The following shall ordinarily be the weekly programme of activities until more grounds become available.

Monday:—Hockey, Playgroundball, Basketball, Cricket, for Juniors and Track and Field Athletics.

Tuesday.—Football, Volleyball. Badminton, and Hockey for Juniors.

Wednesday:—Playgroundball, Hockey, Basketball, Cricket; Volleyball, and Track and Field Athletics.

Thursday:—Volleyball, Football, Hockey, and Badminton.

Friday:—Basketball, Badminton, Cricket, and Football for Juniors.

Saturday:—Cricket till 5 p.m. Football after 5 p.m. Track and Field Athletics and other games.

Sunday:—Cricket, Football for Junior and all other games except Hockey and Tennis.

The games mentioned first for each day shall be considered as the principal activity for the day for purposes of playing matches and for coaching.

Ordinarily, on all working days no outdoor games shall begin before 3-30 p.m. On holidays all games except Cricket may be played in the mornings till 8 a.m. Cricket may be played at all hours of the day. For purposes of daily practice, the members of each club will with the assistance of the captain be divided into the Senior and Junior Sections. The senior and junior sections shall meet separately for practice. The junior section shall ordinarily be in charge of a "Junior Captain" who shall be nominated by the captain of the senior section of the club with the approval of the Director of Physical Education.

University Teams, Daily practice, Discipline, etc.

17. The members chosen to represent the University in each game shall be approved by the Games Advisory Committee. The members of each team shall ordinarily be chosen (after consultation with the Captain concerned) by the members-in-charge of the club, if any, or the Director of Physical Education. The Games Advisory Committee shall, in approving, first satisfy itself that the students so chosen have no record of punishment against them for gross misbehaviour. The members of the University teams shall be bound by any training and other rules that may be laid down from time to time. The members of each team shall be arranged in order of rank. They shall be entitled to the supply from the University at half cost of any uniform that may be prescribed for purposes of competition. These uniforms shall be worn in all matches played with outside teams and may be worn during other matches. Excepting officials, only members of the team shall be entitled to wear the University Crest on coats. The Crest may be worn by captains also, the Crest so worn shall have a distinctive mark.

18. No member of a University team (including substitutes) shall absent himself from regular practice without the previous leave of the member-in-charge or the Director of Physical Education on the recommendation of the captain. Such sanctions of leave when made by the member-in-charge shall be reported by the student

concerned to the Director of Physical Education for record. If any member absents himself without such sanction, he shall be warned in the first and second instances and on the third may be removed from the team for any specific period.

Absence from practice matches without leave may also involve removal from the team.

Absence of other members from practice matches without leave will make them liable to suspension from the club for a term.

All matches will be notified on the notice board of the department at least 24 hours before the match.

19. The captain or in his absence, the vice-captain shall conduct the game. In the absence of both the captain and the vice-captain, the member next in rank in the team to the captain shall conduct the game. Disobedience to the captain will be severely dealt with. In all games like Basketball, Football and Hockey, the members of each side shall wear during practice distinctive sashes which will be supplied from the University.

20. No guest shall ordinarily be permitted to take part in any game without the previous sanction of the Director of Physical Education or the member in charge. In exceptional cases the captain will have the discretion to admit a guest in anticipation of such permission. No student of the University shall ordinarily be allowed as a guest in any club.

21. There shall be at least one League match in the year for each club of the outdoor section of the Association. Weekly matches may be played.

22. The uniform for all outdoor activities shall be short trousers and bunyans, trousers and shirts being permissible for Tennis and Cricket only.

23. Members of the Athletic Association are expected to use all athletic material with the utmost care. Any one misusing athletic materials supplied by the University shall be liable to be punished.

24. *Executive* :—The Vice-Chancellor shall be the ex-officio President and the Director of Physical Education, the Vice-President of the Association. The Vice-President shall also be responsible for fixing with the approval of the President the general policy of the Department and the drawing up of its annual budget.

25. There shall be a Games Advisory Committee composed of nine nominated members of the Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as ex-officio President and the Director of Physical Education as ex-officio Secretary.

26. The Committee shall meet at least once a term. The Committee shall help in all matters pertaining to the organization and training of games, tour programmes, and competitive events.

27. Any member of the Games Advisory Committee may be chosen by the President to accompany the team in its tours; and he shall be entitled to second class railway fare and to double the food and conveyance allowance sanctioned for each student in the team. The Director of Physical Education may choose to accompany a team in its tour if he thinks it necessary and where more than one team are sent out on a tour, he shall accompany the teams after making necessary arrangements for the conduct in his absence of the regular activities of the Department. In the latter case, the request for permission shall be sent to the Vice-Chancellor in advance.

28. Whenever the Games Advisory Committee is satisfied that good teams are available such teams may be sent to play matches during week-ends or during the Terminal Holidays, Student members of every team shall pay approximately one-third of the total cost incurred on their behalf for the tour.

The Rover Section.

29. A Rover Crew is attached to the University.

The Crew shall ordinarily consist of 32 Rovers.

Fortnightly Hikes and Camps may be organised.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library contains over 60,000 volumes of books, back numbers of periodicals and manuscripts. The number is augmented yearly by about 3,000 volumes which are mostly bought by the liberal grants given by the University. Among the outstanding donations of the Library are: one from M.R.Ry. Venugopal Chetty Avargal, I.C.S., of about a thousand volumes, and another equally important of about 1000 volumes from the Founder of the University, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, LL.D. of Chettinad. The Library receives regularly over 220 scientific and learned periodicals. Complete sets of back volumes of several of these have already been bought.

The Library is chiefly intended for the use of University teachers and students who have free access to the shelves. It is also open to the public for consultation and reference during working hours. Some members of the public residing in the University area enjoy the privilege of borrowing books under certain conditions.

A Card Catalogue of the Library fully classified and indexed is kept in the General Library. It is supplemented by a printed Library Guide.

Each department of study has its own seminar library for the use of Honours and research students. Books in the seminar libraries form part of the General Library and are included in the card catalogue ; but they are under the direct control of the heads of various departments and consist mainly of advanced text-books, a few reference books which are constantly needed by the departments and books of a technical nature.

Rules.

A

1. The Library Committee consists of the Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Heads of Departments and the Librarian (Secretary).

2. The Library is under the direct control of the Librarian. He shall be responsible to the Library Committee for the observance of rules and regulations and shall be authorized to exclude from the Library any person infringing the same or acting in any such way as to interfere with the convenience of other persons using the Library.

3. Students, Clerical Staff, Teachers and the Officers of the University are entitled to use the Library.

4. The Library is ordinarily open from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., on all days including Sundays and most of the recognised holidays. Only the periodicals room will be kept open from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on working days.

5. In Summer Vacation the Library works during such time as is fixed by the Library Committee.

6. Issue of books on loan is confined to University working days from 9-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

B

1. All the volumes may be consulted in the Library without formal application.

2. Certain Books are reserved for reference only and are kept in the Reference Library upstairs. These should not at any time be removed from the Library by students.

3. The Librarian may from time to time reserve such books as are necessary for purposes of reference.

4. Current periodicals may be read only in the portion of the Library set apart for the purpose.

5. Strict silence is to be observed in and around the Library.

C

1. All students have open access to the shelves.

2. Students will be entitled, subject to rules here-in-after mentioned, to keep a book for two weeks from the date of issue. At the end of the period the book shall be returned to the Library ; but it may be reissued

to the same person if it has not in the meantime been applied for. When the book has thus been reissued to a person, he may retain it for a further period of two weeks, subject to the condition, that, if requested to return it any time during the second period, he shall do so on the day following that on which he receives notice.

3. The Librarian may, for the purpose of cataloguing or for any other reason, recall a book at any time even during the period of its first issue. The book shall be reissued to the same borrower, if he so desires, after the purpose for which it has been recalled is served.

4. A student failing to return a book after two weeks from the date of issue will be fined one anna per book for a day for the first week and at two annas per book per day during the second week and if the book is not returned even after that the matter will be reported to the Vice-Chancellor for such action as he may deem fit. Fines will be collected in the Library Counter.

(a) Fines on over-due books shall on no account be excused. Under exceptional circumstances, however, a renewal may be allowed if the application for renewal reaches the Librarian on or before the due date. In all other cases, fines will be collected regardless of the leave of absence granted from the University.

(b) Books due on Government holidays may be returned the day following ; but books due on a University holiday which is not a Government holiday must be returned on that day or any day previous to it.

5. Students are entitled to a loan of four volumes at a time.

6. Reference books and periodicals are not to be taken out of the Library. Exceptions may be made in the case of research students.

D

1. Teachers and the Officers of the University are entitled to borrow books from the Library. The total number of books on loan with them at any time shall not exceed 20 Volumes. They are allowed to keep a book for one month at the end of which period it may be renewed by an application in writing.

2. Periodicals are issued on loan to members of the staff only ; unbound volumes are not ordinarily issued on loan. Current periodicals may be taken out of the Library only during such hours as the Library is closed ; their number shall not exceed three at a time. Reference books are not allowed to be taken out of the University buildings ; they may be taken to class rooms during working hours.

3. Persons who reside within a University area of a radius of 10 miles may have the privilege of borrowing books from the Library on a deposit of Rs. 15 under certain conditions.

4. All the Library privileges enjoyed by students are given to the members of the clerical staff of the University.

5. Members of the Senate and the Syndicate are given the same borrowing privileges to the outsiders on a deposit of Rs. 15.

E

1. When a book is received from the Library it should be examined carefully and the attention of the issue clerk called to any defects therein. Otherwise the last borrower will be held responsible for the defects. Every reader taking a book out of the Library shall be responsible for its safe custody until its return ; and in the event of any loss or injury thereto shall either replace the book or pay such compensation as may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. When a book is returned, it should be handed over to the issue clerk and the borrower's ticket or application slip should be taken back. As long as a borrower's ticket or slip is in the Office, he will be held responsible for the book for which the ticket or slip is an exchange.

3. Borrowers shall on no account pass books from one to another nor shall they lend them to persons unconnected with the University.

4. Library books, periodicals, maps and manuscripts may not be marked, written upon or damaged. Taking

clippings from periodicals and other forms of mutilation of Library property is strictly forbidden. Persons who damage books or other property belonging to the Library shall be required to replace them or pay the value thereof.

5. The Librarian shall exclude at his discretion from the privileges of the University Library any borrower who fails to return a book in time or fails to pay the fines he has incurred or misbehaves himself in the Library.

6. Books have to be taken on loan in person, but may be returned by registered post, charges being borne by the borrower.

7. Conditions regarding the issue of books during the long vacation will be determined by the Library Committee from time to time.

F

Departmental or Seminar Libraries.

1. Each department of the University may have its Departmental or Seminar Library. The Library will consist only of (1) advanced text-books (2) books needed for constant reference and (3) books of a technical nature. The total number of books in any departmental Library shall not exceed 400, exclusive of books coming under categories, 1, 2 and 3, of which there are duplicate copies in the General Library.

2. Books in the Departmental Library form part of the General Library, and are included in the General Catalogue. They are however, under the direct supervision of the Head of the Department who will be responsible for their safe custody as well as their issue. Books will be kept in class rooms.

3. Books will not ordinarily be transferred to the Departmental Library until they are properly catalogued.

4. Periodicals of a purely technical nature will be sent to Departmental Libraries ; but if such periodicals are likely to be used by more than one Department, they will be kept in the General Library for a month before

they are sent to the departmental libraries concerned. They are to be sent back to the General Library after a period of three weeks.

5. Stock shall be annually taken of the Departmental Libraries either by the Heads of the Departments concerned or by the Librarian and a report made thereon to the Library Committee before 1st April.

6. Books required for a Departmental or Seminar Library may be transferred to such Library by the Librarian a formal acknowledgment being given to the Librarian by the Head of the Department concerned.

7. When a book transferred to a Departmental or Seminar Library is replaced in the General Library, a formal acknowledgment of receipt will be given by the Librarian to the Head of the Department.

G

General Rules for the Public.

1. The working hours of the Library shall ordinarily be from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on all days excluding holidays when special hours will be notified in the library from time to time. Books may be consulted during the working hours.

2. Any person who is at least of seventeen years of age (by appearance) may be admitted for consultation.

3. Readers must be cleanly in person and wear a proper dress ; if they come in dhoti and shirts, the shirt must have full sleeves and closed necks. The decision of the senior member of the staff of the library as to cleanliness and dress shall be final.

The Librarian shall have the power of refusing admission to any person without assigning any reason.

4. Umbrellas, handbags, boxes and other receptacles and private copies of books must be left at the entrance with the gate attender.

5. Every reader shall write his name and address legibly in the register kept at the entrance. His signature

will be treated as an acknowledgment of his willingness to conform to the rules of the library.

6. Strict silence shall be observed in the Library.

7. Smoking, spitting, chewing betels and taking lunch in the library will not be allowed.

8. Bicycles shall not be brought into the building. Dogs and other animals shall not be brought into the library.

9. Accommodation for the public will be provided in the Reading Room ground floor and in the Reference Library first floor.

10. Readers using the loan section of the library on the ground floor may take out the required books from the shelves and take them to the Reading room after giving the titles of books on a slip of paper to the counter-staff with their signature.

11. Books must on no account be misplaced on the shelves. Staying in the gangway between shelves for too long a time will not be allowed.

12. Anyone who damages the books and other property of the library will be liable to be called upon to replace them or pay the value thereof.

13. Books in the departmental libraries and those withdrawn for binding, manuscripts and text-books will not be available to the public.

14. Before leaving the library, the readers shall hand over all books to the counter clerks and take back the slips given by them.

15. Readers shall vacate their seats five minutes before the closing time.

16. In all matters, members of the University shall have the right of preferential treatment.

17. Readers may not write upon, damage or make any mark on a book or a map belonging to the library. No

tracing or mechanical reproduction shall be allowed without express permission from the librarian.

H

Rules for Membership for the Public

1. Any intending member, residing in the University area, shall apply in writing, stating his age, educational qualifications and the special purpose if any, for which membership is desired and every such application shall be supported by a member of one of the University authorities.

2. After the application has been passed by the Vice-Chancellor, a deposit of Rs. 15/- shall be made in the University Office and on production of the receipt in the library three borrower's tickets will be issued to the member.

3. A single book (volume) may be borrowed in exchange for one ticket which will be handed back to him when the book is returned.

4. The period of loan will be one month from the date of issue and the book is returnable on the due date mentioned in the date label pasted inside the book.

5. Members have to take particular care of the tickets and should see that other persons do not make use of them.

They will be held responsible for all the books borrowed in exchange for their tickets.

6. Before leaving the counter, the member must examine carefully the book he is taking to see if there is any defect in it and mention any such defect to the counter staff. Otherwise he will be held responsible for any defect found later on while returning the book.

7. If a book be lost or damaged, the borrower shall pay the cost of the book or the price of the full set if it is a book in a set. If the binding is damaged the cost of rebinding shall be recovered.

8. The Vice-Chancellor will fix, on the report of the librarian, the amount of compensation to be recovered for damaged books.

9. Whenever books are not returned on the due date, a fine of one anna per day will be levied on each book (volume).

10. Books may be borrowed either in person or through an authorized agent. If they are returned by post or rail, the transit charges to and fro must be borne by the borrower, who shall also be responsible for any damage that might be caused during the transit.

11. The following classes of books shall not be lent out:—

- (1) Text-books.
- (2) Books in constant demand.
- (3) Books in departmental libraries.
- (4) Reference books.
- (5) Periodicals (bound or unbound).
- (6) Manuscripts and Pamphlets.
- (7) Rare books and books difficult to replace.

12. Any book may be recalled by the librarian at any time without assigning any reason.

13. A member against whom there are outstanding fines and other charges will not be allowed to borrow books until the fine and charges have been paid.

14. All marking and underlining of books etc., is absolutely forbidden.

15. Books may be renewed if the notice of renewal be sent three days before the due date and if they are not in the meanwhile reserved or wanted by any other applicant. Not more than three consecutive renewals will be allowed for the same book without its production in the library for inspection.

16. Failure to pay the fines or other charges or to return the book when demanded by the librarian will entail forfeiture of membership and of deposit amount.

17. Application for withdrawal of deposit will not be considered until all books and tickets with a member are returned and until all the fines and charges, if any, have been paid.

18. Books borrowed from the library shall not be sub-lent.

19. When a ticket is lost, the loss must be reported to the librarian. A period of three months will be allowed to the member to trace the ticket. If, after this period, it is still untraceable, an undertaking in writing shall be given to the effect that the member will hold himself responsible for any unauthorised borrowing in exchange for the lost ticket. On such undertaking being given, a duplicate ticket will be issued on payment of 4 annas per ticket.

20. Books may be borrowed between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all working days excluding Sundays and on holidays during the working hours.

21. All the general rules framed for readers shall be applicable to members and borrowers.

22. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the above rules the Vice-Chancellor may grant special loans to *bonafide* researchers on such conditions as he may prescribe.

23. Readers desirous of proposing books for addition to the library may do so by recording their suggestions in the Suggestion Book, which will be kept in the Library, at the counter, for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TERMS, VACATION AND HOLIDAYS.

Regulations.

The University session shall be from 1st July to 31st March and shall consist of three terms.

The first term shall be from 1st July to 30th September, the second from 1st October to 31st December and the third from 1st January to 31st March.

There shall be between the first and second terms and between the second and third terms a short recess which may not ordinarily exceed fifteen days, as follows:—

The Daserah or Michaelmas—Between the third or fourth week of September and the end of the first week of October—the exact dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Christmas—From 20th December to 3rd January.

The long vacation of the University shall commence on 1st April and continue to the end of June.

The casual holidays for students during term time shall be fixed by the Syndicate and notified at the beginning of each term.

The office of the University shall be closed on Sundays, the penultimate Saturday of each month, gazetted holidays and such other holidays as may be notified by the Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES.

1. The University shall have power to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed.
Act—S. 3 (i)
Levy of Fees, etc.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, the regulations may provide for the levy of fees for admission to the University, to examinations, degrees or diplomas of the University, for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels, for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University and for any tutorial or supplementary instruction given by the University, and for the Registration of Graduates.

Such Regulations shall be made by the Academic Council in the manner prescribed.

3. Fees payable to the University shall be classified as follows:—

	Admission fee.
	Matriculation fee.
	Tuition fee.
Classification of Fees.	Fee for Residence.
	Games (Physical Training) fee.
	Medical (Inspection) fee.
	Examination fees.
	Fee for recognition of other examinations.
	Fee for Registration of Graduates.
	Degree <i>in absentia</i> fee.

4. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the fees payable by students of the University shall be as hereinafter laid down.

5. The Admission fee to the University shall be Re. 1 (One).

6. The fee for Matriculation shall be Rs. 2 (Two).

7. The 'tuition' fees for the various courses shall be as follows:—

			Per Term.	
			If paid in advance.	If paid in two equal instalments in a term.
			Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate Course:—				
(Senior or Junior)	..	..	30	32
Part I or III	..	..	15	..
Part II	..	..	6	..
B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Course:—				
(Senior or Junior)	..	..	40	42
Part I or II	..	..	10	..
Parts III and IV	..	..	25	..
Either Part III or Part IV	..	..	15	..
B.A. (Hons.) or B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Course	..	..	40	42
M.Litt. and M.Sc.	..	..	30 per year.	
Lectures on any subject prescribed under any branch of knowledge for the B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Course	..	..	15 per term.	
*Oriental Titles:—				
Vidvan, Siromani or Sangita Bhushana	..	..	10 per term.	

*Note.—In admitting to these courses, preference will be given to students who pay the tuition fee prescribed.

Tuition fees will be considered to have been paid by term in advance only if they are paid within the first five working days in each term.

Students taking Science Courses involving classes in Laboratories shall pay for a term an additional fee as follows:—

	Rs.
A student of any of the Intermediate Classes	2 per term per subject.
A student of B.A. or B.Sc.	3 "
A Student of B.Sc. (Hons.) Main	5 per term.
Subsidiary.	3 "

Besides, such students shall also pay a deposit fee as follows:—

	Rs.
Intermediate ;	5
B.A. or B.Sc. with Mathematics and Physics ;	10
B.Sc. with Physics and Chemistry ; ..	15
B.Sc. with Botany and Zoology or Chemistry and Natural Science (Botany or Zoology).	15
B.Sc. (Hons.) with Physics, Chemistry or Botany	15

Note:—Admission of students who have already completed a course of study at the University and who desire to avail themselves of one or other of the facilities at the University for a term or terms without being regular students for a whole year may be made on payment of the following fees and deposits:—

Laboratory: Intermediate: Rs. 6 per term; Rs. 5 deposit.

B.Sc. Rs. 6 per term ; Rs. 15 deposit.

B.Sc. (Hons.) Rs. 8 per term ; Rs. 15 deposit.

Library: Rs. 2 per term ; Rs. 15 deposit.

Athletic Association: Rs. 2 per term.

Hostel: Usual mess, establishment, lighting and room rent charges ; Rs. 30 deposit.

8. The following fees shall be charged for residence and boarding in hostels:—

(1) Rent—

For a single room upstairs Rs. 3 per mensem per student.

For a single room downstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem per student.

For treble rooms upstairs Rs. 2-12-0 per mensem per student.

For treble rooms downstairs Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per student.

(2) The boarding charges for the several sections shall be divided equally among the students of the sections. In calculating the average for the month, expenses on account of establishment, etc., for the whole year will be taken into account.

(3) Students shall also be required to pay a deposit of Rs. 30. In the cheap section the deposit shall be Rs. 20.

9. A library fee of Re. 1 per year shall be paid by each student of the University.

10. The games (Physical training-fee shall be Rs. 2 (Rupees Two) for a term.

11. The fee for medical inspection shall be Rupee one per student to be collected in the first year of each of the several courses of study in the University.

12. The examination fees shall be as follows:—

				Rs.
Intermediate Examination—				
Whole examination	..	..	..	25
Part I only	..	..	..	10
Part II only	..	..	..	8
Part III only	..	..	..	18
B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination—				
Whole examination	..	..	..	40
Part I only	..	..	..	15
Part II	..	..	..	15
Part III	..	..	..	15
Part IV	..	..	..	15
B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination—				
Preliminary	..	..	..	15
Final	..	..	..	60
B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree Examination—				
Preliminary	..	..	..	15
Final	..	..	..	60
Subsidiary Subject	..	..	..	30
Main Subject	..	..	..	35
M.A. Degree (at the Convocation)				25

Oriental Titles (Vidvan, Siromani and Sangita Bushana) Examination—

Entrance test to Vidvan course	..	3
Preliminary	.. ..	12
Final	.. ..	12
Certificates of Proficiency	.. ..	10
Master of Oriental Learning	.. ..	50
Certificate of Proficiency in French or German	.. ..	8
Pandits' Training Certificate	.. ..	15

13. The fee for the consideration of an application for recognition of an examination conducted by another University or body as equivalent to the examination of this University for purposes of admission to the University courses of study shall be Rs. 3 (Three).

14. The fee for the registration of graduates shall be Rs. 5—a consolidated fee for registration for life.

15. The fee for taking a degree *in absentia* shall be Rs. 10.

16. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree or diploma at a convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for the degree or diploma, pay a fee of Rupees ten unless specially exempted by the Syndicate.

17. Save as otherwise prescribed, all the fees except the fee for residence in hostels shall be paid in the University office on or before the date fixed by the Vice-Chancellor for such payment. Admission fees and fee for recognition may be sent by money order to the address of the Registrar. Arrangements will be made separately by the Wardens of Hostels for the receipt of the Hostel fees, etc.

18. No refund of any fee shall be made except with the special sanction of the Syndicate for special reasons.

19. (a) A student applying for a transfer certificate during the University term on any day of

which he has been enrolled or applying not later than the fifth working day of the University term immediately following shall forthwith be given such certificate upon payment of all fees or other moneys due for the University term in which he was enrolled.

- (b) A student applying for such certificate after the fifth working day of the University term immediately following that during which he has been last enrolled shall forthwith be given it on payment of (1) all fees or other moneys due in respect of the University term in which he was last enrolled, and (2) an additional fee of Rs. 3 ;

Provided that, when a student has been enrolled at favourable fee rates, he shall be liable for such rates only.

- (c) No student shall be considered to have been enrolled in any University term unless he has attended the University and received instruction for at least one day of the University term or has paid the fees or portions thereof prescribed.

20. The Syndicate may fix and levy such charges as it may from time to time determine for Statute. any information or document to be furnished from the University office or for any other purpose.

TRANSITORY REGULATION.

Notwithstanding any thing in the foregoing Regulation 7 of this Chapter governing tuition and other fees, students of the University who have commenced their courses for a particular examination prior to the Academic year 1941-42 shall be permitted to complete the courses for these Examinations under the Regulations governing such fees then in force and that thereafter they shall come under the Regulations in force from the academic year 1941-42.

ITEMS FOR WHICH FEES HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED
BY THE SYNDICATE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Issue of a certified extract from the University record	1	0	0
Supply of marks (by parts and detailed) ..	2	0	0
Checking the addition of marks in each paper.	5	0	0
Issue of provisional certificate	2	0	0
Issue of duplicate certificate	5	0	0
Issue of migration certificate	2	0	0
Penalty fee for late application for Transfer certificate	3	0	0
Penalty for late payment of all fees. 1 anna & 2 Annas			
Scrutiny of S.S.L. Certificate	2	0	0
Athletic Association fee per term ..	2	0	0
Medical examination fee per year ..	1	0	0
Library fee " ..	1	0	0
Miscellany fee " ..	1	0	0
Union fee " ..	1	0	0
Society fee " ..	0	8	0
Calender fee " ..	1	0	0
Exemption fee Attendance, Residence, etc. per year	2	0	0
Recognition of examinations of other Universities	3	0	0
Registration as a Matriculate	2	0	0

Rules governing payment of tuition and other special fees.

1. The first instalment of term fees shall be paid along with the special fees not later than the fifth working day of the term.

2. Students failing to pay the fees within the fifth working day shall pay a fine of one anna for every day of failure upto the 10th working day of the month.

3. If they fail to pay their fees with the added fines by the 10th working day, the amount of the fine per day shall be doubled for every subsequent day of failure up till the 15th working day of the month.

4. Default after the 15th working day will entail removal of their names from the rolls and a readmission fee of Re. 1 shall be paid in addition to the dues with added fines.

5. The second instalment of term fees shall be paid on the 15th of the month in which it falls due.

6. Students failing to pay the second instalment of fees within the 15th shall pay a fine of one anna for every day of failure upto the 25th of the month.

7. If they fail to pay their fees with added fines by the 25th, the amount of the fine per day shall be doubled for every subsequent day of failure up till the last day of the month.

8. Default after the last day of the month will entail removal of their names from the rolls and a readmission fee of Re. 1 shall be paid in addition to the dues with the added fines.

9. Removal of names from the rolls shall entail forfeiture of attendance till the date of readmission.

10. If the University office has a holiday on any of the above dates, the fees shall be paid on the next day the office is open.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO EXAMINATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes the Academic Council may, in the prescribed manner, make regulations relating to the conduct of examinations. The Syndicate shall arrange for the holding and publishing the results of the University examinations.

REGULATIONS.

Conduct of Examinations.

2. The Registrar shall arrange for and superintend the written examinations of the University, with the help of Assistant Superintendents if necessary. He shall, among his other duties, be responsible for the distribution

of the question papers and for the collection of answer books at the proper time.

3. All examinations shall be held in the University Convocation Hall, Annamalainagar, and in such other halls within the University limits, as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

4. Gazetted holidays shall be considered *dies non* for the purposes of the University Examinations.

5. The Text-books for the examinations shall be prescribed by the Academic Council from time to time on the recommendations of the Boards of Studies. The syllabuses for the examinations shall be determined by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Faculties and the Boards of Studies.

6. The papers set in all examinations shall be such as a candidate of decided ability, well prepared in a subject, can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted.

7. No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious or political belief or profession on the part of the candidate and no answer given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious or political belief or profession.

8. All examinations, except practical and *viva voce* examinations shall be conducted by means of printed or type-written papers to be answered, except in the case of Vernaculars, in English unless otherwise stated therein.

9. The Syndicate shall frame rules for the proper conduct of examinations and for the maintenance of order in the examination halls and discipline among candidates.

Publications of Results of Examinations.

10. The Boards of Examiners in the several subjects shall report to the Syndicate the results of all examinations conducted or supervised by them and the Syndicate shall publish lists of these candidates who have passed the examinations in accordance with the regulations.

11. (a) The results of all examinations shall be published in the University office and in the *Gazette*.

(b) The numbers of successful candidates at the examinations, may, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor be sent for publication to such news papers as he may select.

12. In the list published in the *Gazette*, the names of all successful candidates in the B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours) Final Examination and the names of successful candidates obtaining first and second class in each part in the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree examination, and the names of the successful candidates obtaining first class in all other examinations shall be published in the order of proficiency; the names of all other successful candidates shall be published in the order in which they were registered for the examination.

Issue of Pass Certificates and Diplomas.

13. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree, title or diploma. The certificate shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects; if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the Regulations.

14. Applications for certificates of having passed the Intermediate and the Oriental Title Examinations—Preliminary examination—from students must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the March examination and 1st February succeeding the September examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications received after the prescribed date.

15. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be presented at a Convocation to each successful candidate at an examination qualifying for a degree, title or diploma. The diploma shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DATES FOR PAYMENT OF EXAMINATION FEES AND FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION AND CERTIFICATES ; DATES OF COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINATIONS AND DATES OF PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Regulation.

1. The latest dates on which fees for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates shall be submitted to the Registrar and the dates on which the examinations shall begin and the dates on which the

results of the examinations shall be published at the University office shall be—

Examinations.	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications.	Last date for submitting certificates.
1. Intermediate	.. January 10 or July 15.	March 15.
2. B.A. or B.Sc. (Parts I and II).	do. ..	March 15 or September 1.
3. B.A. or B.Sc. (Part III).	do. ..	do.
4. B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary.	do. ..	do.
5. B.A. or B.Sc. (Hons.) Final.	January 10 ..	March 15.
6. Oriental Titles (Vidvan Siromani and Sangita Bhushana)— Preliminary ..	January 10 ..	March 15.
Final ..	do. .	do.
7. Certificate of Profi- ciency.	do. ..	do.
8. Entrance test to Vidvan course (Tamil).	do. ..	..
9. Pandits' Training Certi- ficate.	do. ..	do.
10. Certificate of Proficiency in French and German	do. ..	do.

Provided that—

(1) If the fourth Monday in March falls in the week preceding Easter Day, the examinations shall commence on the previous Tuesday or the Wednesday following the Easter week. The Syndicate shall announce the exact dates in the month of January.

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Monday and Tuesday following the Easter Day shall be *dies non*.

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FEES AND FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS, ETC.

(3) The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the Vidvan Preliminary and Vidvan Final Examination as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

(4) It shall be competent for the Registrar to publish the results on any day previous to or succeeding the dates mentioned, with the previous approval of the Vice-Chancellor, and on previous notice of the dates of such publication being given.

Dates of commencement of Examinations.	Dates of Publication of results.
1. 4th Monday in March or 2nd Monday in September.	May 15 or Oct. 10
2. Do. do. ..	May 15 or Oct. 15
3. Thursday following the 4th Monday in March or Thursday following the 2nd Monday in September.	do.
4. 4th Monday in March or 2nd Monday in September.	do.
5. 4th Monday in March ..	May 1.
6. 4th Monday in March ..	May 10.
Next day after the close of the Preliminary examination.	do.
7. Next day after the close of the Final examination.	do.
8. Same day on which the Intermediate Part II Second Language (Tamil) is held.	do.
9. 4th Monday in March ..	do.
10. Same day on which the Intermediate Part II second language (French and German) is held.	May 15.

(5) If arrangements have been made for the setting of question papers or for the conduct of any part of the examinations in conjunction with any other University, the dates for the commencement of the examinations shall be duly notified.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MATRICULATION.

Regulations.

1. No person shall be admitted to any course of studies in the University unless he has been matriculated in the University.

2. The conditions of Matriculation shall be prescribed by the Regulations.

3. The University may hold an entrance examination for the purpose or recognise, in the manner prescribed, examinations of other Universities or bodies as suitable for the purpose.

4. The following shall be eligible to be admitted as Matriculates of the University:—

(a) Persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of an Indian University ;

(b) Subject to such rules and directions as may be framed from time to time, by the Syndicate

(i) Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates or the European School Leaving Certificates, issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may be accepted by the University ;

(ii) Holders of Oxford and Cambridge School Certificates ; and

(c) persons who have passed any other examination accepted by the Syndicate as qualifying for the purpose.

The Registrar shall maintain a register of all the Matriculates of the University.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

1. The Intermediate Examination shall be held twice a year in Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram, ordinarily in March and in September on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has been matriculated at the University, and has fulfilled the conditions for admission to the courses and shall have prosecuted a regular course of study for two years in the University, and submitted the prescribed certificates.

3. A candidate shall apply for the examination in the manner prescribed.

4. The Intermediate course shall consist of three parts:—

(i) Part I. *English*. For this course books in English Prose and Poetry shall be prescribed.

In prescribing these books, two objects shall be kept in view:—

(a) the improvement of the students' knowledge of the English Language and of its Literature ;

(b) the development of their ability to extend the range of their knowledge by training them to read with ease and discrimination.

The course of study shall consist of—

(1) The detailed study of certain set books.

(2) The perusal, as distinct from a detailed study, of other set books.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year. The books which are not to be studied in detail shall be prescribed every year. The books prescribed in any year shall not for (a) detailed study be more than one play of Shakespeare, about 1000 lines of additional verse, and two prose books and for (b) perusal be more than three books. The books prescribed shall be of the same average length and difficulty from year to year.

(3) Such instruction and exercises in rhetoric and composition as may be expected to develop the students' powers of understanding English and writing it clearly, concisely and correctly. This instruction should include the following topics:—

The paragraph as the unit of prose composition. The sentence as a constituent portion of the paragraph. The

period and the loose sentence. Unity, balance and emphasis in relation to paragraph and sentence. Logical sequence of sentences and paragraphs and explicit references to preceding paragraphs, as securing coherence in any essay.

(ii) Part II. *A second language.* The course will comprise text-books, grammar, translation, and in the case of vernaculars, original composition, (the scope being indicated for the present by an allotment of four hours of instruction a week).

The main object of the study of the Indian vernacular languages is to train the student to use the language as a vehicle of current thought.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------------|
| (a) Classical | .. | Sanskrit |
| (b) Modern European | .. | { French |
| | | { German |
| (c) Indian | .. | { Tamil |
| | | { Malayalam |
| | | { Telugu |
| | | { Kanarese |
| | | { Hindi |

(iii) Part III. Three subjects to be selected out of the following Groups A, B and C at the option of the candidates.

Optional Subjects.	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
	Mathematics	Logic	Economic History
	Physics	Indian History	of England and
	Chemistry	Ancient History	Economic Geo-
	Natural Science	History of Great	graphy
	Geography	Britain and Ireland	Indian Music.
		Elements of Economics	
		A third Language (Sanskrit, French, German, Tamil or Malayalam)	

Subjects for Examination. 5. A candidate shall be examined in Part I *English*.

There shall be three papers in English Language and Literature. The first paper of three hours' duration shall be on the books of Poetry set for detailed study. The second paper of two and a half hours' duration shall be on the books of Prose set for detailed study. The third paper of three hours' duration shall be on composition and shall contain exercises designed to test the candidate's power to apply the principles studied in the course ; in particular it shall contain (a) exercises in epitomizing and paraphrasing passages of prose and poetry which shall not be taken from any of the books prescribed for detailed study or for perusal and (b) subjects for two short essays drawn from the subject-matter of the set books—not more than three—prescribed for perusal as distinct from detailed study and from topics of general interest. The papers in the examination shall be so set that candidates shall be able to get full marks in the examination without answering questions on matters relating to purely literary criticism or scholarship.

Note.—The number of questions set should not exceed five in the Poetry paper and four in the Prose paper.

Part II. *A second language.* Either the classical, or modern European or any one of the Indian languages mentioned in Regulation 4 (ii) of this chapter according to a prescribed syllabus.

In each of the languages mentioned above, there shall be two papers—one of three hours' duration and the other of two hours' duration except in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam in which each paper shall be of two and a half hours' duration.

The three hours' paper in Samskrit, the two and a half hours' paper in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam and the two hours' paper in the case of all other languages, shall contain questions on text-books prescribed for detailed study, grammar, and idiom.

The other paper shall contain (1) in the case of Samskrit and Modern European languages, questions on

translation from the selected language into English, and *vice versa*, and (2) in the case of the Indian languages questions on the books prescribed for non-detailed study, original composition, and translation from English into the selected Indian language.

Part III. Three subjects to be selected out of the three Groups A, B and C mentioned in Regulation 4 (iii) of this Chapter at the option of the candidate subject to the proviso contained in Regulation 6 hereunder. In Mathematics there shall be two papers each of two and a half hours' duration. In languages there shall be two papers for each language, the duration of each being the same as under Part II. In Indian Music there shall be one paper of three hours' duration. In all other cases there shall be two papers for each subject each paper being of two hours' duration. The text-books for each subject under this Group shall be prescribed from time to time on the recommendations of the Boards of Studies concerned.

There shall be practical examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science and Indian Music in accordance with a prescribed syllabus. Candidates shall at the time of the practical examinations, submit their laboratory note-books to the Examiners.

6. A candidate who has passed Parts I and II and in three of the subjects in Part III, as prescribed, shall be declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination.

A candidate who wishes to proceed to a degree in Arts or Science shall be required to choose *at least two* of his optional subjects from either Group A or Group B.

7. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than

Marks	(1) 35 per cent. of the marks in English
qualifying	under Part I, (2) 35 per cent. of the
for a pass.	marks in the second language under

Part II, and (3) 35 per cent. in each of the three subjects selected under Part III.

All other candidates shall be declared to have failed in the examination.

8. Candidates who pass in all the parts at the same examination and who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class.

Candidates who pass in all the Parts at the same examination and obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have gained distinction in that subject.

Candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks in each part in separate examinations and are declared to have passed the examination under Regulation 10 of this Chapter shall be placed in a separate list in the second class.

9. A candidate applying for the examination on the first occasion shall appear for all the three Parts of the examination and thereafter may appear for any Part or Parts of the examination.

10. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination on his obtaining in each Part of the examination not less than the minimum number of marks prescribed for that part as laid down in Regulation 7 of this chapter provided that he obtained such marks on the last occasion on which he presented himself for examination in such Part or Parts.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS).

1. Under-graduates who have been declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto and have satisfied the requirement of para 2 of Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXVI shall undergo a further course of study in this University varying in

length according as they desire to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree Examination.

2. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) shall be held once a year at Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Preliminary Examinations shall be held twice a year ordinarily in March and in September, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down in the regulations and has submitted the prescribed certificates. A candidate shall apply for the Examination in the manner prescribed.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

5. The course of study for the B.A. degree shall extend over a period of two years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to syllabuses or text-books to be prescribed from time to time.

Part I.—

English ;

Part II.—

A second language ;

Parts III and IV.—

Any two of the following subjects each to be regarded as a part to be selected at the option of the candidate. The particular combinations of subjects offered for instruction at the University will be notified at the beginning of each academic year.

1. English ;

2. Philosophy ;

3. History and Politics ;

4. Economics ;
5. Samskrit ;
6. French ;
7. Tamil ;
8. Malayalam ;
9. Mathematics ;
10. Physics ;
11. Chemistry ;
12. Botany ;
13. Zoology.

The course and the syllabuses for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology shall be the same as those prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree Examination.

6. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects contained in the course of study as detailed in Regulation 5.

7. The course shall comprise :—

Part I—English.

- (a) the study in detail of certain prescribed books of Modern English Prose, and
- (b) composition in the main on matter supplied by certain prose books prescribed for non-detailed study.

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration the first paper on Prose and the second paper on Composition.

Part II—A second Language.

The study of any one of the following Languages at the option of the candidate according to a syllabus or text-books to be prescribed from time to time :—

Indian Languages.—

- Tamil ;
- Malayalam ;
- Telugu ;
- Kanarese.

Classical.—

Sanskrit.

Modern European.—

French ;

German.

In the selected language, there shall be two papers, each of three hours' duration as detailed below:—

In Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, or Kanarese the first paper shall consist of questions on prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry and the second paper shall comprise:—

- (a) Translation of a passage or passages in English into the selected language ;
- (b) An essay on a subject of modern thought ;
- (c) An essay on a subject chosen from books prescribed for non-detailed study.

Note.—Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for translation and one hour for each essay.

In Samskrit the first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books in Drama, Poetry and Prose, and elements of Samskrit Language ; and the second paper shall comprise passages in Samskrit partly from the text-books and partly from other books for translation into English and a passage or passages in English for translation into Samskrit and a distinct part dealing with the elements of the history of Samskrit Literature to which one hour and thirty marks shall ordinarily be assigned.

In French or German the first paper shall consist of (a) passages for translation from prescribed texts, (b) questions on Idiom and Grammar and (c) questions on the subject matter of prescribed text-books and the second paper shall consist of (a) a subject for composition selected from any of the text-books prescribed for the first paper and (b) unseen passages for translation from French or German into English and *vice versa*.

Parts III and IV.—Optional subjects.

The study of the subjects mentioned in Regulation 5 of this Chapter, the scope and duration of each being in accordance with a prescribed syllabus or prescribed text-books.

The course of study and the scheme of examination in each subject shall be as hereunder:—(For Syllabuses, *vide* Appendix C).

English.

The course shall comprise the study of the following and the works for study shall be prescribed annually. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

1. Shakespeare ;
2. Modern Poetry ;
3. Modern Prose ;
4. A form of literature, (e.g.) tragedy, comedy, novel or short story, to be prescribed every two years.

Philosophy.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Psychology ;
- (ii) Ethics ;
- (iii) Outlines of Indian Philosophy ;
- (iv) General Philosophy—European, on the basis of prescribed Text-books.

History and Politics.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) History of India ;
- (ii) History of Europe from 1500 A.D. to the present day with special reference to the rise and growth of European Governments ;
- (iii) Political Science ;
- (iv) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1485 A.D.

Economics.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Economics I ;
- (ii) Economics II ;
- (iii) Economic History of England and India since 1700 A.D.
- (iv) Co-operation and Rural Economics.

Sanskrit.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Books of the Early period ;
- (ii) Books of the Later Period ;
- (iii) Grammar, Prosody, etc. ;
- (iv) History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar.

Tamil.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Prescribed text-books in Poetry ;
- (ii) Composition and prescribed text-books in Prose ;
- (iii) Grammar including Prosody and History of Language ;
- (iv) History of Literature.

Malayalam.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects. There shall be four papers each of three hours' duration, one on each of the subjects:—

- (i) Prescribed Text-books I—Ancient Malayalam ;
- (ii) Prescribed Text-books II—Poetry, Prose and Drama ;

- (iii) Elements of Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Literature ;
- (iv) Composition.

8. A candidate shall not be eligible for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts unless he has passed the examination in English under Part I, the examination in the selected language under Part II, and the examination in each of the selected optional subjects under Parts III and IV. A candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part I ; a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in the selected language in Part II, shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part II ; and a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks in each of the selected subjects under Part III and Part IV and not less than 30 per cent. of the marks in each division of the examination in the selected subjects under Parts III, and IV as laid down in Regulation 9 of this Chapter shall be declared to have passed the examination in the respective parts.

9. The divisions of examination in the optional subjects under Parts III, and IV shall be as follows:—

English.—

All four papers shall form a single division.

Philosophy.—

- (a) Psychology and Ethics ;
- (b) Indian and General European Philosophy.

History and Politics.—

- (a) History of India and History of Europe ;
- (b) Political Science and Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

Economics.—

- (a) Economics I and Economic History ;
- (b) Economics II and Co-operation and Rural Economics,

Sanskrit—

- (a) Books of the early period and Books of the later period ;
- (b) Grammar, Prosody, etc., and History of Sanskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar.

Tamil—

- (a) Poetry and Prose ;
- (b) Grammar, Language and Literature.

Malayalam—

- (a) Prescribed Text-books I and Prescribed Text-books II ;
- (b) Elements of Grammar, Prosody, Poetics and Literature and Composition.

10. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 5 of this chapter shall be placed in the First Class in that part. Successful candidates who obtain less than 60 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 5 shall be placed in the Second Class in that part. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

11. A candidate for the B.A. Degree Examination may at his option, present himself for the whole or for any part or parts of the examination at any one time provided however that at his first appearance he shall apply for all the four parts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS).

A. *Course of Study.*

12. For the B.A. (Hons.) Degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in:—

- 1. English during the first year (Preliminary Examination),

2. One of the following branches of knowledge during three years:—

- (i) Philosophy ;
- (ii) History ;
- (iii) Economics ;
- (iv) (A) English Language and Literature ;
- (B) (a) English Literature and
- (b) *Either* (i) Samskrit Literature *or* (ii) Tamil Literature ;
- (v) Samskrit Language and Literature ;
- (vi) Tamil Language and Literature.

Admission to the course detailed under Branch IV-B shall be restricted to the candidates who have qualified themselves for the B.A. Degree, with English and either Samskrit or Tamil, under any one of the four parts of the B.A. Degree examination. Such candidates shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree examination in Branch IV-B, after a two years' course and shall be exempt from passing the preliminary examination. The time limit prescribed in Regulation 15 of this Chapter shall not apply to such candidates.

B. *Examination.*

13. No candidate shall be eligible for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree unless he has passed an Examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the course of study.

No candidate, other than those hereinafter exempted shall be admitted to the final Examination in Honours unless he has passed the Preliminary Examination.

This Preliminary Examination shall be, in the case of candidates other than those who have selected Branch iv (A) of the Honours course, in (1) Composition, (2) Modern English Prose. In the case of candidates, who have selected Branch iv (A) the Preliminary Examination shall be in (1) Composition, as above, (2) The History of England treated in relation to the History of English Language and Literature.

The paper on the History of England shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and it shall contain a larger number of subjects than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in the two papers taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

No candidate shall be admitted to the Preliminary Examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

14. A candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree who has passed the B.A. Degree Examination shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination after a two years' course provided he has passed the B.A. Degree Examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. He shall be exempt from passing the Preliminary Examination.

15. A candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree shall appear for the final Examination in Honours not later than the end of the fourth year after he has passed the Intermediate Examination, provided however, that this time limit shall not apply to Post Graduate students taking the B.A. (Hons.) course under the provisions of Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

16. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Honours more than once.

17. In the event of a candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree failing to satisfy the Examiners he may be recommended by them for the B.A. degree provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total marks in all the subjects and not less than twenty-five per cent. in each division of the examination.

18. In the event of a candidate failing in the Final Honours Degree Examination, he shall be permitted to

appear for the B.A. Degree Examination after a further residence of one academic year at the University and shall be exempted from appearing for Part I of the B.A. Degree Examination.

19. The courses in each optional branch of knowledge shall be as follows:—

(i) *Philosophy.*

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- (i) General Psychology, (ii) One or more Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or Samskrit different from the ancient texts in Tamil or Samskrit prescribed under Group A—(5) of this Regulation and (iii) one of the following two groups of subjects according to the candidate's option:

Group A.

- (1) Theory of Knowledge ;
- (2) History of European Philosophy ;
- (3) Contemporary European Philosophy with special reference to a prescribed work ;
- (4) Philosophy of Religion ;
- (5) One of the following systems of Indian Philosophy with special reference to prescribed Ancient Texts:—
 - (a) Nyaya—Vaiseshika ;
 - (b) Samkya—Yoga ;
 - (c) Vedanta (Advaita or Visistadvaita).
 - (d) Saivasiddhanta.
- (6) Essay.

Group B.

- (1) Social and abnormal Psychology ;
- (2) Ethics ;
- (3) Sociology ;
- (4) Political Philosophy ;
- (5) Comparative Religion ;
- (6) Essay.

The examination shall consist of eight papers, one paper being assigned to each subject. Each paper shall

be of three hours' duration. The group of subjects offered for instruction at the University in any particular year shall be previously notified from time to time.

(ii) *History.*

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- (1) History of India.
- (2) A special subject to be chosen from a prescribed list of subjects bearing on Indian History and Polity ;
- (3) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland (with a study of documents from 1485 A.D.).
- (4) A special subject to be chosen from a prescribed list of subjects connected with the History of the West and Politics ;
- (5) Political theory including critical study of a classic.
- (6) Modern constitutions with special reference to their historical background.
- (7) General Economics.
- (8) Essay.

The examination shall consist of eight papers, one paper being assigned to each subject. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration.

(iii) *Economics.*

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- I. 1. —Economics—I.
2. Economics—II. Advanced Economics including Applied Economics with special emphasis on Banking and Currency.
3. Modern Economic History of India from 1800 A.D. and of Britain, Germany, France, and United States of America, from 1700 A.D.
4. Public Economics.

In Shakespeare, a candidate shall in addition to the detailed study of the prescribed plays, be required to show a general knowledge of Shakespeare's works and of Shakespearean criticism.

In Modern English there shall be a number of set books in prose, poetry and drama from the 16th to the 20th centuries. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the books printed in italics and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts besides a knowledge of the history of English Literature, life and thought between 1500—1930.

(b) *Special Subject.*

A candidate shall be required to offer for examination either one special subject from Group A or two special subjects from Group B. Each special subject under Group A shall consist of two papers.

GROUP A.

1. The English Drama.
2. The English Novel.
3. English Literary Criticism.

GROUP B.

1. Gothic and Indo-Germanic Philology.
2. Beowulf and other Old English Texts.
3. Middle English Texts.

A candidate choosing Group A shall be required to show a detailed knowledge of the development of the literary chosen form from the beginnings down to 1930. Illustrative texts shall be prescribed under each literary form.

A candidate choosing Group B shall be required to study the subjects according to the specified syllabus under each division.

Text-books for the whole course shall be prescribed ordinarily once in three years.

- (iv) B. (a) *English Literature*, and
(b) *Either* (i) *Sanskrit Literature*, or (ii) *Tamil Literature*.

The course in IV-(B) shall comprise the study of the following:—

(a) *English Literature*.

- (1) History of English Literature ;
- (2) Shakespeare : three plays to be studied in detail ;
- (3) Literary Forms with special reference to literary criticism ;
- (4) Selections in Poetry ;
- (5) Selections in Prose.

(b) (i) *Sanskrit Literature*.

- (1) The History of Sanskrit Literature (Paper I) ;
- (2) Literary Criticism in Sanskrit. (Paper II) ;
- (3) Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa. (Paper III) ;
- (4) Kalidasa and other Dramatists before 1200 A.D. (Paper IV) ;
- (5) Types of Prose and Verse in Sanskrit other than the above. (Paper V).

A candidate shall be expected to show a knowledge of the whole course of the History of Sanskrit Literature and Literary Criticism in Sanskrit. He shall also be required to make a critical and detailed study of prescribed selections from the Epics of Valmiki and Vyasa and of all the works of Kalidasa. In Sanskrit Literature before and after 1200 A.D. there shall be a number of set books in Prose and Poetry. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the texts marked with an asterisk and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts,

(ii) *Tamil Literature.*

- (1) History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism or Poetics, with Portions of Porul Adhikaram.
- (2) Epics : Silappathikaram, Manimekhalai, Chintamani, Kambaramayana and Periyapurana.
- (3) Sangam Classics other than Epics.
- (4) Post-Sangam Poetry other than Epics.
- (5) Tamil Prose with a thesis or critical essay on a given literary subject.

A candidate shall be expected to show a knowledge of the whole course of the History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism in Tamil. He shall also be required to make a detailed study of certain set books from the Sangam and post-sangam classics earlier than 1200 A.D. A candidate shall be required to make a detailed study of the texts marked with an asterisk and to show a general knowledge of the other prescribed texts.

The scheme of examination shall be as hereunder:—

English Literature.

There shall be 5 papers, each of 3 hours' duration and they shall be as follows:—

- I Paper. The History of English Literature ;
- II Paper. Shakespeare: 3 plays to be studied in detail ;
- III Paper. Literary forms and literary criticism.
- IV Paper. Selections in Poetry.
- V Paper. Selections in Prose.

Sanskrit Literature.

- I Paper. The History of Sanskrit Literature.
- II Paper. Literary Criticism in Sanskrit.
- III Paper. Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa (Epics) ;

IV Paper. Kalidasa and other dramatists before 1200 A.D.

V Paper. Types of Prose and Verse in Samskrit other than the above.

Ability to correlate, in an intelligent manner, similar literary kinds in Samskrit and English, shall be tested, wherever possible. With reference to the II Paper, a detailed study of certain prescribed Samskrit classics in Literary criticism shall be required.

Tamil Literature.

I Paper. History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism or Poetics with portions of Porulathikaram.

II Paper. Epics: Silappathikaram, Manimekhalai, Chintamani and Kambaramayanam and Periyapuramam.

III Paper. Sangam Classics other than Epics;

IV Paper. Post-Sangam Poetry other than Epics;

V Paper. Tamil Prose with a thesis or a critical essay on a given literary subject.

Ability to correlate, in an intelligent manner, similar literary kinds in Tamil and English, shall be tested, wherever possible. With reference to the I Paper, a detailed study of certain prescribed Tamil classics in literary criticism shall be required.

(v) *Samskrit Language and Literature.*

1. The course of studies shall consist of three divisions, the first fitted to equip the student with a scientific knowledge of the modern methods of study as applied to Comparative Philology, Historical Grammar and History of Samskrit Literature, the second division fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Samskrit Language and Literature, and the third fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

-
2. (a) The course in Division I shall comprise:—
- i. Comparative Philology and the History of Samskrit Language ;
 - ii. The History of the Literature and the History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture ;
 - iii. An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Samskrit Literature from which the Text-books on special subjects under Division III are prescribed.
- (b) The course in Division II shall comprise:—
Prescribed Text-books—
- i. in Nyaya, Vyakarana and Alamkara, and
 - ii. in Drama, Poetry and Prose, the selections in the latter being fairly representative of the various stages in the History of the Samskrit Language and Literature.

In the papers on Prescribed Text-books—General—there will be questions for testing the candidates' ability to translate into English unseen Samskrit passages.

- (c) The course in Division III shall comprise:—
- i. Prescribed Text-books selected from any specified branch or branches of Samskrit Literature.
 - ii. A critical and comparative enquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature, taken up for study by the candidate.

Examination:—

(a) There shall be three papers in Division I each of three hours' duration on each of the following subjects:—

- i. The principles of Comparative Philology and the Elements of Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar and the History of Samskrit Language ;

ii. The History of Samskrit Literature and History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture ;

iii. Essay.

(b) There shall be three papers in Division II each of three hours' duration, distributed as follows:—

i. Nyaya, Vyakarana and Alamkara ;

ii. Vedic texts, Upanishads and Smrtis.

iii. Kavya and Nataka.

(c) There shall be four papers in Division III, each of three hours' duration on the prescribed Text-books—Special.

(d) Candidates will be required to answer one question at least in Samskrit in all the papers on Prescribed Text-books, both General and Special.

(vi) *Tamil Language and Literature.*

The course of study shall consist of:—

(1) Principles of Comparative Philology ;

(2) Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages ;

(3) History of the Tamil Language ;

(4) History of Tamil Literature ;

(5) Composition and prescribed books in Prose ;

(6) Prescribed text-books in Poetry, the selections being representative of several periods of the Literature ;

(7) Prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody ; Poetics and Religious Philosophy ;

(8) History of the Tamil People ;

(9) Select inscriptions.

Examination:—

There shall be nine papers each of three hours' duration, as follows:—

There shall be one paper on Principles of Comparative Philology and Elements of the Comparative Grammar

of the Dravidian Languages; one paper on the History of the Tamil Language; one paper on the History of Tamil Literature; one paper on Composition and prescribed books in Prose; two papers on prescribed textbooks in Poetry, two papers on prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody, Poetics and Religious Philosophy, and one paper on the History of the Tamil People and Select inscriptions.

20. A candidate shall be declared to have taken Honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.A. (Honours) degree if he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent. in each division of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.

The divisions shall be as follows:—

Branch (i) For Group A. (a) General Psychology and Prescribed Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or in Samskrit—compulsory; (b) Theory of knowledge, History of European Philosophy and Contemporary Philosophy; (c) Philosophy of religion, special paper on Indian Philosophy and Essay.

For Group B. (a) General Psychology and Prescribed Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or in Samskrit—compulsory, (b) Social and abnormal Psychology, Ethics and Sociology; (c) Political Philosophy, Comparative Religion and Essay.

Branch (ii) (a) History of India; a special subject in Indian History and Polity. (b) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland; A special subject to be chosen from a list of prescribed subjects connected with the history of the West and Polity. (c) Political Theory; Modern Constitutions; and General Economics.

Branch (iii) (a) Economics—General; General Advanced Economics; and Public Economics; (b) Modern Economic History and Special Subject; (c) Optional Subjects.

Branch (iv) A. (a) Chaucer and the History of the English Language, Shakespeare, Modern English and Essay. (b) Special Subject.

Branch (iv) B. (a) English—All the five papers; (b) *Either Samskrit or Tamil*—All the five papers.

Branch (v) (a) Comparative Philology, Grammar and Language, History of Literature and Essay, (b) Prescribed Text-books—General, (c) Prescribed Text-books—Special.

Branch (vi) (a) History of Tamil Language, Principles of Comparative Philology and the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages; (b) Prescribed text-books in Poetry, Prescribed books on Religious Philosophy, Composition and prescribed books on Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; (c) History of Tamil Literature, History of the Tamil people and Inscriptions.

21. Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent.; the second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent.; and the third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LETTERS.

1. The Degree of Master of Letters (M. Litt.) will be conferred on candidates who in the opinion of duly appointed Boards of Examiners possess exceptional aptitude for original research, and who have completed an approved course of special study and research in conformity with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

2. A Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a Master of Arts of this University or the holder of a degree of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, may offer himself as a candidate for the degree, provided that two years have in the case of a Bachelor of Arts or one year has

in the case of a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or of a Master of Arts, elapsed, from the date of his having passed the examination for the degrees.

3. A candidate for the degree shall apply to the Registrar to be registered as a candidate, stating in his application:—

1. his qualifications, attainments, and previous study and research;
2. the special subject in which he intends to prosecute research;
- and 3. the name of the Teacher of this University who will supervise his research work accompanied by the written consent of the Teacher, agreeing to supervise that work.

4. Every such application shall be considered by the Vice-Chancellor, and placed before the Syndicate with his recommendation. If the Syndicate approves the application, the candidate shall be registered as a candidate for the degree.

5. A candidate so registered shall place himself under the direction of a Teacher of this University for purposes of special study and research, for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Arts and not less than one year in the case of a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a Master of Arts.

6. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the foregoing Regulation, every candidate shall submit to the Syndicate four copies of the thesis, printed or type-written, embodying the results of the research carried out by him, together with a fee of Rs. 100. The thesis shall further be accompanied by a certificate from the Teacher, under whom he has worked, to the effect, that the thesis submitted is a record of research work done by the candidate, during the period of his study at the University and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate-ship, fellowship or other similar title. The thesis must be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar either in the month of November or in March of any year.

7. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and the Syndicate shall decide, on the report, whether the candidate is entitled to the degree, and the resolution of the Syndicate shall be final.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS).

1. Undergraduates who have been declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University and have satisfied the requirement of Para 2 of Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXVI or who have passed an examination recognised as equivalent thereto, shall undergo a further course of study in this University varying in length according as they desire to proceed to the Bachelor of Science Degree Examination or Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree Examination.

2. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) shall be held once a year at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Science (Honours) Preliminary Examination shall be held twice a year, ordinarily in March and in September at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

3. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down in Regulation 4 of this Chapter and has submitted the prescribed certificates. A candidate shall apply for the Examination in the manner prescribed.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Courses of Study.

4. The course of study for the B.Sc. degree shall extend over a period of two years, each consisting of

three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

Part I. English;

Part II. A second language;

Parts III and IV. Any two of the following subjects one under each of the two parts to be selected at the option of the candidate.

1. Mathematics;
2. Physics;
3. Chemistry;
4. Botany;
5. Zoology.

5. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects contained in the course of study as detailed in Regulation 4.

6. The course shall comprise:—

- (a) the study in detail of certain prescribed books on Modern English Prose, and
- (b) composition in the main on matter supplied by certain prose books prescribed for non-detailed study.

There shall be two papers each of three hours' duration, the first paper on Prose and the second paper on Composition.

Part II.—A Second Language.

The study of any one of the following Languages at the option of the candidates according to a syllabus or text-books to be prescribed from time to time:—

Indian Languages:	Tamil;
	Malayalam;
	Telugu;
	Kanarese;
Classical:	Sanskrit;
Modern European:	French;
	German.

In the selected language there shall be two papers each of three hours' duration. Each paper shall comprise questions as detailed below:—

In Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, or Kanarese the first paper shall consist of questions on prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry and the second paper shall comprise:—

- (a) A passage or passages in English for translation into the selected language;
- (b) A subject for essay having reference to modern thought;
- (c) A subject for essay based on books prescribed for non-detailed study.

Note.—One hour shall ordinarily be assigned for translation and one hour for each essay.

In Samskrit the first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books in Drama, Poetry and Prose, and elements of Samskrit Language; and the second paper shall comprise passages in Samskrit partly from the text-books and partly from other books for translation into English and a passage or passages in English for translation into Samskrit and a distinct part dealing with the elements of the history of Samskrit Literature to which one hour and thirty marks shall ordinarily be assigned.

In French or German the first paper shall consist of (a) passages for translation from prescribed texts; (b) questions on Idiom and Grammar and (c) questions on the subject matter of prescribed text-books and the second paper shall consist of (a) a subject for composition selected from any of the text-books prescribed for the first paper and (b) unseen passages for translation from French or German into English and *vice-versa*.

Parts III and IV—Optional Subjects.

Two of the subjects mentioned in Regulation 4 of this Chapter, the scope and duration of each being in accordance with a prescribed syllabus or text-books.

The course of study and the scheme of examination in each subject shall be as hereunder. (For Syllabus, *Vide* Appendix C).

Mathematics.

The course shall comprise the study of:—

- (i) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations;
- (ii) Analytical Geometry and Calculus;
- (iii) Mechanics and Astronomy;
- (iv) Statistics.

The examination shall consist of four papers one on each of the above subjects, of three hours' duration.

Physics.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects each in accordance with a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time:—

- (i) General Physics;
- (ii) Heat and Light;
- (iii) Sound, Magnetism and Electricity.

The examination in theory shall consist of three papers each of three hours' duration. There shall be a practical examination of six hours' duration. Marks will be allotted to Laboratory note-books to be produced by the candidates on the day of the practical examination and certified by the Head of the Department to be a *bona fide* record of work done by the candidates during the two years immediately preceding the examination.

Chemistry.

A candidate will be required to show that he has made a broad and general study of the more important facts and theories of Chemistry.

The course shall comprise the study of the following subjects each in accordance with a prescribed Syllabus:—

- (i) General and Physical Chemistry;
- (ii) Inorganic Chemistry;
- (iii) Organic Chemistry.

There shall be a written examination in three papers, each of three hours' duration and a practical examination consisting of two tests one of six hours' and the other of three hours' duration.

Botany.

The course shall comprise the study of the subjects detailed in the syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:—

1. Thallophytes; Bryophytes; Pteridophytes; and Gymnosperms .. 3 hours
2. Angiosperms; Physiology; Histology; and General Principles .. "
3. Practical Examination I .. "
4. Practical Examination II .. "

The candidates shall also submit their laboratory note-books and their collection of plants for examination.

Zoology.

The course shall comprise the study of the subjects detailed in the syllabus to be prescribed from time to time.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be as follows:—

1. Invertebrates 3 hours
2. Chordata; Embryology and General.. 3 "
3. Practical Examination I .. 3 "
4. Practical Examination II .. 3 "

The candidates shall also submit at the time of the examination their laboratory note-books.

7. A candidate shall not be eligible for the degree of the Bachelor of Science unless he has passed the examination in English under Part I, the examination in the selected language under Part II, and the examination in each of the selected optional subjects under Parts III and IV. A candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part I; a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the marks in the selected language in Part II, shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part II; and a candidate who obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks in

each of Parts III and IV and not less than 30 per cent. of the marks in each division of the examination in the selected subjects under each part as laid down in Regulation 8 of this Chapter shall be declared to have passed the examination in the respective parts.

8. The divisions of examination in the optional subjects under Parts III and IV shall be as follows:—

Mathematics ..	(a) Pure Mathematics, (b) Applied Mathematics.
Physics ..	(a) Theory, (b) Practical,
Chemistry ..	(a) Theory, (b) Practical,
Botany ..	(a) Theory, (b) Practical including Laboratory Note Books and collection of Plants.
Zoology ..	(a) Theory, (b) Practical including Laboratory Note Books.

9. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any part mentioned in Regulation 4 of this Chapter shall be placed in the First Class in that Part. Successful candidates who obtain less than 60 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent of the marks in any Part mentioned in Regulation 4 shall be placed in the Second Class in that Part. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

10. A candidate for the B.Sc. Degree Examination may at his option, present himself for the whole or for any part or parts of the Examination at any one time provided however that at his first appearance he shall apply for all the four parts.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS.)

A. *Course of Study.*

11. For the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, each consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in:—

I. English during the first year (Preliminary Examination).

II. One of the following branches of knowledge during the three years:—

(i) Mathematics;

(ii) Physics, with Mathematics as Subsidiary subject.

(iii) Chemistry with any one of the following as a Subsidiary subject—

(a) Mathematics;

(b) Physics;

(c) Zoology;

(d) Botany.

(iv) Botany with any one of the following as a Subsidiary subject—

(a) Zoology;

(b) Chemistry.

B. Examination.

12. The Examination for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree shall be held once a year in Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, at such time and on such dates as the Syndicate may prescribe.

13. The Honours (English) Preliminary Examination shall be held twice a year ordinarily in March and in September.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he has satisfied the requirements laid down in Regulation 1 of this Chapter and has prosecuted a regular course of study in this University for a period of not less than three years and has submitted the prescribed certificates.

15. A candidate for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree may appear for the examination in the subsidiary subject at the end of the second year of the course. The examination in the subsidiary subject shall be the examination in that subject for the B.Sc. Degree.

16. No candidate shall be eligible for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree unless he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the course of study.

No candidate, other than those hereinafter exempted shall be admitted to the final examination in Honours unless he has passed the preliminary examination.

This preliminary examination shall be in (1) Composition, (2) Modern English Prose.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in the two papers taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

No candidate shall be admitted to the preliminary examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

17. A candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree who has passed the B.A. Degree Examination in a Science subject (Old Regulations) or the B.Sc. Degree Examination shall be permitted to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination after a two years' course provided he has passed the B.A. Degree Examination (Old Regulations) or the B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. He shall be exempt from passing the preliminary examination and the examination in the Subsidiary subject and shall be credited with the marks which he obtained in that subject at the Pass Degree examination.

18. A candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree shall appear for the final examination in Honours not later than the end of the fourth year after he has passed the Intermediate Examination, provided however, that this time limit shall not apply to Post Graduate students taking the B.Sc. (Honours) course under the provision of Regulation 17 of this Chapter.

19. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Honours more than once.

20. In the event of a candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree failing to satisfy the examiners he may be recommended by them for the B.Sc. degree provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total marks and not less than twenty-five per cent. in each division of the examination.

21. The course in each optional branch of knowledge shall be as follows:—

(i) *Mathematics.*

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of:—

(a) Pure Mathematics.

1. Pure Geometry including Projective Geometry;
2. Algebra and Theory of Equations;
3. Plane Geometry;
4. Differential and Integral Calculus, including Riemann integration, Cauchy's theorem on Contour integration and Fourier's series;
5. Elementary differential equations;
6. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions;
7. Solid Geometry—the line, plane, sphere and surfaces of the second degree, curves in space and surfaces.

(b) Applied Mathematics.

1. Statics including the theory of Potentials;
2. Dynamics of a Particle;
3. Dynamics of a Rigid Body—motion in two dimensions;
4. Electricity and Magnetism;
5. Astronomy, General and elementary spherical.

(c) Selected topics from any two of the following subjects at the option of the candidate:—

1. Higher Arithmetic.
2. Modern Algebra.
3. Modern Geometry.
4. Differential Geometry.
5. Group Theory.
6. Theory of Functions of a real variable.

-
7. Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
 8. Differential Equations.
 9. Probability and Statistics.
 10. Mathematical Physics.
 11. Mechanics of Continuous media.
 12. Advanced Dynamics.
 13. Quantum Mechanics.
 14. Theory of relativity.
 15. Astronomy and Astrophysics,

Three papers shall be set in pure Mathematics, three in applied and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

(ii) *Physics.*

The course shall consist of an advanced study (experimental and theoretical) of the following subjects:—

- i. Properties of Matter;
- ii. Heat;
- iii. Sound;
- iv. Light;
- v. Magnetism and Electricity;
- vi. Chemistry;
- vii. Modern Physics.

The examination shall consist of two parts, *viz.*, theoretical and experimental. The theoretical part shall consist of the following seven papers each of three hours' duration:—

- i. Properties of Matter;
- ii. Heat;
- iii. Sound;
- iv. Light;

- v. Magnetism and Electricity;
- vi. Chemistry;
- vii. Modern Physics.

The practical part shall consist of four tests each of four hours' duration.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the Professor or Professors under whom the candidate has worked and certified by him to be *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the examiners on the first day of the practical examination.

(iii) *Chemistry.*

The course shall consist of an advanced study of the following subjects each according to a prescribed syllabus:—

1. General and Historical Chemistry;
2. Physical Chemistry;
3. Inorganic Chemistry;
4. Organic Chemistry;

The examination shall consist of two parts, *i.e.*, theoretical and experimental. The theoretical part shall consist of the following five papers each of three hours' duration:—

- i. General and Historical Chemistry;
- ii. Physical Chemistry;
- iii. Inorganic Chemistry;
- iv. Organic Chemistry I (Aliphatic);
- v. Organic Chemistry II (Aromatic);

The practical part shall consist of three tests each of six hours' duration.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed

during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the Professor or Professors under whom the candidate has worked and certified by him to be a *bona-fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted to the examiners on the first day of the practical examination.

(iv) *Botany.*

A candidate shall be required to have made a comprehensive study of the following:—

1. Representative forms, living and extinct, in reference to structure, development and taxonomy of the following groups:—

- (a) Algae;
- (b) Fungi;
- (c) Bryophytes;
- (d) Pteridophytes;
- (e) Gymnosperms,
- (f) Angiosperms.

- 2. Physiology and Ecology.
- 3. Comparative and Physiological Plant anatomy;
- 4. General Principles;
- 5. Botany of South Indian crop plants and Forest Products.
- 6. Cytology and Genetics.
- 7. Special Angiosperm-morphology.

Scheme of Examination.

The examination shall be both written and practical and the scheme of examination shall be follows:—

	Written.	Time.
Paper	I. Thallophytes and Bryophytes ..	3 hrs.
"	II. Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms .	3 "
"	III. Taxonomy, Plant anatomy and Economic Botany ..	3 "
"	IV. Physiology, Econology and General Principles ..	3 "
"	V. Angiosperm-morphology, Cytology and Genetics ..	3 "

Practical Examination.

Four tests of three hours each, including micro-preparations.

Laboratory Records.

Collections and Field-notes.

The practical examination will include:—

1. The identification of Indian plants with or without the help of a Flora.
2. The preparation and interpretation of microscopic preparations of plants;
3. Experiments in Plant Physiology and *Viva voce*.

Every candidate will be required to submit at the time of the examination:—

1. A collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself;
2. His laboratory Records countersigned by the Head of the Department;
3. Microscopic preparations;
4. A brief account of the Field work done during the course of his study.

Subsidiary subject:—

The course and the examination in the Subsidiary subject shall be the same as those prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

22. A candidate shall be declared to have taken Honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree if he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent. in each division of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours.

The divisions shall be as follows:—

Branch (i) (a) Pure Mathematics, (b) Applied Mathematics, (c) Optional subjects.

Branch (ii) (a) Written Examination in Main subject ; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject ; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

Branch (iii) (a) Written Examination in Main subject ; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject ; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

Branch (iv) (a) Written Examination in the Main subject ; (b) Practical Examination in Main subject ; (c) Subsidiary subject—Written and Practical Examinations.

23. Candidates obtaining Honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes:—

The *First* consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent.; the *Second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent.; and the *Third*, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

CHAPTER XL.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1. The Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) will be conferred on candidates who in the opinion of duly appointed Boards of Examiners possess exceptional aptitude for original research, and who have completed an approved course of special study and research in conformity with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

2. A Bachelor of Science or a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or a Master of Arts of this University or the holder of a degree of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, may offer himself as a candidate for the degree, provided that two years have in the case of a Bachelor of Science or one year has in the case of a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or of a Master of Arts, elapsed, from the date of his having passed the examination for the degrees.

3. A candidate for the degree shall apply to the Registrar to be registered as a candidate, stating in his application:—

1. his qualifications, attainments, and previous study and research;
2. the special subject in which he intends to prosecute research;
- and 3. the name of the Teacher of this University who will supervise his research work, accompanied by the written consent of the Teacher, agreeing to supervise that work.

4. Every such application shall be considered by the Vice-Chancellor, and placed before the Syndicate with his recommendation. If the Syndicate approves the application, the candidate shall be registered as a candidate for the degree.

5. A candidate so registered shall place himself under the direction of a Teacher of this University for purposes of special study and research, for a period of not less than two years in the case of a Bachelor of Science and not less than one year in the case of a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or a Master of Arts.

6. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the foregoing Regulation, every candidate shall submit to the Syndicate four copies of the thesis, printed or type-written, embodying the results of the research carried out by him, together with a fee of Rs. 100. The thesis shall further be accompanied by a certificate from the Teacher, under whom he has worked, to the effect, that the thesis submitted is a record of research work done by the candidate, during the period of his study at the University and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title. The thesis must be forwarded so as to be received by the Registrar either in the month of November or in March of any year.

7. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and the Syndicate shall decide, on the report,

whether the candidate is entitled to the degree and the resolution of the Syndicate shall be final.

CHAPTER XLI.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25 a graduate in Honours may without further examination, proceed to the degree of M.A. after the lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

CHAPTER XLII.

(a) DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—(PH.D.).

1. A Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Science (Honours) or a Master of Science or a Master of Letters of this or any other recognised University may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) provided three years have elapsed from the date of his having qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or Master of Arts or Bachelor of Science (Honours) or two years after Master of Letters or Master of Science which shall have been spent in special study and research at this University under the guidance of the Head of the Department concerned or any person approved by the Syndicate in this behalf.

2. The candidate shall (on or before the 1st July or 1st January) submit his application to the Registrar stating the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis and the lines upon which the subject is to be treated. No application shall be entertained unless it is recommended by the Head of the Department of Study concerned or by the person under whom he proposes to carry on his special study and research with the certificate that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be registered for the degree.

3. The application shall be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 50/- which shall not be refunded unless the application is rejected by the University.

4. The application shall be placed before the Syndicate for consideration and approval. If the application is entertained by the Syndicate, the Registrar shall inform the candidate that his name has been registered.

5. The candidate whose name is registered shall pay to the University a fee of Rs. 25 per academic year.

6. After the expiration of the period of research mentioned in Regulation 1, the candidate shall submit four printed or typewritten copies of the thesis embodying the results of his research. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to the thesis the portions of the thesis he claims to be original and the extent to which he has utilised the work of others and in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge. The candidate shall further certify that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar titles.

7. The thesis together with a sum of Rs. 50 must be forwarded, so as to reach the Registrar between 1st March and 1st April or between 1st October and 1st November.

8. The thesis mentioned shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners.

9. If the thesis is approved by the Board, the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion to appear before them to be tested orally, or practically, or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis and of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, it shall cause his name to be published with the subject of his thesis and the titles of his published contributions, if any, to the advancement of knowledge.

10. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Vice-Chancellor shall be given to the successful candidate.

11. The University may publish the thesis of the successful candidate or authorise him to publish it. In either case it shall bear the inscription "Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Annamalai University."

12. A thesis that has been rejected may be resubmitted after revision duly certified by the person who directed his research work for the Degree, together with the fee of Rs. 150. The procedure laid down above shall be followed in respect of the thesis so resubmitted.

(b) DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS—(D.LITT.).

1. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Letters shall have already taken either the Degree of Master of Letters or the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University.

2. A candidate may submit his thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Letters provided two years have elapsed from the date of his qualifying for the Degree of Master of Letters or one year from the date of his qualifying for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

3. A candidate will submit with his application four copies of his thesis which shall be an original contribution of distinguished merit to learning in his branch of study.

4. The thesis shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or any other similar title.

In the case of candidates who have carried on the work under the supervision of a teacher of the University, these declarations shall be endorsed by the teacher.

5. The thesis must embody the results of independent work. Work done jointly with others may, however, be submitted in support of the thesis.

6. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis, and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall also state whether his work has been conducted independently or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge or otherwise form a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with.

7. The candidate may with the thesis forward printed copies of any contribution to the knowledge of his subject or any cognate subject which may have been published by him independently or conjointly with others and which he desires to offer in support of his candidature.

8. The application and the thesis must be forwarded with the prescribed fee of Rs. 200/- to the Registrar so as to reach him on or before 31st October and after the expiry of the period mentioned in Regulation 2 *supra*.

9. The thesis with the other contributions and papers (if any) submitted, shall be referred by the Syndicate for report to a Board of three Examiners.

10. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis and of the oral examination if any; and on receipt of the Board's report, the Syndicate shall declare whether the candidate has qualified for the Degree or not. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

CHAPTER XLIII.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

1. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall have already taken either the Degree of Master of Science or the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University.

2. A candidate may submit his thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Science provided two years have elapsed

from the date of his having qualified for the Degree of Master of Science, or one year from the date of his having qualified for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

3. No additional residence in the University will be required in the case of candidates who have already taken a research degree after residence in the University. In the case of others a minimum residence of one year will be required.

4. A candidate shall submit with his application four copies of his thesis, which shall be an original contribution of distinguished merit, to scientific learning.

5. The Thesis shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself, and by a certificate that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship, or other similar title.

6. The thesis must embody the results of independent research. Work done jointly with others may, however, be submitted in support of the thesis.

7. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall also state whether his research has been conducted independently or in co-operation with others, and in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Science, or otherwise form a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with.

8. The candidate may with the thesis forward printed copies of any original contribution to the knowledge of his subject or of any cognate subject which may have been published by him independently or conjointly with others, and which he desires to offer in support of his candidature.

9. The application and the thesis must be forwarded with the prescribed fee of Rs. 200 to the Registrar so as to reach him at any time after the expiry of the period mentioned in Regulation 2 *supra*.

10. The thesis together with any other contributions and papers submitted shall be referred by the Syndicate for report to a board of three Examiners.

11. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of any oral or practical examination which the Board may prescribe; and on receipt of the Board's report the Syndicate shall declare whether the candidate has qualified for the Degree or not. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

*Transitory Regulation to be in force until
30th June 1943.*

12. Notwithstanding the conditions prescribed in Regulations 1, 2 and 3 of this chapter, candidates with First and Second Class Honours in Science of this University who have been engaged in scientific research for a period of not less than four years will be permitted to apply for the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University, provided they submit a certificate of efficient work from the person, under whose direction they have been engaged in research, countersigned by the Head of the Department concerned in this University, and satisfy the conditions in Regulations 4 to 9.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TITLES, CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND DEGREE IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. There shall be an examination in Oriental Examination. Learning with a *compulsory division* for Titles and an *optional division* qualifying for certificates of proficiency in the modern methods of study.

(i) COMPULSORY DIVISIONS FOR TITLES.

2. The titles shall be as follows:—

Siromani added to *Mimamsa*, *Vedanta*, *Vyakarana*,
 Name of titles. *Sahitya*, and *Nyaya* according to the
 special branch of study selected by the
 candidate who has offered for his examination Samskrit
 alone;

Vidvan in the case of a candidate who has offered
 for his examination either (a) Samskrit and Tamil or
 (b) Tamil as the main language with Samskrit as a
 subsidiary language, or (c) Tamil alone.

3. Candidates for the *Siromani* title shall offer
 Subjects. for their examination Samskrit alone ;
 and those for the *Vidvan* title either
 (a) Samskrit and Tamil or (b) Tamil as the main
 language with Samskrit as a subsidiary language, or
 (c) Tamil alone.

Course of 4. The course of studies for the
 Studies four examination for Titles shall extend over
 years. four years.

5. The examination for Titles shall be divided into
 Examination two parts *viz.*—Preliminary and Final
 Preliminary— —the preliminary examination in a
 Final. specified portion of the course at the
 end of the second year and the final in
 the remaining portion of the course at the end of the
 fourth year. No candidate shall be admitted to the final
 examination until he has passed the preliminary exami-
 nation.

6. Candidates who have qualified under the regu-
 lations of this Chapter for Titles in Oriental Learning
 may continue their studies under the same regulations in
 order to qualify further (i) for the same title in an
 additional Branch or in additional Branches, or (ii) for
 other titles under the following conditions:—

General.

(i) No candidate who has qualified for a Title will be admitted to any further examination for a Title, except after the expiry of *two* years from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination; provided that candidates who have qualified for (1) the Siromani Title in any one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta included in Branch II shall be admitted to a further examination in any other South Indian School of Vedanta, after the expiry of *one* year from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination and after a year's course in the University.

(ii) The provisions of Regulation 2 of this Chapter shall apply to all examinations held under this Regulation which shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be equivalent to either the Preliminary or the Final Examination for a Title as the case may be.

Special.

(i) *Siromani*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani in any one of the special branches of study may further qualify in any other branch by passing an examination in such branch consisting of the question papers set in the special part only for both the Preliminary and Final examinations in that branch; provided that, in the case of candidates who have already qualified in one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta and seek to qualify in any other South Indian School of Vedanta and such further examination in the special part alone shall consist only of four papers, *viz.*, (1) the two papers on prescribed text-books relating to the Bhashya Prasthana included in the Preliminary Examination, and (2) the two papers prescribed on text-books; Special I and Special II relating to the Vada Prasthana included under (a) in the Final examination (*vide* Regulation 6, Branch II). Such further examination shall consist of two parts—*viz.*, Preliminary and Final. Each of these

two parts shall consist only of the papers set therefor in the subjects of the special part in the year in which the candidate appears. These two parts may, at the option of the candidate, be taken in the same year or in separate years, the examination in the final part in the latter case being taken only after passing the examination in the preliminary part. In the case of candidates who take the examination in both the parts in the same year, those who secure the prescribed passing minimum in the preliminary part alone shall be declared to have passed the examination in that part, while those who fail to secure the prescribed minimum in the preliminary part shall be deemed to have failed in the whole examination. The provision of Regulation 14 shall apply to each of these two parts consisting only of the papers mentioned above.

(ii) *Siromani and Vidvan*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani may further qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination for that Title in accordance with the regulations, provided that such a candidate who offers for his examination Samskrit and Tamil shall be exempt from examination in Samskrit and shall be permitted to take the whole examination in the vernacular language in one year, and may qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination in that language.

(iii) *Vidvan*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Vidvan may qualify in an additional language or in additional languages by passing the examination in such language or languages according to the regulations. A candidate who offers one additional language only may take the whole examination in that language in one year, and a candidate who offers for his examination two Dravidian languages and is exempted by the Syndicate from the production of the required certificates shall be permitted to take the Preliminary and Final Examinations in successive years.

Candidates desiring to qualify in an additional Dravidian language may offer either of the courses in that language detailed in Regulation 8 of this Chapter.

7. *Siromani*—

Siromani— (i) The course of studies shall be
course of as follows:—
studies for.

A. *General*.

(a) The History of Samskrit Language and Literature.

(b) Prescribed text-books.

B. *A Special Subject*.

(ii) *For the preliminary examination*, the course in the general part shall comprise

(a) Prescribed text-books relating to the elements of Vyakarana, Alamkara and the systems of Indian Philosophy.

(b) Prescribed text-books chosen from among the Mantras, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, the Grhya and Dharma Sutras or the Smritis.

For the final examination, the course in the general part shall comprise the History of Samskrit Language and Literature.

(iii) The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study taken by the candidate:—

BRANCH I.—*Mimamsa Group*.

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa, Veda, Sruta and Dharmasastra.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa. (b) The application of Mimamsa to Vedic exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharmasastras.

BRANCH II.—*Vedanta Group*.

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to the *Bashya Prasthan*a of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta viz.—Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to the *Vada Prasthan*a of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta; and (b) prescribed

text-books relating to Yoga, Sankhya and the elements of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta.

There shall be two papers on the books prescribed under (a) and one paper on the books prescribed under (b).

BRANCH III—*Vyakarana Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Vyakarana, including select portions of standard commentaries on the *Siddhanta-kaumudi*.

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to advanced Vyakarana, including Sabdabodha works in Vyakarana and select portions of the *Mahabhasya* and standard commentaries on the *Siddhanta-kaumudi*.

BRANCH IV.—*Sahitya Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas and Natakas and a simple work in Poetics.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; and (b) prescribed text-books of an advanced character, relating to Alankara Sastra.

BRANCH V—*Nyaya Group.*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Nyaya and Vaiseshika Darsanas including select portions of Purvavada.

For the final examination prescribed text-books relating to Nyaya and Vaiseshika Darsanas including select portions to Uttaravada and of the Sabdabodha works in Nyaya and Mimamsa.

(iv) *Siromani Examination—*

(a) In the preliminary examination there shall be in the general part two papers on the prescribed text-books; and, in the special part, two papers on the prescribed text-books.

(b) In the final examination there shall be in the general part one paper on the History of Samskrit Language and Literature and in the special part there shall be three papers on the prescribed text-books.

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Vidvan—
Course of
Studies for.

8. (A.) VIDVAN WITH SAMSKRIT.

i. *Sanskrit*—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas, Natakas, a simple work in Poetics and a prescribed portion in Grammar. The text-books prescribed under this head shall, as far as possible, be the same as those prescribed for the preliminary examination under Branch IV Sahitya group—Siromani course.

For the final examination, (a) History of Samskrit Language and Literature, and (b) prescribed text-books relating to Prakrt Grammar, Samskrit Prosody and Samskrit Poetics. The text-books prescribed under this head shall be the same as those prescribed under (a) and (b) for the Sahitya Siromani final examination.

ii. *Vernacular language*—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic; and (b) Vernacular Composition.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; and (b) History of Tamil Language and Literature.

iii. *Vidvan examination*—

(a) In the preliminary examination there shall be one paper on the prescribed text-books relating to the selected Vernacular Language and Logic, one paper in Vernacular Composition and two papers on the prescribed Samskrit text-books. The last mentioned papers shall, as far as possible, be the same as the papers on the text-books prescribed for the preliminary examination under the special part of the Sahitya Siromani course, such questions on the prescribed text in Grammar as may be placed in these papers being required to be answered by the Vidvan candidates only. A lower standard than that of the Sahitya Siromani shall be required in the case of the Vidvan candidate.

(b) In the final examination, there shall be—

(i) A paper on the History of the Samskrit Language and Literature.

N.B.—This paper shall be the same as the corresponding paper for the Siromani examination, a lower standard than that of Siromani being required in the case of Vidvan candidates.

(ii) Two papers on the prescribed Vernacular text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and one paper on the History of Tamil Language and Literature.

(iii) Two papers on prescribed Samskrit text-books.

N.B.—That under prescribed portions in Grammar for the 8 (a) Vidvan Preliminary examination, Samjñā, Paribhāsā, ac-Sandhi, hal-Sandhi, visarga-Sandhi, Svadhi-Sandhi, Stripratyāyā and Karaka prakaranas in the Siddhanta Kaumudhi be prescribed.

(B.) VIDVAN—WITH TAMIL, AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE AND SAMSKRIT OR ANY OTHER DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE AS A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE.

I. Tamil.—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar and Logic; and (c) Composition and Versification.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; (c) History of Language and Literature.

II. Samskrit—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed texts in simple Poetry and Prose; (b) Elementary Grammar taught in relation to (a); (c) Translation from Samskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Kavyas and Natakas; (b) Elementary Prosody and Poetics taught in relation to (a); and (c) Translation from Samskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.

III. *Vidvan Examination—*

- (i) In the preliminary examination in the Vernacular Language there shall be three papers one on the prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic and another on those relating to Grammar and the third paper on Composition and versification. In Samskrit there shall be one paper of two parts, the first containing questions on Samskrit Grammar and Poetry and Prose text-books and the second containing passage or passages for translation from Samskrit into the selected Vernacular Language.
- (ii) In the final examination in the Vernacular Language there shall be two papers on Poetry text-books, two papers on text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification, and one paper on History of Language and Literature. In Samskrit there shall be one paper containing questions on text-books and Translation.

The standard required in Samskrit shall not be higher than that required for that language taken as an optional subject in Part III of the Intermediate Examination.

(C.) VIDVAN—TAMIL ALONE—

I. The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar; (c) Composition and Versification; and (d) History of Tamil Country.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; (c) History of Language and Literature, and (d) Inscriptions.

II. (a) In the preliminary examination in Tamil there shall be two papers one on the prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and Logic; and the other on those relating to Grammar; one paper on Composition and Versification; and one paper on the History of Tamil country.

(b) In the final examination in Tamil there shall be four papers on text-books, relating to Poetry, Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Versification; one paper on History of Language and Literature; and one paper on Inscriptions.

9. All the papers in the examination for titles shall be set and answered in the respective languages to which they relate provided that papers in Samskrit as the subsidiary language for the Vidvan course shall be set in Samskrit and answered in Tamil. Devanagari script shall be used for Samskrit.

10. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing Vidvan and Siromani courses of study for titles unless he has passed the admission test conducted by the Educational Department and obtained from the department a certificate of fitness for the course he proposes to take up, in the case of candidates taking Samskrit as one of the two languages mentioned under 2 (a) and (b) of this Chapter.

In the case of candidates for the Vidvan Title selecting Tamil alone or Tamil as the main language, the admission test shall consist of three papers each of 2½ hours' duration; the first paper shall contain questions on text-books prescribed for detailed study, the second paper on Tamil Composition and Grammar and the third paper shall contain questions on Indian History and Indian Geography, in accordance with syllabuses or text-books prescribed from time to time.

Note:—The first paper shall be identical with the first paper in Tamil under Part II of the Intermediate Examination. In the second paper exercises in Composition shall be on subjects drawn from the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in Tamil under

Part II of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for the essay and one and a half hours for grammar.

Candidates obtaining not less than 40 per cent. of the total in all the papers together shall be certified eligible for admission to the respective Vidvan courses.

11. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains Marks qualifying for a pass. (Preliminary). not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in that examination and not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks in (1) all the Tamil text papers grouped together and (2) all the remaining papers. A certificate of having passed the preliminary examination shall be issued to each successful candidate.

12. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the final examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in that examination and not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks in (1) all the Tamil text papers grouped together and (2) all the remaining papers grouped together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed. Successful candidates in the final examination shall be arranged in three classes :

the *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent.;

the *second*, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent.; and

the *third*, of those who obtain less than fifty per cent. of the total marks.

(ii) CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN
ORIENTAL LEARNING.

13. Candidates for certificates shall offer for their examination one of the following subjects:—

- (1) Literary Criticism as applied to Samskrit or Tamil Literature.

-
- (2) Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy.
 - (3) Indo-European Philology with special reference to Samskrit or Dravidian Philology with special reference to Tamil.
 - (4) Samskrit and Prakritic Languages and Literatures in their bearing on Indian History and Culture.
 - (5) Tamil Language and Literature in their bearing on Indian History and Culture.
 - (6) Hindu Law and Jurisprudence.

14. The course of studies for the examination shall extend over a period of two years and shall be taken in an institution or institutions maintained by the University.

Course of Studies—two years.

15. The question papers in the examination for certificates shall be set and answered in English.

Papers set and answered in English.

16. The examination for certificates shall follow immediately the final Examination for Titles in Oriental Learning.

Day of Examination.

17. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for certificates until the expiry of two years from the date of his appearing for and passing the preliminary examination for Titles.

Admission.

18. Candidates for certificates, who have passed the examination for Titles and have satisfied the Examiners in one optional subject, may present themselves for examination in another optional subject after an interval of two years after a further attendance in an institution.

Candidates may qualify for another optional.

19. In each subject for examination for certificates there shall be one paper of three hours' duration, which candidates shall be required to answer on the morning of the day following the final examination for Titles. The marks for the paper shall be 150.

Duration of paper.

20. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Successful candidates shall be arranged in three classes; the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent.; the second of those who obtain less than 60 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent.; and the third of those who obtain less than 50 per cent.

(iii) DEGREE OF MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

21. Every candidate for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall have passed the Examination for Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning and shall have thereafter pursued for two years an advanced course of study in the University bearing upon the subject selected by him for the examination for that certificate.

22. Every candidate for the Degree shall be required to submit with his application:—

(a) A certificate in the following terms:—

Form of Certificate.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,.....has pursued, for not less than two years after qualifying for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning, an advanced course of study in the University bearing upon the subject of his Certificate of Proficiency.

Station

Date

Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

(b) An original thesis in English showing evidence of original work connected with the special subject in which he qualified himself for his certificate, the candidate indicating in a preface to his thesis, and specially in

notes, the sources from which his information is taken and the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others.

The application and thesis must be submitted so as to be received by the Registrar between 1st November and 1st December of any year.

23. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of not more than three persons who, at their discretion, may require the candidate to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis (and to his facility in the use of the English language). The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral examination, if any, stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is, by reason of his attainments, a fit person to receive the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning. The Syndicate shall publish the name of each successful candidate for the Degree with the title of his thesis.

CHAPTER XLV.

PANDITS' TRAINING CERTIFICATE.

1. No candidate shall be permitted to enter upon a course of study for the Pandits' Training Certificate unless he has passed either the Vidvan or Siromani Examination of this University or of the Madras University or the Panditha Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangham, or the S.S.L.C. Examination of the Department of Education in Madras or other examinations accepted by this University as equivalent thereto; previous experience as a teacher of languages in a recognised school shall be an additional qualification for admission to the course.

2. Every candidate for admission shall submit an application in the prescribed form. His age must be not less than 18 and must not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than 5 years, 35 years, provided however that it shall be in the power of the

Vice-Chancellor, in very special circumstances, to admit a candidate whose age does not fall within the above limits. He shall also produce before admission the following certificates:—

(a) Certificate of Health from the University Medical Officer or other medical authority approved by the Vice-Chancellor certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(b) A certificate of general educational qualifications.

(c) A certificate of conduct signed by the manager or the administrative head of a recognised institution in which he was last employed or in case he has had no previous teaching experience, a certificate from the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the District Educational Officer or the Head of a recognised high school or College.

3. No candidate shall be eligible for the certificate unless he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects laid down.

4. The course of study shall extend over a period of one year consisting of three terms and shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to a syllabus to be prescribed from time to time:

- a. Principles and methods of Teaching.
- b. The teaching of Tamil or Samskrit.
- c. Drawing with special reference to black-board hand-writing.
- d. Physical Training and the conduct of games.

5. The examination shall be by means of written papers and there shall be two papers each of three hours' duration, one on Principles and Methods of Teaching and the other on the Teaching of Tamil or Samskrit. There shall also be a practical test. The candidate's knowledge of Methods of Physical Training and his ability to conduct classes in it as well as his facility at Black

Board work and Illustrations shall be tested as part of the written and practical examination.

6. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than 30% of the marks in the written part and 30% of the marks in the practical test and not less than 40% of the total marks in the whole examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. A certificate of having passed the examination shall be issued to each successful candidate.

7. The names of all successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and they shall be arranged in three classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60%, the second of those who obtain not less than 50% and the third of those who obtain less than fifty per cent. of the total marks.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TITLE OF SANGITA BUSHANA.

1. The course for the Title shall extend over a period of four years, each consisting of three terms and shall be taken at the University in accordance with the regulations hereinafter laid down.

2. The Examination for the Title shall be divided into two parts (*viz.*) Preliminary and Final—the Preliminary Examination in a specified portion of the course at the end of the second year and the final in the remaining portion of the course at the end of the fourth year. No candidate shall be admitted to the Final examination till he has passed the Preliminary examination.

3. No candidate shall be qualified for admission to the Title course unless (i) he shall have completed the age of 15 on the 1st day of the commencement of the course and (ii) shall have qualified for promotion at the end of the course in the III Form of a High School or shall be certified to have attained a standard equivalent thereto and (iii) shall have passed a practical test in Music; provided however, that students who have been declared

eligible for admission to a University course of study shall be exempted from the practical test.

Candidates intending to qualify for the Sangita Bhushana Title (Tevara Tirumurai) already on the rolls of the University in the Sangita Bhushana classes, shall, as a special case, be given facilities to qualify for the Vidvan Preliminary examination along with the Sangita Bhushana examination.

They (candidates for the Tevaram Course) may appear for the Preliminary examination after completing the Tevara Tirumurai Sangita Bhushana course and take the examination therefor.

4. The practical examination in Music shall be so designed as to test the candidate's knowledge of Music in (i) Swaravali, (ii) Alankaras, (iii) Gitam, (iv) Swarajati, (v) Thana Varna, (vi) Kritis of an easy type and (vii) Ragas. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Test if he obtains not less than 40% of the maximum marks.

5. The course for the Title shall comprise instruction in the following subjects according to syllabuses or text-books to be prescribed from time to time.

- i. Theory of Music.
- ii. Vocal or instrumental music or Mridanga.
- iii. Tamil.
- iv. Telugu.
- v. English.

The aim of the course in Tamil and Telugu is to facilitate proper pronunciation and full comprehension of the true import of the songs taught. The course in English is intended to give a working knowledge of the language.

The examination in Tamil, in Telugu and in English shall be taken at the end of the second year of the course, provided, however, that students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of an approved University or any other examination qualifying for admission to a University course with Tamil or Telugu as a second language, shall be exempted from the course of study and examination in English and in Tamil or in Telugu as the

case may be and that students who have passed any one of the examinations referred to above but without Tamil or Telugu as a second language shall be exempted from the course of study and examination in English alone, provided further that students admitted to the Vidvan courses of study competing for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize shall be exempted from the course of study and examination in English and Tamil.

6. No candidate shall be eligible for the Title until he has completed the course of study prescribed and passed an examination in the subjects comprised in Regulation 5 *supra*.

7. For the Preliminary Examination there shall be *four* written papers and two practical tests as hereunder. There shall be an additional practical test in Vīna which shall be taken by students offering vocal music.

- i. One paper in English of two hours' duration.
- ii. One paper in Tamil of two hours' duration.
- iii. One paper in Telugu of two hours' duration.
- iv. One paper in Theory of Music of three hours' duration.
- v. Two practical tests (one singing pieces of composition and one in ragas and svaras) of which one shall be taken by all the candidates and the other by those who do not compete for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize. In place of the latter, competitors for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize shall take a special practical test on Tevarams (Final Examination).
- vi. One practical test in Vīna. (Only for students offering Vocal Music).

For the final examination, there shall be *four* written papers, three practical tests and a *viva voce* as hereunder.

- i. One paper in Tamil of two hours' duration.
- ii. One paper in Telugu of two hours' duration.
- iii. Two papers in theory of music each of three hours' duration.
- iv. Three practical tests, one on kirtanams, one on miscellaneous ragas and one on raga alapana.
- v. A *viva voce*.

Provided however that in the case of competitors for the Tevara Tirumurai Prize there shall be:—

- (i) one paper in Telugu of two hours' duration;
- (ii) two papers in Theory of Music of three hours' duration;
- (iii) two practical tests, one on general Music and the other on Tevara Tirumurais. The latter test shall be on the 1,200 stanzas prescribed in accordance with the following scheme incorporated in the Endowment by His Holiness Shrilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Svamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal Mutt in memory of Rajaraja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Avergal:—

(a) For memorising correctly all the 1200 verses of the Tirumurais	50 marks.
(b) For accurate singing in proper pans	40 „
(c) For right expression with full comprehension of the import of the songs	10 „
Total	100 „

8. All the papers in the examination shall be set in Tamil and answered in Tamil or Telugu.

9. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Preliminary examination if he obtains not less than 30 per cent. of the total marks of all the language papers put together and not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks of all the other papers and practical tests and not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. A certificate of having passed the Preliminary examination shall be issued to each successful candidate.

10. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the Final examination if he obtains not less than 35 per cent. of the total marks of all the practical tests and not less

than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. A diploma shall be issued to each successful candidate at the Final examination.

Candidates passing the Tevara Tirumurai Final Examination for the Sangita Bhushana Title under this Regulation, notwithstanding that they have not passed the Vidvan Preliminary examination in Tamil, shall be deemed to have passed the Sangita Bhushana (Tevara) examination and shall have this fact specially indicated in the Diploma issued to them.

11. Successful candidates in the Final examination shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. and the second of those obtaining not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The University awards, subject to the provision made therefor in the budget of the year, a certain number of scholarships annually to students of decided ability. Special consideration may, however, be shown to students belonging to backward communities. In making the selection, preference will be given to those students who cannot continue their studies without such help.

2. The amount of the scholarship shall be either Rs. 90 or Rs. 45 per annum for each student for the Intermediate class and Rs. 120 or Rs. 60 per annum for the B.A. Pass and Honours Classes.

3. To be eligible for a scholarship in the first and third year classes, applicants should have enrolled themselves as students of the University, not later than the tenth working day of the first term of the academic year.

4. The scholarships shall be payable in six equal instalments in July, August, October, November, January and February of every year.

5. To be eligible for a scholarship, the following age limits are prescribed:—

Junior Intermediate Class.—18 and under at the last birthday;

Third year Class (Pass and Honours)—20 and under at the last birthday;

6. These scholarships shall not be tenable along with any Government, Labour, Backward Community, or other scholarships.

7. Applications for scholarships shall be considered and disposed of by a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of Faculties.

8. Scholarships awarded in the first, Third year (Pass) and Third year (Honours) Classes will be normally continued for the rest of the course,—Intermediate, B.A. or B.A. (Honours) as the case may be—provided the holders' progress and conduct are satisfactory.

9. In addition to the scholarships awarded to students in the Junior Classes, two special Scholarships of the value of Rs. 95 and Rs. 125 per annum will be awarded to the students who stand first, at the Annual Examinations in the first, and third year classes respectively.

10. The University fees of all holders of scholarships, paid by or through the University, shall be deducted from the amount of their scholarships and only the balance, if any, will be paid to them. If the amount of scholarship is less than the fees due, the holder will pay as fees, the difference between the fees and the scholarships.

In either case, the student will sign a receipt in full for the amount of his scholarship, and receive a receipt for the amount of the fee..

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) The Founder's Prizes.

These prizes were endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, during the years, 1921—29. A transfer of these endowments to the University was offered by the Founder on certain conditions and they were accepted by the Syndicate at its meeting held on 14-3-1930. New courses instituted after that date, i.e. between 14-3-1930 and 1-9-1937, have necessitated alterations in the conditions of the award of the prizes. The alterations have been approved by the Founder as also by the Syndicate and the Senate.

1. The endowment consists of Rs. 13,000 invested in Public Utility concerns and the interest on them is to be utilised for the award of the prizes annually.

2. The Prizes may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

3. To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.

4. If no award of a Prize is made in any year, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

5. The Syndicate shall have power to make such changes in the terms of the award, consistent with the intentions of the Founder and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

6. The classification of the prizes and the terms of their award shall be as follows:—

- (i) The R. G. Grieve Intermediate (English) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day of every year to the student who, among the candidates successful in the Intermediate Examination held in March—April, secures the highest number of

marks in English in that Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.

- (ii) The Sir T. E. Moir (English) prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in Part III (English) of the B.A. Degree Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.
- (iii) The Lady Simpson (Intermediate Arts) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination held in March—April, secures the highest percentage of marks in the Arts subjects of Part III of that Examination, having passed in all parts at his first appearance.
- (iv) The Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu (Philosophy) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Philosophy, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (v) The Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu (Philosophy Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Philosophy.
- (vi) The C. Ramalinga Reddy (History and Politics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination

in the subjects of History and Politics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.

- (vii) The C. Ramalinga Reddy (History and Politics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subjects of History and Politics.
- (viii) The Sir J. Simpson (Economics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (ix) The Sir J. Simpson (Economics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics.
- (x) The Mrs. Littlehailes (Intermediate Science) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who, among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination held in March—April secures the highest percentage of marks in the Science subjects of Part III of that examination, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xi) The R. Littlehailes (Mathematics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. or B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Mathematics having passed all parts at his first appearance.

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- (xii) The R. Littlehailes (Mathematics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Mathematics.
- (xiii) The J. F. Bryant (Physics) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Physics, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xiv) The J. F. Bryant (Physics Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Physics.
- (xv) The Viscount Goschen (Chemistry) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Chemistry, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xvi) The Viscount Goschen (Chemistry Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Chemistry.
- (xvii) The Founder's (Botany) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage

of marks in the B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Botany, having passed all parts at his first appearance.

- (xviii) The Founder's (Zoology) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Zoology, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xix) The Founder's (Tamil) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Tamil under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xx) The Founder's (Tamil Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Tamil.
- (xxi) The Dr. Subbarayan (Tamil Vidvan) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Vidvan Title secures the highest percentage of marks in the Examinations in Tamil.
- (xxii) The Founder's (Sanskrit) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Sanskrit under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (xxiii) The Founder's (Sanskrit Honours) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the

student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in the subject of Samskrit.

- (xxiv) The Sir P. S. Sivasvami Ayyar (Samskrit Siromani) Prize shall be awarded at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Siromani Title, secures the highest percentage of marks in the Examinations in Samskrit.
- (xxv) The V. Venugopala Chettiar (English Essay) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the third or fourth year class (Pass or Honours) or Fifth year (Honours) who writes the best essay in English in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxvi) The Sir A. P. Patro (English Essay—Junior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the first or second year class who writes the best essay in English in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxvii) The Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar (Tamil Essay) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student who writes the best essay in Tamil in an essay-writing examination to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxviii) The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar (English Elocution—Senior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the B.A. or B.Sc. Classes (Pass or Honours) who shows the highest proficiency in public speaking in English at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.
- (xxix) The Mrs. Lamb—(English Elocution—Junior) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day to the student of the Intermediate

classes or of the Oriental Title Classes who shows the highest proficiency in English Elocution at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.

- (xxx) The Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Tamil Elocution) Prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day, to the student who shows the highest proficiency in public speaking in Tamil at a contest to be held annually for the purpose.

(2) The Goschen Memorial Scholarship.

This endowment was founded by the subscribers to the Goschen Memorial Fund and was accepted by the Syndicate on the 26th April, 1930.

The endowment consists of Rs. 4,400 invested in Public Utility Concerns, the interest on which is to provide for a scholarship awardable each year to a student studying in this University for the B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination taking Branch III (Economics) as his optional subject, under the following considerations:—

The Scholarship shall be called the Goschen Memorial Scholarship.

It shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the Scholarship annually to the poor deserving student who, after passing the Intermediate Examination of the year, studies in this University with a view to qualifying for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Branch III Economics in the University.

The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of *three* consecutive academic years. The amount of the scholarship shall be about Rs. 88 per annum payable in monthly instalments at the end of each month in the academic year.

It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare that the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct, irregular attendance, or unsatisfactory progress in his studies. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

If in any year the scholarship be not awarded, or after having been awarded, it is forfeited, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

The Syndicate shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable, and as it may deem best adapted, from time to time, to carry out the intention of the Founders.

(3) K. V. Al. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar Endowment.

Diwan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan English Prize.

This Endowment was founded by Mr. K. V. Al. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and consists at present of Rs. 580 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prize shall be named “Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan English Prize”.
2. The Prize which will be of the value of about Rs. 25 shall be awarded annually at Convocation or on the Founder's Day to the student who among the candidates passing the B.A. or B.Sc. (Pass) Degree Examination or the Preliminary Examination, B.A. or B.Sc. (Honours) held in March—April at their first appearance, secures the highest percentage of marks in Part I (English) of the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination or at the Preliminary Examination.
3. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.
4. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(4) Sri Nataraja Gold Medal.

This Endowment was founded by Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L., and consists at present of Rs. 1,430 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of two medals annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Medals shall be styled “The Sri Nataraja Gold Medals.”
2. The Medals shall be awarded (i) one to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. (Pass) Degree Examination in the subject of Economics, having passed all parts at his first appearance, and (ii) one to the candidate who secures the highest number of marks at the B.A. Honours Degree Examination of this University selecting Branch III (Economics).
3. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.
4. If in any year the medal be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(5) The Kumara Raja of Chettinad Endowment.

This Endowment was founded by Kumara Raja Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar *Avl.*, *Kt.*, B.A., of Chettinad and consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award of two prizes annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prizes shall be styled “The Founder’s Day Prizes.”

2. The Prizes shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the two best students of the University selected by the Vice-Chancellor to be deserving of the award as judged chiefly (i) one by his academic and social attainments, on the recommendations of the Deans of Faculties, the Wardens of the Hostels and the Managing Committee of the Union and (ii) one by his athletic and sports attainments on the recommendations of the Games Committee.
3. Failure to pass all parts of the examination of the previous year shall be a disqualification for purposes of these prizes.
4. If in any year the prizes be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(6) The Subrahmanyam Memorial Scholarship.

This endowment was founded by M.R.Ry. A. Ramanatha Ayyar Avl., B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in memory of his late son R. Subrahmanyam, a student of the University during the years 1929-31.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,200 invested in Public Utility concerns the interest on which is to be utilised for a scholarship awarded annually to a student studying in this University for the B.A. Degree Examination, taking Economics, under the following conditions:

1. The Scholarship shall be styled the "Subrahmanyam Memorial Scholarship."
2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to award the scholarship to the poor deserving student of the Senior B.A. Class, who stands highest in all the class examinations of the Junior B.A. Class of this University having secured not less than 40% in Part I and not less than 50% in the other two parts.

3. The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of one year. The amount of the scholarship shall be Rs. 60 payable in equal monthly instalments commencing from July.
4. It shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor to declare that the holder of any scholarship has forfeited it for misconduct, irregular attendance or unsatisfactory progress in his studies.

The decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

5. If in any year the scholarship be not awarded or after having been awarded it is forfeited, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
6. The Syndicate shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of the award as new circumstances may render desirable from time to time consistent with the object of the donor.

(7) The Sir George Stanley Endowment.

This endowment was founded by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of the University from 1930—1935 and consists of Rs. 1,250 invested in Public Utility concerns, the interest on which is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Sir George Stanley Prize."
2. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the candidate who secures the highest number of marks in the B.A. Honours Degree Examination of this University selecting Branch IV, English Language and Literature.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
4. To be eligible for the award a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(8) The Music Conference Prize.

This endowment was founded by the members of the working Committee of the Music Conference held at Annamalainagar in February, 1936, and consists of Rs. 731-10-6 invested in fixed deposit with the Urban Bank, Chidambaram, yielding an interest of 5% per annum; the interest is to be utilised for the award of a prize annually under the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be styled "The Sangita Vidvans' Conference Prize."
2. The prize shall be awarded annually to the candidate who, after a course of study of not more than four years at the University, stands first in the list of successful candidates for the year qualifying for the Sangita Bushana Title, and has obtained not less than 45% of the total marks in the three Practical Tests taken together and not less than 50% of the aggregate marks, at the final examination.
3. If in any year the prize be not given the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
4. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value and number of the prizes out of the endowment as new circumstances may render desirable.

(9) The Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja
Memorial Endowment.

BY

HIS HOLINESS SRILA SRI KASIVASI
SWAMINATHA THAMBIRAN
SWAMIGAL AVERGAL.

*Thevara Tirumurai Prize and Publication of works of
Tamil Literature and Grammar.*

PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME Rs. 500 + Rs. 1,250.

1. The object of the Endowment is to foster the growth of the Science of Tamil Music in the Tevara Tirumurais and publish works of Tamil Literature and Grammar.

This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srila Sri Kasivasi Swaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to perpetuate the memory of Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Avergal, due to whose solicitude the Tevara Tirumurais have been preserved to the world.

2. The Endowment consists of 114.3 acres of wet and 4.72 acres of Dry land (i.e.) 118 acres 75 cents, in Kayalur, Melasethi, forming parts of vattoms 21 and 23 of Sirugudi and Kilmandur of Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District, now in the sole enjoyment of His Holiness. The present value of the property is Rs. 75,000 and the net annual income is Rs. 1,750 at present market rates. Rs. 500 out of this sum shall be set apart for a Prize and the rest shall be utilised for publication of Tamil works of literature and grammar, listed in the schedule attached in pursuance of conditions detailed hereunder.

I. The following are the terms of award of the Prize.

- (i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of considerations of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:

- (a) A pass in the Preliminary examination of the Vidvan course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or other equivalent examination in any University to be newly established.
 - (b) Success at the first appearance in the Sangita Bhushana (Tevaram Tirumurai) Title (Final) Examination of the Annamalai University.
 - (c) First rank with a First class in a test in memorising and singing 1,200 verses prescribed from the Twelve Tirumurais in proper pans.
- (iii) The said 1,200 verses shall consist of selections at the rate of 100 verses from each of the first 7 Tirumurais and 500 verses chosen from the other Tirumurais in proportion to their numbers. This selection of 1,200 verses shall vary either from year to year or for a series of years, and they shall be illustrative of the 24 pans.

The scheme of marks for the Tevaram Tirumurai test shall be as follows:—

For memorising correctly all the 1200 verses of the Tiru- murai	50 marks.
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For accurate singing in proper pans	40 „
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For right expression with full comprehension of the import of the songs	10 „
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Total.	100 marks.
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- (iv) If in any year, two or more candidates shall be eligible for the Prize, the marks at the Sangita Bhushana Preliminary examination shall be taken additionally into account in deciding this award. Should there be a tie, even then, their Sangita Entrance Examination marks and their age shall be taken into account and the prize shall be awarded to the candidate who gets higher marks and is junior in age.
 - (v) The Prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize-amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize-amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.
 - (vi) The prize-amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not, under any circumstances be either divided, reduced or otherwise altered.
 - (vii) If in any year or series of years the prize be not awarded, the prize-amount shall be funded and the entire amount so funded shall be awarded in any subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award.

II. The terms and conditions for the publication of Tamil books shall be as follows:—

- (i) After setting apart the amount needed for the award of the prize under (I) above, the balance of the annual income from the Endowment shall be utilised for the publication of Library editions of royal size in good paper and bold letters of the texts, the texts with notes and prose-works of the 27 sets of Tamil books listed in the schedule properly edited with as many correct readings as are necessary. The prose and poetical works grouped in the schedule may be regrouped or published in parts in a suitable manner. The verses shall be so

split as to indicate the proper metrical divisions. Each volume in the series shall consist of not less than 750 pages and shall be in high class binding.

In every one of the publications in this series and in every edition thereof there shall be printed the figures of Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja and His Majesty King George V and the deeds relating to this Endowment and the Rs. 1000 Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V, instituted by the same Donor in the Madras University.

- (ii) Fifty copies of each publication and every edition thereof shall be sent soon after their publication, to the Donor or his successors in interest. The remaining copies shall be sold. The price of each copy shall be fixed at a fourth of the actual cost.
- (iii) Incidental administrative expenses relating to the arrangements for the award of the Prize or the sale of the books shall not be debited against either the income from the Endowment or the accumulations thereof.
- (iv) The sale-proceeds of the publications shall be funded until such time as an annual yield of Rs. 1,250 by way of interest on the capital is realised.
- (v) The Syndicate shall then enhance the value of the Raja Raja Tirumurai Prize to Rs. 1,000 and fix the sale-price of each publication at one-eighth of the actual cost. The excess over the said Rs. 1,000 in the income from the Endowment, the interest on the funded capital and the sale proceeds of the publications shall be utilised for the further publication of the books under the conditions laid down.

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- (vi) The Syndicate may vary from time to time the order in which the books or groups of books as indicated in the schedule shall be published and decide from time to time the number of books to be published and the number of editions for each publication.

Should there be a demand for a particular book or a group of books, in the schedule, from an individual or individuals or an association, the Syndicate may, finances permitting, publish it, provided they pay in advance the cost of publication of not less than 500 copies. This publication may be made in advance of the scheduled time and whether the edition is the first or a later one.

- (vii) When all the 27 groups of books scheduled have been published, it shall be open to the Syndicate to publish the most important of the books or groups of books with commentaries, on the same conditions as have been laid down. Thereafter it shall be competent for the Syndicate to publish books not mentioned in the schedule with texts, texts and notes and prose-versions etc., provided all the conditions for the publication of the series are observed.

- (viii) The Syndicate shall at the end of each year publish in a prominent Tamil Daily (a) the name and address of the prize-winner with his photograph and (b) a statement showing the names and numbers of copies of each book published or under publication, the number of copies sold, the balance in stock and the investments of the publication fund and furnish a copy thereof to the Donor or his successors in interest.

- (ix) The income from the endowed properties and their accumulations shall not be diverted to

any purposes other than those specifically mentioned herein namely, the award of the prize and the publication of books.

- (x) The Donor or his successors in interest shall have the power of recommending to the Syndicate each year a suitable person for appointment as examiner for the Tevaram test.
- (xi) Five per cent of the annual net income from this Endowment shall be set apart to form a reserve Fund till the interest thereof yields a sum equal to annual kist and cess etc., on the endowed property. After the constitution of such a reserve Fund, the sums thus released shall be set apart to build up two other distinct Funds yielding incomes sufficient to award (i) stipends towards boarding and lodging expenses, to 48 poor deserving students preparing for the Sangita Bhushana Tevara Tirumurai Examination at the rate of 12 stipends for each of the 4 classes of the said course, and (ii) similar stipends to 48 students preparing for the Vidvan Preliminary (Tamil alone) examination, at the rate of 24 for each of the 2 classes of the course. After these reserve funds have been constituted, the entire annual income from the Endowment shall be utilised for the publication of books under the conditions already prescribed.
- (xii) For the first four years till candidates qualifying for the Prize are available, the Prize amount may be utilised for the publication of books and of selections from the Twelve Tirumurais.

**தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசும்
தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண வெளியீடுகளும்
விவரமும் விதிகளும்**

0 ஸ்ரீலங்கா காகிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட இராஜராஜ அபயகுல சேகர சோழ மகாராஜா அவர்களின் ஞாபகார்த்த என்டெளமெண்டின் தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரிசும் தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் வெளியீடுகளும்.

தற்கால வருஷ வருமானம் ரூ. 500 + ரூ. 1,250.

தேவாரத் திருமுறைகளின் தமிழ் இசைக்கலையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தலும், தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களை வெளியிடுதலும் இதன் நோக்கமாகும். திருமுறைகளை வெளிப்படுத்தக் காரணமாயிருந்தவர்களான இராஜராஜ அபயகுல சேகர சோழ மகாராஜா அவர்களுடைய ஞாபகம் என்றும் குன்றாதிருந்து வரும்பொருட்டு இந்தப் பரிசு, திருப்பனந்தாள் ஸ்ரீலங்கா காகிவாசி சாமிநாதத் தம்பிரான் சுவாமிகள் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

இதன் மூல சொத்து தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா, சும்ப கோணம் தாலூக்கா, 21-ம் நம்பர் சிறுகுடி, 23-ம் நம்பர் கீழ்மாநூர் இந்த வட்டங்களில், நாம் பட்டா மிராசுடன் சர்வ சுதந்திரமாக அனுபவித்து வருகிற, கயலூர் மேலச் சேத்தி கிராமத்தில் நன்செய் ஏக்கர் 114 செண்டு 3, புன்செய் ஏக்கர் 4 செண்டு 72 ஆக ஏக்கர் 118-ம் செண்டு 75-ம் ஆகும். அது ரூபா எழுபத்தையாயிரம் (ரூ. 75,000) பெறுமானமுள்ளது. தற்கால நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபா ஆயிரத்தேழுநூற்றைம்பது (ரூ. 1,750) வரை நிகர வருமானம் வரக்கூடியது. இந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து ரூபா ஐந்துநூறு (ரூ. 500) ஒரு பரிசு கொடுக்க ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டும். மூல சொத்தின் வருமானத்தின் எஞ்சிய தொகையை, இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற ஷெடியூல்களின்படி கீழ்க்கண்ட ஷரத்துக்களை அனுசரித்துத் தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களை அச்சிட உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

I. பரிசு அளிப்பதற்குரிய விதிகளும் நிபந்தனைகளும் வருமாறு:—

1. இப்பரிசு ஆண்பாலார் பெண்பாலாராகிய யாவருக்கும் ஜாதி, மத, தேச வேறுபாடு கருதாமல் அளித்தற்குரியது.

2. அண்ணாமலை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, சென்னை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, அல்லது இவைகளில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற தனித்தமிழ் வித்துவான் பரீட்சையின் நிபந்தனைகளுக்குக் குறையாமல் இனி ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் வேறு எந்த யுனிவர்ஸிட்டியிலாவது, ஷே தனித்தமிழ் வித்துவான் பிரிஸிமினரிப் பரீட்சையில் தேறினவரும் அண்ணாமலை யுனிவர்ஸிட்டி சங்கீத பூஷணத் தேவாரத் திருமுறை டைடில் முடிவுப் பரீட்சையில் முதல் முறையிலேயே தேறினவரும், பன்னிரண்டு திருமுறைகளிலும் பாடமாக வைக்கப்பெறும் ஆயிரத்திருநூறு (1200) க்குக் குறையாத செய்யுட்களைப் பாராயணம் (நெட்டுரு) செய்வதிலும் அவற்றிற்குரிய பண்முறைகளோடு பாடுவதிலும் முதல் வகுப்பில் முதல்வராக வருபவரும் ஆகிய ஒரு வருக்கே இப்பரிசு அளிக்கப்படும்.

3. எல்லாப்பண்களும் அமைய ஒன்று முதல் ஏழு திருமுறைகளிலும் திருமுறை ஒன்றுக்குப் பாடல் நூறு விகிதம் எழுநூறும், ஏனை ஐந்து திருமுறைகளிலும் அத்திருமுறை நூல்களின் பாடல் மிகுதி குறைவுகளுக்கு ஏற்றபடி பாடல் ஐந்துநூறமாக ஆயிரத்திருநூறு (1200) க்குக் குறையாத பாடல்கள் பாடமாக வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். அங்ஙனம் பாடமாக வைப்பது. ஆண்டு தோறு மாவது தொடர்ந்த சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு முறையாவது, ஷே ஆயிரத்திருநூறு ஆகிய அளவுக்குக் குறையாதபடி, எல்லாப்பண்களிலுமாகத் திருத்தியமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் ஷே திருமுறை ஆயிரத்திருநூறு பாசரங்களையும் எழுத்துப்பிழை யில்லாமல் திருத்தமாகப் பாராயணஞ் செய்வதற்கு அம்சம் 50, பண்முறை பிறழாமல் ஒழுங்காகப்பாடுவதற்கு அம்சம் 40, பொருள் உணர்ச்சியுடன் பாடுவதற்கு அம்சம் 10—இவ்விதம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

4. எந்த வருஷத்திலாயினும் இருவரேனும் இரு வருக்கு மேற்பட்டவரேனும் பரிசுக்குரியவரானால், சங்

சீதப் பிரிவினரிப் பரீட்சையில் பெற்ற அம்சங்களையும் சேர்த்துப் பார்த்து மொத்தத்தில் அதிக அம்சம் பெற்ற வருக்கு இப்பரிசு அளிக்கப்பெறும். அப்படியும் தீர்மானிக்க முடியாவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய சங்கீத என்ட்ரன்ஸ் பரீட்சையின் அம்சங்களையும் (Marks) வயதையும் பார்த்து, அதிக அம்சம் உள்ளவருக்கும் வயதில் குறைந்தவருக்கும் பரிசைக் கொடுக்க ஸின்டிகேட் சபையார் தீர்மானிப்பார்கள்.

5. ஸின்டிகேட் சபைக் கூட்டம் ஒன்றில் இந்தப் பரிசு உரியவருக்கு வழங்கப்பெறும். எந்த வருஷத்திலேனும் பரிசுக்குரியவர் நேரில் வந்து பரிசைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாமற் போனால் ஸின்டிகேட் சபையார் பரிசுத் தொகையை அவருக்கு அனுப்புதற்குரிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வார்கள். பரிசு வழங்குவதற்கு முன் அப்பரிசுக்குரியவர் இறக்கும்படி நேர்ந்தால் அத்தொகை சட்டப்படி அவருடைய வாரிசாக இருப்பவரிடம் சேர்ப்பிக்கப்படும்.

6. இப்பரிசுத் தொகை பணமாகவேனும் செக்காகவேனும் அளிக்கப்பெறும். இந்தப்பரிசுத் தொகையை எக்காரணத்தாலாவது பகுக்கவும், குறைக்கவும், மாற்றவும் கூடாது.

7. எந்த ஒரு வருஷத்திலேனும், அல்லது தொடர்ந்த பல வருஷங்களிலேனும் பரிசு கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருந்தால், அவ்வாறு கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருந்த பரிசுத்தொகை முழுவதும் சேர்த்து, எந்த வருஷத்தில் பரிசு வழங்கப்படுகிறதோ அவ்வருஷத்தில் பரிசுக்குரியவருக்கே அளிக்கப் பெறும்.

II. 1. மேற்கண்ட 1-வது அபிபீடத்திற்கண்ட பரிசுத்தொகை ரூபா ஐந்து (ரூ. 500) போக மூல சொத்தின் வருமான பாக்கியை, இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணையில் இருபத்தேழு (27) தொகுதிகளாகத் தொகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடி பன்னிரு திருமுறை முதலிய தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் மூலங்களையும்—மூல உரைகளையும், வசனங்களையும், அவைகளின் தகுதிக்கேற்பத் தொகுதி தொகுதியாகவும் அல்லது பிரித்தும் சேர்த்தும் பகுதி பகுதிகளாகவும் செய்யுட்களைச் சீர் பிரித்தும்

கூடியவரை பெரிய எழுத்துக்களில் திருத்தமான இன்றி யமையாத பாட பேதங்களுடனும் லைப்ரரி எடிஷன்களாக வெளியிட உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும். ஷெ வெளியீடுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் நல்ல உயர்ந்த காகிதத்தில் ராயல் சைசில் வால்யும் ஒன்றுக்கு எழுதாற்றைம்பது (750) பக்கங்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் லைப்ரரிக்கு உபயோகப் படும் தகுதியில் நல்ல உயர்ந்த பைண்டு செய்தல்வேண் டும். மேற்கண்ட வெளியீடுகளில் ஒவ்வொரு புத்தகத் திலும் ஒவ்வொரு பதிப்பிலும் இராஜராஜன் பிளாக்குடன் இந்த டீடும், ஐந்தாம் ஜார்ஜ் பிளாக்குடன் சென்னை யூனிவர்ஸிட்டியில் நம்மால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஐந் தாம் ஜார்ஜ் சக்கரவர்த்தியின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாக ஆயிரம் ரூபாத் தமிழ்ப் பரிசின் டீடும் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும்.

2. இந்த டீடில்கண்ட விவரப்படி வெளியிடப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு புத்தகத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு பதிப்பிலும் ஐம்பது (50) பிரதிகள் விகிதம் நமக்கும் நமக்குப்பின் வரும் உரிமையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் (Successors-in-interest) புத்த கங்கள் தயாரானவுடன் அனுப்பி வரவேண்டும். தவிர மீதியிருக்கும் புத்தகங்களில் ஒவ்வொன்றும் அடக்க விலைக்கு நான்கில் ஒன்றாக விற்கப்படவேண்டும்.

3. இந்த டீடில்கண்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள பரிசு கொடுப்பது, புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடுவது முதலிய காரி யங்களை நிறுவகிப்பதனால் ஏற்படும் நிறுவாகச் செலவு களை மூல சொத்தின் வருமானத் தொகையிலாவது, அதனுடைய விருத்தியாம்சம் முதலிய எவ்வித வரு மானங்களிலாவது கழிக்கக் கூடாது.

4. மேற்கண்ட வெளியீடுகள் விற்ப வரமானம், ஷெ புத்தகங்கள் அச்சிடுவதற்கு வருஷந்தோறும் ஷெ என்டௌமென்டின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வரும் தொகையை வட்டியாகவுள்ள மூலதனத் தொகை யாகும் வரையிலும் சேர்க்கப்படல்வேண்டும்.

5. அப்படி ஒரு மூலதனத்தொகை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, இராஜராஜத் திருமுறைப் பரிசை ரூபா ஆயிர மாகக் கொடுக்கவும் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளை முன் சொல் லப்பட்ட கண்டிஷன்களுக்குட்பட்டு அடக்க விலைக்கு எட்டில், ஒன்றாக விற்கவும் வேண்டும். மேற்கண்டபடி

ஆயிர ரூபாய் பரிசுத்தொகை போக ஷே எண்டௌ மெண்டிலிருந்து வரும் பாக்கித் தொகையையும், வட்டியையும், புத்தகங்கள் விற்க வருமானங்களையும், புத்தக வெளியீடுகளுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

6. இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகத் தொகுதிகளின் வரிசைக்கிரமம் எவ்வித மிருந்தபோதிலும், அந்தந்தக் காலங்களில் தேவைக்குத் தகுந்தபடி எந்தத் தொகுதி எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வளவு பதிப்புக்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும் அச்சிட ஸின்டிகேட் தீர்மானிக்கலாம். தனிப்பட்டவர்களாவது அல்லது ஒரு கூட்டத்தாராவது இந்த அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட தொகுதிகளில் எந்தத் தொகுதிப் புத்தகங்களை விரும்பினாலும், விலைக்கு ஐந்துறு (500) காப்பிகளுக்குக் குறையாதபடி எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகவும், அதற்கு முன்பணம் கொடுப்பதாகவுமிருந்தால், பொருள் நிலை இடம் கொடுக்கும் பட்சத்தில், முதல் பதிப்பாயிருந்தாலும் அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட பதிப்புக்களாயிருந்தாலும் அந்தத்தொகுதியை முன்னதாக அச்சிட ஸின்டிகேட் தீர்மானிக்கலாம்.

7. அதன் பிறகு இதனுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிற அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகங்களின் தொகுதிகள் இருபத் தேழும் (27) அச்சிட்டுக் காப்பிகள் செலவழிந்தபின் ஷே அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகங்களில் இன்றியமையாதவைகளை அவைகளின் தகுதிக்கேற்றபடி அரும்பதவுரை முதலிய உரைகளுடன் மேற்கண்ட விவரங்களின்படியே வெளியிடவேண்டும். பின்பு இந்த அட்டவணையிற்கண்டிராத வேறு எந்தத் தகுதியுள்ள தமிழ்ப் புத்தகங்களின் மூலங்களையும்—மூல உரைகளையும், வசனங்களையும், ஷே அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட புத்தகங்களை அச்சிடுவதற்கும் செலவழிப்பதற்கும் ஏற்பட்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள நிகர்த்தனைகளுக்குட்பட்டு ஸின்டிகேட்டார் அபிப்பிராயப்படி வெளியிட்டு வரலாம்.

8. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் ஷே பரிசைப் பெறுபவரின் பெயர், விலாசம், போட்டோ இவைகளோடு அச்சிட்ட புத்தகத்தின் பெயரையும், அதன் பிரதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையையும் அச்சிடப்படும் புத்தகத்தின் பெயரையும் விற்கப்பட்ட புத்தகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும்,

மீதியிருக்கும் புத்தகங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளின் கணக்கிற்கண்ட பணம் எவ்விதப் பாதுகாப்பில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்பதையும், ஒரு பிரபல தமிழ்த் தினசரிப் பத்திரிகையில் வெளியிடுவதுடன், நமக்கும் நமக்குப்பின் வரும் உரிமையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பிவரவேண்டியது.

9. மேற்குறித்த பரிசுக்காகவும், வெளியீடுகளுக்காகவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட எண்டௌமெண்டுகளையும் அவற்றின் விருத்தியாம்சங்களையும் இந்த மடிகல்கண்ட விவரப்படிக்குள்ள பரிசு கொடுத்தல், புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடுதல் இவைகளைத்தவிர வேறு எந்தக் காரியத்துக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

10. தேவாரப் பரீட்சைகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் பரீட்சாதிகாரிகளில் ஒருவராகக் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளும்படி தகுதியுடைய ஒருவரைக் குறிப்பிட்டு ஸின்டிகேட்டாருக்குச் சிபார்சுசெய்ய நமக்கும், நமக்குப்பின் வரும் உரிமையுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் பாத்தியதையுண்டு.

11. இந்த எண்டௌமெண்டிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் அந்த அந்த வருஷ நிகரவருமானத்திலிருந்து நூற்றுக்கு ஐந்து ரூபா வீதம் ரிசர்வ் பண்டாக இதன் மூலசொத்தின் ஒரு வருஷத்திய சர்க்கார் கிஸ்தி வகையராவை வட்டியாகவுடைய முதல் தொகையாகும் வரை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி ஒரு மூலதனத்தொகை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, அதனால் மிகுதிப்படும் தொகையை தேவாரத் திருமுறைப் பரீட்சைக்குப் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களில் எளிய தகுதியுடைய மாணவர்களுக்கு வகுப்பு ஒன்றுக்கு பன்னிரண்டு (12) பேர்கள் வீதம் நான்குவகுப்புக்கும் நார்பத்தெட்டு (48) பேர்களுக்கு இலவச உண்டி உறையுளுக்காக (Stipend) பிரதி வருஷத்திலும் கொடுத்து வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகையையும், இவ்வாறே தனித்தமிழ் வித்துவான் பிரிஸிமினரிப் பரீட்சைக்குப் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களில் வகுப்பு ஒன்றுக்கு இருபத்து நான்கு (24) பேர்கள் வீதம் இரண்டு வகுப்புக்கும் நார்பத்தெட்டு (48) மாணவர்களுக்குப் பிரதி வருஷமும் கொடுத்து வருவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகையையும், வட்டியாகவுடைய தனித்தனி முதல் தொகைகளாகும் வரை

ஓதுக்கிவைக்க வேண்டும். மேற்கண்டபடி மூலதனத் தொகைகள் பூர்த்தியான பிறகு, இந்த என்டௌமெண்டின் மூலசொத்தின் அந்த அந்த வருஷவருமானம் முழுவதையும் முன்சொல்லப்பட்ட கண்டிஷன்களுக்குட்பட்டுப் புத்தக வெளியீடுகளுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

12. மேற்கண்ட பன்னிரு திருமுறைத் தேவாரப் பரிசைப் பெறத் தகுதியுடையவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வரையுள்ள முதல் நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு என்டௌமெண்டின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பரிசுத்தொகையைப் புத்தகவெளியீடுகளுக்கும் பன்னிரு திருமுறைகளின் ஸெலக்ஷன்களுக்கும் (Selections) உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம்.

புத்தகங்களின் அட்டவணை

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
1	1 2	பன்னிரு திருமுறைகள்—மூலம் பன்னிரு திருமுறைகள் அரும் பதவுரை முதலிய உரைகளுட னும் ஆராய்ச்சிகளுடனும்
2	1 2 3 4 5	பெரிய புராணம் திருவிளையாடற் புராணம் கந்தபுராணம்—மூலம் உபதேசகாண்டம் கந்தபுராணச் சுருக்கம் பரஞ்சோதிமுனிவர் கோனேரியப்பர் சம்பந்த சரணலயர்
3	1 2 3 4 5	கம்பராமாயணம்—உத்தர காண்டத்துடன் பாகவதம்—மூலம் வில்லிபுத்தூரார் பாரதம் அரங்கநாத கவி பாரதம் நல்லாப்பிள்ளை பாரதம் செவ்வைச்சூடுவார்
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	விநாயக புராணம் தணிகைப் புராணம் கோய்திற் புராணம் இலிங்க புராணம் சிவதருமோத்தரம் வாயுசங்கிதை சூரசங்கிதை பிரமோத்தர காண்டம் கூர்ம புராணம் கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்ப, சுவாமிகள் உமாபதி சிவாசாரியார் குலசேகர பாண்டியர் மறைஞான சம்பந்தர் வரகுணராமபாண்டியர் தேவராஜ பிள்ளை வரதுங்கராம பாண்டி [யர் அதிவீரராம பாண்டி [யர்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்	
4	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	காசி காண்டம் சேது புராணம்—மூலம் திருப்பரங்கிரிப் புராணம் காஞ்சிப் புராணம் திருவாணைக்காப் புராணம் பேரூர்ப் புராணம் திருக்குற்றாலத் தலபுராணம் மாக புராணம் மச்ச புராணம் திருப்பறியலூர்ப் புராணம் திருவாப்பனூர்ப் புராணம் வசவ புராணம் இரகுனிசம் சூளாமணி மேருமந்தர புராணம் யசோதர காவியம் சீரூப்புராணம் தேம்பாவணி	அதிவீரராம பாண்டி [யர் நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசி [கர் நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர் சிவஞானசுவாமிகள், [கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள் திரிகூட ராஜப்பக் கவி [ராயர் அதிவீரராம பாண்டி [யர் வடமலையப்பப் பிள்ளை [யன் வேலப்ப தேசிகர் கந்தசாமிப் புலவர் ... அரசகேசரி தோலாமொழித் தேவர் வாமன முனிவர் ... உமறுப் புலவர் வீரமாமுனிவர்
5	1 2	திருக்குறள் முழுவதும் எல்லாருடைய உரையுமுள் பட மற்றப் பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்கள்—உரைகளுள்	[பட
6	1 2	சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை—மூலம்—பாக்கெட் சைஸ் பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்கள்	

தொகுதி	தொகுதி	1-க்கு	சந்தியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
7	1			நாளிதாவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற காவியங்கள், நீதிநூல்கள் முதலிய இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள திருக்குறளில் கருத்துக்களமைந்த சிறந்த செய்யுட்களைத் திருக்குறள் அதிகார அடைவில் வகுத்து அமைத்த தொகுதி—மூலம்
8	1			கந்தர் கவிவெண்பா
	2			திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை
	3			சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை—மூலம் பாக்டெட் சைஸ்
	4			ஆத்திசூடி முதலிய நூல்கள்—பதினென்று—மூலம்
	5			பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கிலுள்ள நீதிநூல்கள்—பதினெ
				[ன்று
9	1			பிள்ளைப்பெருமாள் ஐயங்கார் பிரபந்தங்கள் (அஷ்டப் பிரபந்தம்)
	2			சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்
	3			சிவஞானசுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்
	4			குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள் பிரபந்தங்கள்
	5			சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர் பிரபந்தங்கள்
	6			திருப்போரூர்ச் சந்நிதிமுறை சிதம்பர சுவாமிகள்
	7			திருத்தணிகைச் சந்நிதிமுறை—மூலம்—கந்தப்ப தேசிகர்
	8			பிரபுலிங்க லீலை சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள்
	9			பிரபோத சந்திரோதயம் திருவேங்கட சுவாமிகள்
	10			திருவாதவூரர் புராணம் கடவுண்மா முனிவர்
	11			திருக்கூவப் புராணம் சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள்
	12			சீகாளத்திப் புராணம் கருணைப்பிரகாசர், சிவப் பிரகாச சுவாமிகள், வேலைய சுவாமிகள்
	13			திருநாகைக்காரோணப் புராணம் மீனாக்கிசந்தரம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள்
	14			திருவிடைமருதூர்த் தல புராணம் சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
10	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள விநாயகர் தோத்திரம் முதலிய தோத்திரங்களின் சுவையுள்ள பாடல் தொகுதி
	2	தாயுமானசுவாமிகள் பாடல்
	3	பட்டினத்தார் பாடல்
	4	இராமலிங்கசுவாமிகள் பாடல்
	5	மஸ்தான்சாகிப் பாடல்
11	1	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கியங்களிலுள்ள பாராயணம், (நெட்டுரு) பண்ணக்கூடிய சரித்திரச்சுவையுள்ள பாகங்களின் செய்யுட்களையும் சொற்சுவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், பொருட்சுவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், பக்திச்சுவை முதலிய சுவையுள்ள செய்யுட்களையும், மேற்கண்ட சுவைகளுள்ள தனிப்பாடல்களையுமுடைய தொகுதி—மூலம்
12	1	கந்தர் கலிவெண்பா
	2	திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை
	3	சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை
	4	நாலடியார்
	5	நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம்—மூலம்—பாக்கெட் சைஸ்
	6	திருக்குறள்
	7	நன்னூல்
	8	உவமான சங்கிரகம்
	9	இரத்தினச் சுருக்கம்
13	1	கோவை
	2	உலா
	3	துது
	4	கலம்பகம்
	5	பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்—மூலம்
		1 முதல் ஐந்து முடிய { -12½ பிரபந்தங்கள் } வரையில்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி	1-க்கு	சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
13	6			சூடாமணி நிகண்டு 11, 12 தொகுதிகளும்
	7			திரிபு
	8			யமகம்
	9			நிரோட்டகம்
	10			பதிற்றுப்பத்து
	11			வெண்பா அந்தாதி
	12			கலித்துறை அந்தாதி—மூலம்
	13			சிலேடை
	14			மடல்
	15			குறவஞ்சி
	16			குறம்
	17			பள்ளு
	18			பாணி
	19			வண்ணம்
	20			சதகம்—மூலம்
	21			மாலை
	22			நான்மணி மாலை
	23			மும்மணிக் கோவை
	24			இரட்டைமணி மாலை
	25			நவமணி மாலை
	26			பதிகம்
	27			சிறந்த சில்லறைப் பிரபந்தங்கள்

7 முதல் 19 முடிய—
{125 பிரபந்தங்கள்
{வரையில்

20 முதல் 27 முடிய
{—125 பிரபந்தங்கள்
{வரையில்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி	I-க்கு	சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
14	1			வேழமுகம்
	2			பிள்ளையார் சிந்தனை
	3			சரஸ்வதி சிந்தனை
	4			சகலகலாவல்லிமாலை
	5			ஆத்திச்சூடி
	6			கொன்றைவேந்தன்
	7			முதுரை
	8			நறுந்தொகை
	9			உலகநீதி
	10			நல்வழி
	11			நன்னெறி
	12			நீதிவெண்பா
	13			அறநெறிச்சாரம்
	14			நீதிநெறி விளக்கம்
	15			சோமேசர் முதுமொழிவெண்பா
	16			விவேகசிந்தாமணி
	17			நீதிசாரம்
	18			நீதினால் வேதநாயகம்பிள்ளை
	19			குமரேச சதகம்
	20			அறப்பள்ளிசுவரர் சதகம்
	21			சூடாமணி நிகண்டு 12 தொகுதிகளும்
	22			வருஷாதினால்
	23			திருப்புகழ்
	24			நன்னூல் வசனச் சுருக்கம்
	25			கந்தர் கவி வெண்பா
	26			சரஸ்வதியந்தாதி
	27			அருணகிரியந்தாதி
	28			அபிராமியந்தாதி
	29			திருப்புகழாரந்தாதி
	30			திருவேங்கடத்தந்தாதி
	31			பழமலையந்தாதி
	32			மறைசையந்தாதி

தொகுதி தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
14	<p>33 கல்வனாயந்தாதி</p> <p>34 திருவரங்கத்தந்தாதி</p> <p>35 திருச்செந்தில் நிரோட்டகயமகவந்தாதி</p> <p>36 திருக்கருவைப் பதிற்றுப்பத்தந்தாதி</p> <p>37 மதுரைப்பதிற்றுப் பத்தந்தாதி</p> <p>38 சுலைசைச் சிலைடைவெண்பா</p> <p>39 சிங்கைச் சிலைடைவெண்பா</p> <p>40 திருவரங்கத்துமாலை</p> <p>41 சோணசைலமாலை</p> <p>42 பெரியநாயகியம்மை திருவிருத்தம்</p> <p>43 மதுரை மீனாட்சியம்மை இரட்டை மணிமாலை</p> <p>44 சிதம்பர மும்மணிக்கோவை</p> <p>45 நால்வர் நான்மணிமாலை</p> <p>46 திருவாரூர் நான்மணிமாலை</p> <p>47 செங்கழுநீர் விநாயகர்பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்</p> <p>48 முத்துக்குமாரசுவாமி பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்</p> <p>49 அமுதாம்பிகை பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்</p> <p>50 மீனாட்சியம்மை பிள்ளைத்தமிழ்</p> <p>51 திருவிடைமருதூர் உலா</p> <p>52 தஞ்சைப் பெருவுடையாருலா</p> <p>53 நெல்விடுதூது</p> <p>54 பணவிடுதூது</p> <p>55 வருணகுலாதித்தன்மடல்</p> <p>56 சித்திரமடல்</p> <p>57 வெங்கைக்கலம்பகம்</p> <p>58 மதுரைக் கலம்பகம்</p> <p>59 சமூக்கிர விலாஸம்</p> <p>60 சந்திரவிலாஸம்</p> <p>61 கலிங்கத்துப்பரணி</p> <p>62 ஏலாதி</p> <p>63 சிறுபஞ்சமூலம்</p> <p>64 நான்மணிக்கடிகை</p>

செருகு செருகு 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
14	65 திரிகடுகம் —
	66 இன்னா நாற்பது
	67 இனியவை நாற்பது
	68 ஆசாரக்கோவை
	69 முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி
	70 பழமொழி நானூறு
	71 நாலடியார்
	72 திருக்குறள்
	73 நன்னூல் காண்டிகையுரை
	74 நன்னூல் விருத்தியுரை
	75 பஞ்சலட்சணம், வச்சணந்திமாலையுடன் வசனம்
	76 தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை
	77 வெங்கைக் கோவை
	78 கோடச்சுரக் கோவை
	79 சீகாழிக்கோவை
	80 கல்லாடம்
	81 அருணாசல புராணம்
	82 அரிச்சந்திர புராணம்
	83 நைடதம்
	84 நளவெண்பா
	85 சிவராத்திரி புராணம்
	86 ஏகாதசி புராணம்
	87 முக்கூடற் பள்ளு
	88 கதிரைமலைப் பள்ளு
	89 திருக்குற்றாலக் குறவஞ்சி
	90 சரபேந்திர பூபாலக் குறவஞ்சி
	91 அருணாசலக்கவி இராமநாடகக் கீர்த்தனை
	92 நந்தனார் சரித்திர கீர்த்தனை
	93 குசேலோபாக்கியானம்
	94 பாகவதம்—செவ்வைச்சூடுவார்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
14	95 96	வில்லிபுத்தூரார் பாரதம் அஷ்டாவதானம் அரங்கநாதகவி பாரதம் நூல்களின் தகுதிக்கேற்பக் குறிப்புரை, அரும்பதவுரை, பதவுரை, பொழிப்புரை கருத்துரை, இன்றியமையாத இடங் களில் விசேட உரை முதலியன இனிய, எளிய நடையில்.
15	1	நாளிதாவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கி யங்களிலுள்ள பெருங்காப்பிய உறுப் புக்களின் செய்யுள் தொகுதி—மூலம்
16	1	தொல்காப்பியம் முழுவதும் எல்லாருடைய உரையுமுள்பட
17	1 2	சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை பாக்டெக்ட்சைஸ் ஒரு [பைண்டு] தொல்காப்பியம்—மூலம்
18	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	கந்தர் கவி வெண்பா திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை தொல்காப்பியம் எழுத்ததிகாரம் தொல்காப்பியம் சொல்லதிகாரம்—மூலம்— [பாக்டெக்ட்சைஸ் ஒருபைண்டு] நெயிநாதம் வீரசோழியம்
19	1 2 3	சகல கலாவல்லிமாலை நன்னூல் நம்பி அகப்பொருள்

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
19	4 5 6 7 8 9	இறையனார் அகப்பொருள் புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை யாப்பருங்கலம் உரைகளுள்பட—மெம்மி [சைஸ் யாப்பருங்கலக்காரிகை தண்டியலங்காரம் வச்சணந்திமாலை
20	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	கந்தர் கலிவெண்பா சகலகலா வல்லிமாலை பஞ்சலட்சண மூலம் பாக்கெட்சைஸ் ஒரு வச்சணந்திமாலை [பைண்டு—மூலம் வரையறுத்த பாட்டியல் உவமான சங்கிரகம் இரத்தினச் சுருக்கம்
21	1	எழுத்து, சொல், பொருள், யாப்பு, அணி, பாட்டியல் முதலியவைகளின் இலட்சணங் களைக் கூறச் சூத்திரங்களாகவும் செய்யுட்க ளாகவும், வசனங்களாகவும் நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற சிறந்த நூல்களுடன் அவற்றிற்குப் போதுமான தகுந்த உதாரணங்களோடு கூடிய நூற் றொகுதி
22	1 2 3	நாளிதுவரையில் வெளியாயிருக்கிற இலக்கிய இலக்கணங்களிலுள்ள உரைகளில் உதார ணங்களாகக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் செய் யுட்களின் தொகுதி. பழைய சாசனங்களிலுள்ள செய்யுள் தொகுதி தமிழ்ச்சாசனங்களின் தொகுதி

தொகுதி தொகுதி I-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்	
23	1	இந்த அட்டவணையிற்கண்ட நூல்களின் ஆசிரியர்கள், உரையாசிரியர்கள், இவர்களை ஆதரித்தவர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய சரித்திரம், காலம், இவைகளைப்பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி.
	2	இந்த அட்டவணையிற் சுண்டிராத தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களின் ஆசிரியர்கள், உரையாசிரியர்கள், இவர்களை யாதரித்தவர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய சரித்திரம், காலம், இவைகளைப்பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி.
	3	தமிழ் இலக்கிய இலக்கண நூல்களைப்பற்றிய பலவித ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி.
24	1	அன்னிய தேசங்களுள்பட இந்தியா முழுவதற்கும் கெய்டும் டைரெக்டரியும் (நகரங்கள் விளக்கம்)
25	1	தருக்க சாஸ்திரம் (Logic)
	2	தத்துவசாஸ்திரம் (Philosophy etc.)
	3	வானசாஸ்திரம் (Astronomy)
	4	கணிதம் (Mathematics etc.)
	5	பௌமிய சாஸ்திரம் (Geology etc.)
	6	பூகோளம் (Geography etc.)
	7	தாவர சாஸ்திரம் (Botany etc.)
	8	பிராணிவர்க்கம் (Zoology etc.)
	9	தேகதத்துவ நூல் (Physiology etc.)
	10	பிரகிருதி சாஸ்திரம் (Physics etc.)
	11	சுகாதார முறை (Sanitary Science etc.)
	12	ரஸாயனம் (Chemistry etc.)
	13	விவசாயம் (Agriculture etc.)

தொகுதி	தொகுதி 1-க்கு சங்கியை	புத்தகங்களின் விவரம்
25	14 15 16 17 18	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>தேச சரித்திரம் (History etc.)</p> <p>ராஜாங்கமுறை(Politics etc.)</p> <p>அர்த்த சாஸ்திரம் (Economics etc.)</p> <p>சங்கீதம் (Music etc.)</p> <p>இயந்திர சாஸ்திரம் (Engineering etc.)</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>தமிழில் கூடிய வரையில் சுருக்க மாகவும், விளக்க மாகவும், தமிழ்மட் டும் தெரிந்தவர் களுக்கு உபயோ கப்படும் தகுதியில்</p> </div> </div>
26	1	தமிழ் அகராதி பிரயோகமுட்பட (தமிழுக் குத் தமிழ்)
27	1	தமிழ் வித்யாமண்டம் (என்னைக்களோ பிடியா)

செழியூல்

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு குத்தாலம் சப்ரிஜிஸ்ட்டரைச்சேர்ந்த 21-ம் நம்பர்
சிறுகுடி வட்டம் 132-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவிலும், 23-ம் நம்பர் சீழ்மாந்தூர் வட்டம்
47-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவிலும் உள்ள நன்செய் புன்செய்
நிலங்களின் விபரம்

பாபுத கீழ்ப்பாக்கு	வட்டம் நம்பர் பெயர்	சர்வே நம்பரும் உள் நம்பரும்	விபரம்	ஹிஸ்தீர் ணம் ஏ. செ.	ஆக மொத்தம் ஏ. செ.
1	21 நெ. சிறுகுடி	373-1	நன்செய்	5	40
2	"	373-3	"	0	4
3	"	374-2	"	2	4
4	"	375-1	"	5	7
5	"	376-1	"	2	76
6	"	377-1	"	2	79
7	"	377-3	"	0	48
8	"	378-2	"	1	91
ஆக நன்செய்				20	49

செடியூல்—தொடர்ச்சி.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு குத்தாலம் சப்ரிஜிஸ்ட்டரைச் சேர்ந்த 21-ம் நெம்பர் சிறுகுவட்டம்
132-ம் நெம்பர் பட்டாவிலும் 23-ம் நெம்பர் கீழ்மாந்தூர் வட்டம் 47-ம் நெம்பர்
பட்டாவில் உள்ள நன்செய் புன்செய். நிலங்களின் லிபரம்—தொடர்ச்சி.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு	வட்டம் நெம்பர் பெயர்	ரீ சர்வே நட்பரும் உள் நட்பரும்	விபரம்	விஸ்தீர ணம் ஏ. செ.	ஆக மொத்தம் ஏ. செ.
9	21 நெ. சிறுகுடி	378—1	புன்செய்	0	0 22
10	23 நெ. கீழ்மாந்தூர்		ஆக நன்செய் } புன்செய் }		20 71
11	"	198	நன்செய்	4	91
12	"	199	"	3	59
13	"	200—2	"	3	46
14	"	201	"	6	7
15	"	202—2	"	3	8
16	"	203—2	"	4	41
17	"	204—2	"	5	56
18	"	205—2	"	3	51
	"	206	"	4	40

வெறுபூல்—தோடர்ச்சி.

தஞ்சாவூர் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு குத்தாலம் சப்ரிஜிஸ்ட்டரைச் சேர்ந்த

23-ம் நம்பர் கீழ்மாந்தூர் வட்டம் 47-ம் நம்பர் பட்டாவில் உள்ள நன்செய் புன்செய்

நிலங்களின் விபரம்—தோடர்ச்சி.

கீழ்க்கண்ட பகுதிகள்	வட்டம் நம்பர் பெயர்	ரீ சர்வே நம்பரும் உள் நம்பரும்	விபரம்	விஸ்தீர ணம் ஏ. செ.	ஆக மொத்தம் ஏ. செ.
39	23 ரெ. கீழ்மாந்தூர்	111—5	புன்செய்	0	53
40	"	212—2	"	1	18
41	"	213—2	"	1	3
42	"	220	நத்தம்	1	76
			ஆக புன்செய்		4
			ஆக நன்செய் புன்செய்		98
			ஆக வட்டங்கள் இரண்டுக்கு		118
					75

Terms of award of Prizes.

In addition to the prizes endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram and transferred to the University in 1930, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, *Kt.*, LL.D., the Founder-Pro-Chancellor of the University, decided to endow the following four prizes:—

(10) **His Excellency the Madras Governor's Prize—**
(on the occasion of the first visit of His Excellency the Hon'ble Captain Sir Arthur Hope, Chancellor from May, 1940) to the University on the 16th November, 1940.

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Madras Governor's Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government Paper.
- (iii) The prizes shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the candidate who stands first at a competition in Music open to all the students of the University and who is considered the best singer in Tamil of songs either composed or sung by him.
- (iv) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
- (v) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize, etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(11) **The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lionel Leach Prize—**(on the occasion of his visit to the University on the 16th November, 1940):

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lionel Leach (Malayalam) Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs. 500/- invested in 3½% non-terminable Government Paper.

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- (iii) The prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass Degree Examination in Part II, Malayalam, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
 - (iv) To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination;
 - (v) The prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.
 - (vi) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
 - (vii) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(12) The Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu Prize—
(Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1st June 1940).

- (i) The prize shall be styled the Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu (Telugu) Prize.
- (ii) The endowment consists of Rs. 500/- invested in 3½% non-terminable Government Paper.
- (iii) The prize shall be awarded annually, at Convocation to the student who among the candidates qualifying for the Degree, secures the highest percentage of marks in the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subject of Telugu under Part II, having passed all parts at his first appearance.
- (iv) To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination;

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- (v) The prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.
 - (vi) If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
 - (vii) The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc., as new circumstances may render desirable.

(13) The Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar
(Tamil Research) Prize.

1. The Prize shall be styled the Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar's (Tamil Research) Prize.
2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 500 invested in 3½% non-terminable Government paper.
3. The competition will be open to all those that are students of the University in the first week of March when the subject for Research will be announced.
4. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to the students of the University who produces the best thesis as a result of his research in the University.
5. The research essay will cover not less than 50 pages of foolscap size and should reach the Registrar by the 1st of August succeeding March in which the subject was announced.
6. The result should be announced by the first week of September and the prize shall be awarded to the student that writes the best essay on the subject prescribed for research. The prize shall be awarded on the Founder's Day.
7. The prize shall be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

8. If in any year the prize be not given, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

9. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make such changes in the conditions of award, the value of the prize etc. as new circumstances may render desirable.

In addition to the prizes endowed in the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, and transferred to the University in 1940, and the Prizes endowed by the Founder on the 16th November, 1940, Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, *Kt.*, LL.D., of Chettinad, the Founder Pro-Chancellor, was pleased to institute the following prizes:—

(14) The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar Prize.

This Prize was founded in memory of the visit of the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., D.C.L., to preside over the Founder's 61st Birth Day Celebrations at the University on the 28th of September, 1941.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar Samskrit Prize".

2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in 3½ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to a Non-Brahman student passing the B.A. Honours Degree Examination of the Annamalai University with the highest marks in Samskrit, or to a non-Brahman student passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Pass Degree Examination with the highest number of marks in Samskrit under Part II.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make, with the consent of the Founder, such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(15) The Principal Nilakanta Sastriar Prize.

This Prize was founded in memory of the services of Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastriar who from 1920 to 1928 was Principal of the Sri Minakshi College, the nucleus of this University.

1. The Prize shall be styled "Principal Nilakanta Sastriar Prize".
2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.
3. The Prize shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day to a student passing the B.A. Honours Degree Examination of the Annamalai University with the highest number of marks in Indian History.
4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.
5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make, with the consent of the Founder, such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(16) The Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati
S. Kuppuswami Sastriar Prize.

This Prize was founded in memory of Brahmasri Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspati S. Kuppuswami Sastriar's services to the University as Professor of Samskrit at the University from the 24th June, 1936 to the 27th June, 1940.

1. The Prize shall be styled "The Mahamahopadhyaya Kuppuswami Sastriar Prize".
2. The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. non-terminable Government Paper.
3. The Prize shall be awarded annually at Convocation to the student who, among the candidates qualifying for the Vidvan title, secures the highest percentage of marks in the final part of the examination for the Vidvan Title, in the Vidvan group comprising

Sanskrit and Tamil, as co-ordinate subjects of study, under Regulation 8 (A) of Chapter XL; in case no such candidate is available in any year, this prize may be awarded on the Founder's Day to that student who, among the candidates successful at the Intermediate Examination held in March-April, secures the highest number of marks in Sanskrit under Part II of that examination, provided he has passed in all the parts at his first appearance.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, the unexpended interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

5. The Syndicate of the Annamalai University shall have the power to make, with the consent of the Founder, such changes in the conditions of award as new circumstances may render desirable.

(17) The Rajah of Chettinad

Shashtiabdapurti Memorial Prizes.

The Rajah Annamalai Shashtiabdapurti Memorial (61st Birthday) Prizes Endowment by Sri S. Markhandam Pillai Avergal, Mill Owner and Rice Merchant, Chidambaram.

This Endowment was founded by Sri Markhandam Pillai, Mill-Owner and Rice Merchant, Malaikatti Street, Chidambaram, to encourage the study of Tamil and History.

The Endowment consists of Rs. 1,001 invested in Government Securities, the interest of which is to be utilised for the award of 2 prizes annually under the following conditions:—

1. The Prizes shall be named “ Raja Annamalai Shashtiabdapurti Prizes.

2. The two prizes, which will be of the value of about Rs. 15/- each, shall be awarded annually on the Founder's Day (i) to the student of Third, Fourth or Fifth year Honours Class in History and Politics who writes the best essay on a topic in the History of South India or Politics in an essay writing competition to be

held for the purpose and (ii) to any student of the University who writes the best essay in Tamil on any topic on Banking and Commerce at an essay writing competition held for the purpose.

3. The Prize may be in the form of money or of books or of other articles considered suitable by the Syndicate.

4. To be eligible for the award, a candidate should have secured at least 55% of the marks in the examination prescribed as the test.

5. If no award of a Prize is made in any year, the unspent interest shall be added to the corpus of the Fund.

6. The Syndicate shall have power to make such changes in the terms of the awards, consistent with the intentions of the Donor and with his consent as new circumstances may render desirable.

**(18) Competitions for the Rajah of Chettinad
Tamil Songs Prizes.**

On the 16th of November, 1940, the Rajah Saheb of Chettinad, the Founder Pro-Chancellor of this University made a gift of Rs. 10,000/- to this University to be utilised for the composition of new Tamil songs and for the popularization of old songs now preserved only in the memory of those who had heard them sung in odd corners of the country and also for the publication of such songs as might be judged worthy of publication. For this purpose annual competitions both for composition of new songs and for popularizing old and new Tamil songs will be arranged for a period of four years and prizes of various values will be awarded. Sums out of the funds placed at the disposal of the University for this purpose may be spent for holding a Conference of musicians, for subsidies to Sabhas, organizing Katcheris for durations of about four hours where the songs sung will be all in Tamil and payment to propagandists in various parts of the Tamil Country. Sums will also be allotted for the purpose of publishing selections of songs that won the prizes and other select songs collected from various parts of the Country.

Terms of award of Prizes.

1. The contest shall be conducted in September, every year, in the Annamalai University by the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate.

2. The contest shall be open to all who sing Tamil songs.

3. Competitors may be either composers of new songs or reciters of songs composed by others.

Competitors who are composers may send in their compositions and be present to sing the new songs themselves or they may depute some one to sing their song or songs.

Competitors who are not composers should be present to sing their songs themselves.

4. The winner of a prize in one year shall not be debarred from competing in successive years.

5. There will be 9 prizes in all each year, 3 of the value of Rs. 200/- each, 3 of the value of Rs. 150/- each and 3 of the value of Rs. 100/- each.

One set of prizes will be for the composers, another set for the reciters, but not composers, among men and another set of three prizes for reciters but not composers, among women.

6. Each composer-competitor shall be required to send in at least 6 songs, if possible with their notations, a fortnight before the contest, in a sealed cover addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He may be required to sing or get sung not less than 4 of them on a day to be notified a week in advance of the actual date of the competition. He may sing himself or get them sung by another chosen by him.

Each reciter (not being composer) shall be required to send in at least 15 songs with their notations a fortnight before the contest, in a sealed cover, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University and will be required to sing not less than 5 of them.

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7. No song shall take more than 20 minutes.
 8. No competitor shall be allowed merely to read his songs.
 9. The songs shall not contain matter likely to cause offence to any individual or community or injure the susceptibilities of the adherents to any religion or cause disaffection towards the Crown or the established Government of the country.
 10. In judging the competitors and in deciding the winners, the decision of the Syndicate on the report of the Judges whom the Syndicate may appoint shall be final.
 11. The songs which win the prize shall be the property of the University.
 12. The Syndicate may decide not to award the prizes if the compositions do not come up to standard of excellence expected of them.

(19) The Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nool Prize.

BY HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA
TAMBIRAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of Tirukkural and other books of ethics in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/- (No. MS. 004054, Rs. 500/- and MS. 00405, 004056, and 004057, Rs. 1,000/- each). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a Prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the Fund. When the above promotes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the Prize:—

- (i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.
- (ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—
 - (a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Vidvan course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Vidvan Examination of the two Universities abovenamed, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.
 - (b) First rank at the first appearance among competitors in a test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University securing not less than 60% of marks. The test will be on the Tirukkural of Tiruvalluvar and 21 other text-books of proverbs and maxims of ethics given in the list appended hereto. The candidates shall be expected to be intimately acquainted with the various commentaries and elucidations; the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of verses and the special extant notes on the texts shall be mastered by those that compete. In Tirukkural, in particular, they shall have memorised the text in the orthodox form. A recital of a portion or portions of the text chosen by the examiners shall form part of the oral test for the award of the Prize.
- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If, in any year, the prize be not awarded, the interest on the endowment accrued for that year, *minus* Rs. 50/- shall be added to the corpus of the fund. In the next succeeding year in which a prize is awarded, the value of that year's prize will be Rs. 150/-. i.e. to the sum of Rs. 100/- (value of the prize for each year) shall be added Rs. 50/- which has been reserved as above.

If for a series of years the prize could not be awarded, sums at the rate of Rs. 50/- per each year of no award shall be set apart to be given to the successful competitor of the year when an award is possible, i.e., the successful competitor of the year preceded by a series of years of no award will get Rs. 100/- of the year in which he competes, plus Rs. 50/- for each preceding year of no award.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by addition or unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or such reinvestments, such additional income may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall, at the end of each year, communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize, and if in any year, the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This deed shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000 Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the

Memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment in the Annamalai University by the same Donor in every one of the publications made under the last mentioned Endowment.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

1. ஆத்திச்சூடி,
2. கொன்றைவேந்தன்,
3. முதுரை,
4. நயந்தொகை,
5. உலகநீதி,
6. நல்வழி,
7. நன்னெறி,
8. நீதி வெண்பா,
9. அறநெய்ச்சாரம்,
10. நீதிநெய்விளக்கம்,
11. சோமேசர் முதுமொழி வெண்பா,
12. ஏலாதி,
13. சிறுபஞ்ச மூலம்,
14. நான்மணிக்கடிகை,
15. திரிகடுகம்,
16. இன்னா நாற்பது,
17. இனியவை நாற்பது,
18. ஆசாரக்கோவை,
19. முதுமொழிக்காஞ்சி,
20. பழமொழி நானூறு,
21. நாலடியார்,
22. திருக்குறள்.

(20) Kavichakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize.

BY HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SWAMINATHA
TAMBIRAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal Avergal

of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of Kamba Ramayanam and 34 other selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ non-terminable Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a Prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund.

3. The following are the terms of award of the Prize:—

(i) The Prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Vidvan course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Vidvan Examination of the two Universities above-named or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 3,000 (Three Thousands) lines of which 400 lines or 100 stanzas from Kamba Ramayanam, 400 lines or 100 stanzas from Jivaka Chintamani, 200 lines from Silappathikaram and the remaining 2,000 lines or 500 stanzas from the other 32 books in the list appended hereto, will

be made once in every four years by the Annamalai University—the selections for one period of 4 years being different from those for the next period or periods of four years. At the competition (i) The first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 3,000 lines. In this oral memory test special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10; (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 3,000 lines above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes will be tested; and (iii) The third part of the competition will consist of giving explanations with reference to the context to portions of the whole of Kamba Ramayanam including Uttara Kandam chosen by the examiners.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the endowment, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set

apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of the annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments, the face value of the paper increases and an enhancement of income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income shall be allowed to form distinct funds so that the interest thereon may at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

It shall be competent for the Syndicate of the Annamalai University to invest in any Government or other securities amounts available for investment from the interest in excess over the prize amount and the capital amount of the Endowment in case the Government securities in which the amount is now invested are tendered for payment by Government.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This deed shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University, the Promotion of Tamil Learning in the Province of Madras Endowment Fund at Tanjore for Rs. 1,00,000/- the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment, the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nool Prize Endowment, the Sekilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment and the Srilasri Kasivasi Adi Kumaragurupara Swamigal Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in everyone of the editions of the publications made under the 3rd Endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

தொடர்ந்து நம்பர்.	தூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	தூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
1 திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை.		
2 பொருநராற்றுப்படை.		
3 சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை.		
4 பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை.		
5 முல்லைப்பாட்டு.		
6 மதுரைக்காஞ்சி.		
7 நெடுநல்வாடை.		
8 குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு.		
9 பட்டினப்பாலை.		
10 மலைபடுகடாம்.		
11 நற்றிணை.		
12 குறுந்தொகை.		
13 ஐங்குறுநூறு.		
14 பதிற்றுப்பத்து.		
15 பரிபாடல்.		
16 கலித்தொகை.		
17 அகநானூறு.		
18 புறநானூறு.		
19 யசோதரகாவியம்.		
20 சூளாமணி.		தோலாமொழித்தேவர்.
21 மணிமேகலை.		
22 சிலப்பதிகாரம்.		
23 சீவகசிந்தாமணி.		
24 பெருங்கதை.		கொங்குவேளர்.
25 மேருமந்தர புராணம்.		வாமன முனிவர்.
26 வசவ புராணம்.		

குதாட்டந்த நம்பர்.	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
27	தணிகைப் புராணம்.	கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்.
28	கல்லாடம்.	கல்லாடனார்.
29	தேம்பாவணி.	வீரமாமுனிவர்.
30	சீறப்புராணம்.	உமதுபுலவர்.
31	திருவிடைமருதூர் த் தலபுராணம்.	சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர்.
32	இரகுவம்மிசம்.	அரசகேசரி.
33	பாகவதம்.	செவ்வைச் சூடுவார்.
34	பாரதம்.	விஸ்ஸிப்புத்தூரார்.
35	கம்ப ராமாயணம்— உத்திரகாண்டத்துடன்.	

(21) The Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize.

BY HIS HOLINESS SRILASRI KASIVASI SVAMINATHA
TAMBIRAN SWAMIGAL AVERGAL OF TIRUPPANANDAL.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Svaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of *Periypuranam* and 27 other selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3% Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/- (Rupees Three Thousand and five hundred only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/-. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund. When the above pro-notes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Vidvan course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Vidvan Examination of the two Universities above named, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 750 stanzas in all, 250 of which will be from *Periyapurāṇam*, and the remaining 500 from the other 27 books in the list appended hereto, will be made once in every 4 years by the Annamalai University—the selections for one period of four years being different from those for the next period or periods of four years. At the competition (i) the first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 750 stanzas. In this oral memory test, special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10. (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 750 stanzas above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes would be tested. (iii) The third part of the

competition will consist of giving explanations with reference to the context to portions of the whole of *Periyapuranam*, *Tiruvilayadalpuranam* and *Kandapuram* chosen by the examiners.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The Prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the Endowment, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by addition of unspent amount under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to his successors-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and

the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This Deed, shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhay Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment and the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 2nd Endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

தூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

தூலாகிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. விநாயக புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள். |
| 2. திருப்பரங்கிரிப் புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர். |
| 3. திருக்கூவப் புராணம். | சிவப்பிரசாச சுவாமிகள் |
| 4. மாயூரப் புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 5. திருநாகைக்காரோணப் புராணம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 6. திருக்கழுக்குன்றத் தல புராணம். | அந்தகக்கவி வீரராகவ முதலியார். |
| 7. திருவிடைமருதூர்த் தல புராணம். | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 8. காசி ரகசியம். | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை |
| 9. பேரூர்ப் புராணம். | கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள். |
| 10. சேது புராணம். | நிரம்ப அழகிய தேசிகர். |
| 11. திருக்குற்றாலத் தல புராணம். | திரிகூடராசப்ப கவிராயர். |
| 12. கோயிற் புராணம். | உமாபதி சிவாசாரியார். |
| 13. இலிங்க புராணம். | குலசேகர் பாண்டியர். |
| 14. சிவதருமோத்தரம். | மறைஞான சம்பந்தர். |
| 15. காசி காண்டம். | அதிவீர ராம பாண்டியர். |
| 16. மச்ச புராணம். | வடமலையப்ப பிள்ளையன். |
| 17. கூர்ம புராணம். | அதிவீர ராமபாண்டியன். |
| 18. பிரமோத்தர காண்டம். | வரதுங்கராம பாண்டியர். |
| 19. குதசங்கிதை. | தேவராச பிள்ளை. |

தொடர்ந்த நம்பர்.	நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.	நூலாசிரியர்களின் பெயர்கள்.
20.	வாயுசங்கிதை.	வரதுங்கராம பாண்டியர்.
21.	காஞ்சிப் புராணம்.	சிவஞான சுவாமிகள், கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்.
22.	திருவாணக்காப் புராணம்.	கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்.
23.	சுணிகைப் புராணம்.	கச்சியப்ப சுவாமிகள்.
24.	கந்த புராணச் சருக்கம்.	சம்பந்தசுரனூலயர்.
25.	கந்த புராணம்.	கச்சியப்ப சிவாசாரிய சுவாமிகள்.
26.	உபதேச காண்டம்.	கோனேரியப்பர்.
27.	திருவிளையாடற் புராணம்.	பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர்.
28.	பெரிய புராணம்.	சேக்கிழார் நாயனார்.

(22) Sri Kasivasi Athi Kumaragurupara Swamigal
Memorial Tamil Prize.

By His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Svaminatha
Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal.

1. This Endowment was founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Svaminatha Thambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tiruppanandal to encourage the study of 64 selected books in Tamil Literature.

2. The Endowment for the Prize consists of 3% Government Promissory Notes of 1949-52 (Defence War Loan) of the face value of Rs. 3,500/- (Rupees Three Thousand and five hundred only). The interest on this investment shall be utilised for the award of a prize annually of the value of Rs. 100/. The balance of the interest after the award of the prize will be added to the corpus of the fund. When the above pro-notes mature, the proceeds shall be invested in other Government Securities yielding a higher total income for the Endowment.

3. The following are the terms of award of the prize:—

- (i) The prize shall be awarded irrespective of sex, caste, religion and nationality.

(ii) To be eligible for the award, the following shall be the conditions:—

(a) A pass in the Preliminary Examination of the Vidvan course, Tamil alone, of the Annamalai or the Madras University or any other examination (of any University which has already been or may be established hereafter) which may be considered equivalent to the Preliminary Vidvan Examination of the two Universities above named, or the Bala Pandita Examination of the Madura Tamil Sangam, as a condition precedent to appearance for the test.

(b) First rank at the first appearance with not less than 60% of the marks in a competitive test to be conducted annually for the purpose by the Annamalai University. A selection of 750 stanzas of which 200 from *Tiruvilayadal-puranam* 50 from *Tiruvidamarudur Thala Puranam* and the remaining 500 or 2,000 lines from the other 62 books in the list appended hereto, will be made once in every four years by the Annamalai University—the selections for one period of four years being different from those for the next period or periods of four years. At the competition (i) the first part will consist of a memory test of selections made by the examiners out of the 750 stanzas. In this oral memory test special credit will be awarded for singing the verses in correct music; for this singing the marks will be 10. (ii) The second part will consist of a test of the meaning and the purport of the 750 stanzas above referred to, wherein a knowledge of the meaning of words, paraphrase, purport of the verses and the special extant notes will be tested. (iii) The third

part of the competition will consist of giving explanations with or without reference to the context to portions of all the 64 books chosen by the examiners.

- (iii) If two or more competitors should be considered equally eligible for the award, lots shall be cast to decide who will have the prize or prizes of the year.

4. The prize shall be awarded at a meeting of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University. If in any year the prize-winner is unable to be present to receive the prize, the Syndicate shall arrange to send him the prize amount. If the prize-winner dies before the prize is presented to him, the prize amount shall be paid to his legal heir or heirs.

5. The Prize amount shall be paid either in cash or by cheque and shall not under any circumstances be either divided or reduced.

6. If in any year, or a series of years, the prize be not awarded, from out of the annual interest of the Endowment, Rs. 50/- in each year of no award shall be set apart. The entire amount so set apart, shall be awarded in the subsequent year to the candidate eligible for the award along with the prize amount of that year. After setting apart Rs. 50/- as above, the balance of annual interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund at the end of each year.

7. If in the process of investments the face value of the paper increases and an addition to income results either by addition of unspent amounts under clause (6) above, or by reinvestments, such additional income may, at the discretion of the Syndicate of the Annamalai University, be utilised to institute second and third prizes and, thereafter, to increase the value of each one of the three prizes.

8. The Syndicate shall at the end of each year communicate to the Donor or to the Donor's successor-in-interest the name and address of the prize-winner and

the amount of the prize and if in any year the prize be not awarded, the amount at credit at the end of the year and shall also publish the same in an important Tamil Daily Newspaper. This Deed, shall be published along with the deeds relating to the Rs. 1,000/- Tamil Prize Endowment perpetuating the memory of King George V in the Madras University and the Raja Raja Abhaya Kulasekhara Chola Maharaja Memorial Endowment, the Tiruvalluvar Neethi Nul Prize Endowment, and the Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize Endowment in the Annamalai University made by the same Donor in every one of the editions of the publications made under the 2nd Endowment mentioned above.

9. The income from the Endowment and the accumulations thereto shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

தூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

தூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 1. கந்தர் கலி வெண்பா. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 2. சகலகலாவல்லி மாலை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 3. குமரேச சதகம். | குருபாத தாசர். |
| 4. தண்டலையார் சதகம். | படிக்காசுப்புவர். |
| 5. சரஸ்வதியந்தாதி. | கம்பர். |
| 6. அருணகிரியந்தாதி. | குகை நமசிவாய தேவர். |
| 7. அபிராமியந்தாதி. | அபிராம பட்டர். |
| 8. திருப்புகலூர் அந்தாதி. | நெற்குன்றவாண முதலியார் |
| 9. திருவேங்கடத்தந்தாதி. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார் |
| 10. பழமலையந்தாதி. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 11. மறைசையந்தாதி. | சின்ன தம்பிப் புலவர். |
| 12. கல்வளையந்தாதி. | சின்ன தம்பிப் புலவர். |
| 13. திருவரங்கத்தந்தாதி. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார் |
| 14. திருச்செந்தில் நீரோட்ட
கயமகவந்தாதி. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 15. திருக்கருவைப்பதிற்றுப்
பத்தந்தாதி. | அதிவீரராம பாண்டியர். |
| 16. மதுரைப்பதிற்றுப்
பத்தந்தாதி. | பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர். |
| 17. கலைசச்சிலேடை வெண்பா. | தொட்டிக்கலை சுப்பிரமணிய
தம்பிரான். |

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

தூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

தூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 18. சிங்கைச்சிலேடை வெண்பா. | நமச்சிவாயப் புலவர். |
| 19. இங்கித மாலை. | இராமலிங்க சுவாமிகள். |
| 20. திருவரங்கத்து மாலை. | பிள்ளைப்பெருமானையங்கார் |
| 21. சோணைசைல மாலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 22. பெரியநாயகியம்மை | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| திருவிருத்தம். | |
| 23. மதுரை மீனாட்சியம்மை | |
| இரட்டைமணி மாலை. | |
| 24. சிதம்பர மும்மணிக்கோவை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 25. நால்வர் நான்மணி மாலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 26. திருவாரூர் நான்மணி மாலை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 27. செங்கமூரீர் விஷயகர் | சிவஞான சுவாமிகள். |
| பிள்ளைத் தமிழ். | |
| 28. முத்துக்குமரசுவாமி பிள்ளைத் | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| தமிழ். | |
| 29. அமுதாம்பிகை பிள்ளைத் தமிழ் | சிவஞான சுவாமிகள். |
| 30. மீனாட்சியம்மை பிள்ளைத் | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| தமிழ். | |
| 31. திருவிடைமருதூருலா. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 32. தஞ்சைப்பெருவிடையாருலா. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 33. திருவெங்கையுலா. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 34. இராசராச சோழனுலா. | ஒட்டக்கூத்தர். |
| 35. நெல்விதேது. | |
| 36. பணவிதேது. | |
| 37. நெஞ்சவிதிதேது. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 38. தமிழ்விதிதேது. | |
| 39. வருணகுலாதித்தன் மடல். | |
| 40. சித்திர மடல். | காளமேகப் புலவர். |
| 41. வெங்கைக் கலம்பகம். | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 42. மதுரைக் கலம்பகம். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 43. காசிக் கலம்பகம். | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 44. அழகர் கலம்பகம். | |
| 45. சிதம்பரச்செய்யுட் கோவை. | குமரகுருபர சுவாமிகள். |
| 46. சமுத்திர விலாசம். | சுடிகை முத்துப் புலவர். |
| 47. சந்திர விலாசம். | மார்பழக்கவிச் சிங்கநாவலர். |
| 48. முக்கூடப்பள்ளு. | |
| 49. கதிரைமலைப்பள்ளு. | |
| 50. திருக்குற்றாலக் குறவஞ்சி. | திரிகூடராசப்பக் கவிராயர். |

தொடர்ந்த
நம்பர்.

நூல்களின் பெயர்கள்.

நூலாசிரியர்களின்
பெயர்கள்.

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| 51. சரபேந்திர பூபாலக் குறவஞ்சி. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 52. சலிங்கத்துப்பரணி. | சயங்கொண்டான். |
| 53. சீகாழிக் கோவை. | மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளை. |
| 54. வெங்கைக் கோவை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 55. கோடச்சுரக் கோவை. | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 56. தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை. | பொய்யாமொழிப் புலவர். |
| 57. அரிச்சந்திர சரிதை. | ஆசகவிராசர். |
| 58. நளவெண்பா. | புகழேந்திப்புலவர். |
| 59. நைடதம். | அதிவீர ராம பாண்டியர். |
| 60. இரகு வம்மிசம். | அரசகேசரி. |
| 61. பிரபலிங்க லீலை. | சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள். |
| 62. சீகாளத்திப் புராணம். | கருணைப்பிரகாசர்,
சிவப்பிரகாச சுவாமிகள்
வேலைய சுவாமிகள். |
| 63. திருவிடைமருதூர் தல
புராணம். | சிவக்கொழுந்து தேசிகர். |
| 64. திருவிளையாடற் புராணம். | பரஞ்சோதி முனிவர். |

CHAPTER XLIX.

A. The Annamalai University Union.

I. *Name*:—The Union Society of the University will be known as “the Annamalai University Union.”

II. *The Objects* of the Society shall be:—

- (a) To stimulate interest in intellectual and academic matters by means of debates and occasional lectures;
- (b) To formulate University opinion on political, economic and educational questions;
- (c) To promote social intercourse among the students of the University;
- and (d) To further the interests of students generally.

III. *Membership*:—

- (a) All students of the University shall be members of the Union, and shall each pay a subscription of Re. 1 to the Union at the beginning of every academic year.
- (b) Membership of the Union is open to all members of the staff of the University on payment of the annual subscription of Re. 1.
- (c) For purposes of convenience the Union shall function in two sections, (a) Junior, and (b) Senior. The students of the two Intermediate classes and of the preliminary divisions of the Oriental Titles courses shall form the Junior Section. All the other students shall form the Senior Section. The staff members of the Union may take part in the work of either section.

IV. *Life-Membership*:—Subject to the approval of the President, a member who pays a lump sum of Rs. 25 shall be enrolled as a life-member.

V. *Patrons*:—Subject to the approval of the President, the Managing Committee may enrol as patrons distinguished persons who pay a lump sum of Rs. 100. This payment may, however, be waived in special cases.

VI. *Office-bearers*:—

- (a) *President*. The Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* President of the University Union.

He shall ordinarily preside over the Managing Committee meetings or depute some member of the Committee to act for him. If he chooses, he may preside over any meeting of the Union.

In all matters connected with the Union, the decision of the President shall be final.

- (b) No student shall seek election as office-bearer of the Union, unless he has previously taken part in its debates.

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- (c) *The Chairman*, of each section shall be a student member of that section elected by the members thereof.

The Chairman shall preside over the ordinary meetings of the section. He shall be responsible for the conduct of the meetings; and on all questions of order and procedure his decision shall be final. If any member of a section has a complaint against any decision of the Chairman, he may formally lay the complaint before the President for his decision. At extraordinary meetings the President or some one authorised by him shall preside.

The Chairman shall hold office for *one academic year*.

- (d) *The Secretary* of each section shall be a student-member of that section elected by the members thereof and shall hold office for one academic year.

It shall be his duty (1) to arrange all the meetings of the section, (2) to keep its records and correspondence, and (3) to arrange for opportunities of social intercourse among the members.

In all matters the Secretary shall take instructions from the President and, wherever possible, act in consultation with the Managing Committee.

- (e) Each section shall have a *Managing Committee* which shall consist of:—

1. The President;
2. The Chairman and the Secretary;
3. The Chairman of the previous year, if he continues to be a member of the section;
4. *Four* staff members nominated by the President; and
5. *Four* students of the section elected by its members.

The Managing Committee of each section shall be its executive body and shall be generally responsible for its efficient conduct.

VII. *Elections*:—

- (a) The elections for each academic year shall ordinarily take place in the month of February preceding it;
- (b) The elections will be conducted by two members of the Union nominated by the President;
- (c) Voting by proxy or correspondence shall not be allowed.

VIII. *General Rules*:—

The business at a meeting will ordinarily be:—

- (a) Public Business;
- (b) Private Business.

A meeting will ordinarily begin with the reading of the minutes. Amendments to the minutes may be made only in the case of ordinary meetings, but it will be left entirely to the chair to say whether they are in order or no. No discussion shall take place on the amendments.

The Public Business shall, as far as possible, be a debate. The subject will be announced on Wednesday and the debate will be held on Saturday. The Junior and Senior sections will ordinarily meet on alternate Saturdays. Usually four speakers will be announced and the debate will ordinarily be initiated by student-members.

In the absence of a special ruling by the Chairman,

- 1. The Proposer will be allowed 15 minutes,
- 2. The Opposer will be allowed 15 minutes,
- 3. The third and the fourth speakers, if announced, 10 minutes each,
- and 4. Supplementary speakers, 5 minutes each.

No speaker at a debate shall be allowed to read from a manuscript.

Private business will be allowed 10 minutes.

All ordinary meetings shall be held between 7-15 p.m. and 9-20 p.m.

Non-members may attend a meeting with the previous permission of either the President or the Chairman. On a requisition by 1/5 of the number of members in a section, the Secretary shall convene a meeting of the section, provided the requisitionists state the purpose of the meeting and the President approves of it.

Members desirous of making any proposal concerning private business at a meeting shall give at least 72 hours' notice to the Secretary who shall give not less than 48 hours' notice thereof to the members.

STANDING ORDERS AND RULES OF THE UNION
AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

1. When the Chairman finds it necessary temporarily to leave the chair either for taking part in the debate, or for any other reason, he shall call upon some student-member of the Managing Committee to take the chair.

2. When the Secretary finds it necessary temporarily to leave his seat either for taking part in the debate, or for any other reason, the Chairman shall call upon some student-member of the Managing Committee to take the Secretary's place.

3. Chairman shall rule out of order any matter that does not pertain to the business of the meeting.

4. When a motion has been rejected, no motion to the same effect shall be brought forward, at the same meeting.

5. (a) Amendments may be made in the following ways:—

- i. By striking out words;
- ii. By inserting words;
- iii. By striking out certain words and substituting other words;
- iv. By adding words to the motion;
- v. By striking out all the words after the first word "that" and substituting other words;

Provided that no amendment which negatives the original motion or which is of an objectionable or frivolous nature shall be allowed;

(b) Verbal alterations rendered necessary by amendments may be made by the Chairman or the Secretary.

6. Any question or order that may arise in debate shall be promptly disposed of by the Chairman.

7. When the Chairman rises during a debate, the member then speaking or offering to speak shall sit down and the meeting shall be silent, so that the Chairman may be heard.

8. A member called to order by the Chairman shall immediately sit down, unless allowed to explain.

9. A member desiring to speak shall rise in his place.

10. When two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the Chairman shall call on the member who first catches his eye.

11. No member may speak to a question after it has been put by the Chairman to vote and the voices *aye* and *no* have been given thereon.

12. The mover has the right to reply to the debate, and, after his reply, no other member can speak to the question. If the mover speaks to an amendment to his motion, he loses this right to reply.

13. A member will be deemed guilty of a breach of order who—

- (a) uses objectionable words, and refuses to withdraw them or to offer a satisfactory apology;
- (b) uses offensive words in reference to another member;
- (c) wilfully disturbs the orderly conduct of business;

or (d) disobeys an order from the chair.

14. A member who commits a breach of order shall, on being declared by the Chairman to be guilty of disorderly conduct, be reported to the President for necessary action.

15. (a) A member who takes exception to offensive words used in a debate may move, "That the words be taken down", and if the motion is agreed to, the Chairman shall direct the words to be taken down, or take them down himself. Such exception must, however, be taken at the time when the words are used, and not after another member has spoken.

(b) A member whose words have been so taken down shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of order and his name shall be reported to the President for necessary action.

B. Departmental Societies.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall be the *ex-officio* President of all the Departmental Societies and the Heads of Departments shall be their respective Vice-Presidents.

2. Details relating to the working of the Departmental Societies shall be regulated by the respective Vice-Presidents subject to the approval of the President.

C. Other Societies.

All other societies functioning within the University shall do so, subject to the recognition and control of the Vice-Chancellor who will be their President *ex-officio*.

D.

No one who is not at the time a student or a member of the staff of the University shall be invited to speak or lecture under the auspices of the Union or any other society in the University without the previous permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

**E. The Annamalai University Students'
Co-operative Stores, Ltd.**

The old Sri Minakshi College Trading Society which became the University Co-operative Stores, was formally registered in November 1931, under the "Co-operative Societies Act" and has been working actively ever since

The minimum share subscription is Re. 1 (for one share) and the maximum Rs. 200; entrance fee 0-2-0 per share. The share capital may be withdrawn after due notice. All students and members of the staff over 18 are eligible for membership.

The management of the Stores is by a Committee consisting of:—

1. a President (the Vice-Chancellor, if he is a member);
2. a Vice-President (a member of the staff, elected by the Board of Directors);
3. a Secretary (a member of the staff, elected by the General Body);
4. four Directors (to be elected by the General Body). Ordinarily this includes a student director.

Office bearers for 1942-43.

*President:—*Mr. M. Rutnasvami, C.I.E., M.A., *Bar-at-Law,*
Vice-Chancellor.

*Vice-President:—*Sri Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachariar,
M.A.

*Secretary:—*Sri S. Aravamudhachari, M.Sc.

The profits of the Stores are distributed by the General Body, under the following heads:—

- (a) Reserve Fund;
- (b) Dividend to members on shares;
- (c) Common Good Fund;
- (d) Rebates to members on purchases.

For 1938-39, the net profit is Rs. 976-5-0. Rs. 437-7-4 was declared as the rebate on purchases and also a dividend of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the share capital. A sum of Rs. 33-8-0 was donated to the local night school.

The Stores is a growing concern, with a transaction of nearly 41,000 rupees every year. All students and members of the Staff of the University are requested to become members, and to obtain all their requisites through the Stores. The items in stock include groceries, toilet any stationery articles, and textiles. The Stores will also supply books, vegetables and fruits, and other requirements on order. Every attempt is made to supply articles as cheap as possible.

F. The Annamalai University Dramatic Club.

Membership of the Society is open to all the students of the University who are interested in the Dramatic Art on payment of an Annual Subscription to be fixed by the President. The Vice-Chancellor will be the ex-officio President of the Society. The Vice-President, the Secretary and the members of the Executive Committee (not exceeding 7) shall be nominated by the President every year in the month of July.

Any savings of money obtained by performances shall be added to the 'Poor Boys' Fund' until it reaches the sum of Rs. 1,000 when the interest therefrom shall be given as a Scholarship to some deserving student (who is also an active member of the Society) selected by the President.

APPENDIX A.

ILLUSTRATIVE ELECTION.

Example of election conducted on the system of the single transferable vote in accordance with the rules made in the Laws (Chapter VII).

Assuming that there are seven members to be elected sixteen candidates and fifty-four electors.

The valid ballot papers are arranged in separate parcels according to the first preference recorded for each candidate, and the papers in each parcel counted.

Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:—

A	..	2	I	..	4
B	..	9	J	..	3
C	..	3	K	..	2
D	..	1	L	..	2
E	..	11	M	..	2
F	..	3	N	..	2
G	..	5	O	..	2
H	..	2	P	..	1
Total ..					54

Each valid ballot paper is deemed to be of the value of one hundred and the values of the votes obtained by the respective candidates are as shown in the first column of the result sheet.

The values of all the papers are added together and the total 5,400 is divided by eight (*i.e.*, the number which exceeds by one the number of vacancies to be filled) and 676 (*i.e.*, the quotient 675, increased by one) is the number sufficient to secure the return of a member and is called the quota. The operation may be shown thus:

$$\text{Quota} = \frac{5,400}{8} + 1 = 675 + 1 = 676.$$

46 The candidates B and E, the values
 of whose votes exceed the quota, are
 declared elected.

As the values of the papers in the parcels of B
47 (2) and E exceed the quota, the surplus of
 each candidate must be transferred.

B's surplus is 224 (i.e., 900 less 676) and E's surplus
is 424 (i.e., 1,100 less 676).

48 (b) The largest surplus, that of E is
 dealt with first.

The surplus arises from original votes, and therefore
 the whole of E's papers are divided into
48 (d) (i) sub-parcels according to the next prefer-
 ences recorded thereon, a separate parcel
of the exhausted papers being also made. Let it be
assumed that the result is as follows:—

G	is marked as next available preference	on 5
H	do.	do. 3
L	do.	do. 2

Total of unexhausted papers	10
-----------------------------	----

Number of exhausted papers	1
----------------------------	---

Total of papers	11
-----------------	----

48 (d) (ii) The values of the papers in the sub-
 parcels are as follows:—

G	500
H	300
L	200

Total value of unexhausted papers	1,000
-----------------------------------	-------

Value of exhausted papers	100
---------------------------	-----

Total value	1,100.
-------------	--------

The value of the unexhausted papers is 1,000 and is greater than the surplus. This surplus is, therefore, transferred as follows:—

All the papers are transferred, but at reduced value which is ascertained by dividing the surplus by the number of unexhausted papers.

The reduced value of all the papers, when added together, with addition of any value lost as the result of the neglect of fraction equals the surplus. In this case the new value of each paper transferred.

(424 the surplus)
 $\frac{424}{10 \text{ (the number of unexhausted papers)}} = 42$
 the residue of the value, 58 being required by E for the purpose of constituting his quota, i.e., one exhausted paper (value 100) plus the value (580) of ten unexhausted papers.

The value of the sub-parcels transferred are:—

G=210 (i.e., five papers at the value of 42).

H=126 (i.e., three papers at the value of 42).

L=84 (i.e., two papers at the value of 42).

These operations can be shown on a transfer sheet as follows:—

Transfer Sheet.

Value of surplus (E's) to be transferred	424	
Number of papers in E's parcel	11	
Value of each paper in parcel	100	
Number of unexhausted papers	10	
Value of unexhausted papers	1,000	
New value of each paper transferred		
Surplus	424	
Number of unexhausted papers	10	= 42
U—54		

Names of candidates marked as the next available preference.	Number of papers to be transferred.	Value of Sub-parcel to be transferred.
G	5	210 + 500
H	3	126 + 200
L	2	84 + 200
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 420
Number of exhausted paper.	1	
Loss of value owing to neg- lect of fractions.		4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	11	424
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The values of the sub-parcels are added to the values of the votes already credited to the candidates G, H and L. This operation is shown on the result sheet.

As a result of this operation G's
51 (1) total is brought above the quota and he is declared elected.

The next largest surplus, that of B, viz., 224, is then transferred, the operations being similar
48 (b) to those described in the transfer of E's surplus. Assume that there are no exhausted papers. The new value is therefore $\frac{224}{9}$ or 24.

The surplus is distributed according to next preferences, as follows:—

A = (5 × 24)	..	120
C = (4 × 24)	..	96
Value lost owing to neglect of fractions	..	8
		<hr/>
Total		224
		<hr/>

G's surplus has now to be transferred, only the sub-parcel last transferred being re-examined. The details are as follows:—

Value of G's surplus	34 = 710—676
Number of papers in sub-parcel	5
Value of each paper therein	42
Number of unexhausted papers	5
Value of unexhausted papers	210
New value of each paper transferred	34
	— = 6
	5

The result of the distribution is shown on the result sheet, three papers of the value of six each being transferred to A and two of the same value to O.

There being no further surplus, the candidates lowest on the poll has now to be excluded. D and P both have 100.

The Returning Officer casts lots and P is chosen to be excluded. Being an original vote, P's paper is transferred at the value of 100 to I, whom the elector had marked as second preference. D now being lowest is next excluded and his 100 is similarly transferred to K.

This leaves M and N lowest with 200 each and M is chosen by lot for exclusion first. His papers are transferred at the value of 100 each to A and C respectively. N is then excluded and his papers are transferred to F and I, who each receive 100.

This leaves O lowest and he is excluded. His 212 consists of 2 original votes and of 2 transferred votes of the value of 6 each. A and C are each next preference on one of the original votes and each receive 100. J is next preference on both the transferred votes and receives 12.

L is now lowest with 284 and is excluded. His 2 original votes are transferred at the value of 100 each to A and F. The remaining 84 represents 2 votes transferred at 42 each and these go at that rate to C and K.

J is now lowest with 312 and is therefore excluded. His 3 original votes are transferred at 100 each to A, C and I. The odd 12 represents 2 votes transferred at the value of 6 and these both go to F who is next preference on each paper.

A, C and I now exceed the quota
51 (1) and declared elected leaving one vacancy only to be filled.

Prior to further exclusions the surpluses of these candidates have to be distributed. A
48 (a) and C both have a surplus of 62 but
48 (1) A having received fewer original votes
53 than C, his surplus is distributed first.
48 (c) The last sub-parcel transferred to A

consisted of one paper transferred at the value of 100 which exceeds the surplus, and as F was next preference on this paper the whole surplus is transferred to him. C's surplus has to be distributed and is similarly dealt with, the whole going to H. I's surplus is then distributed and goes to K.

K being now lowest of the 3 continuing candidates, and the conditions of statute 54 (2) not being fulfilled, K is excluded.

His 366 consist of two original votes, one paper
transferred at the value of 100 one
49 (2) transferred at the value of 42 and one
and (3) at the value of 24. The 2 original votes
49 (4) are transferred first, and then the paper
50 transferred at the value of 100 as this
was the first of the transfers. H was next preference on these 3 papers and 300 is therefore transferred to him. He now exceeds the quota and the election is complete, the completion of the transfer of K's votes being rendered unnecessary. Full details are shown in the result sheet.

$$\text{Quota } \frac{5,400}{8} + 1 = 676.$$

Value of Votes 5,400

[illegible]

RESULT SHEET—(Contd.)

Value of Votes 5,400

$$\text{Quota } \frac{5,400}{8} + 1 = 676.$$

Names of candidates.	Distribution of Votes of L.	Result.	Distribution of votes of J.	Result.	Distribution of surplus of A, C and I.	Result.	Distribution of K's votes.	Result.	Result of election.
—	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
A	+100	638	+160	738	-62	676	...	676	Elected.
B	...	676	...	676	...	676	...	676	Do.
C	+42	638	+100	738	-62	676	...	676	Do.
D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not elected.
E	...	676	...	676	...	676	...	676	Elected.
F	+100	600	+12	612	+62	676	...	574	Not elected.
G	...	676	...	676	...	676	...	676	Elected.
H	...	326	...	326	+62	388	+309	688	Do.
I	...	600	+100	700	-24	676	...	676	Do.
J	...	312	-312	...	...	...	...	...	Not elected.
K	+42	342	...	342	+24	366	-300	66	Do.
L	-284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
O	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Loss of value by neglect of fractions	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
Total	...	5,400	...	5,400	...	5,400	...	5,400	...

APPENDIX B.

Syllabus.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Mathematics.

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Calculus and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(a) *Algebra*.—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of indices. Simple surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation and expression of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and direct applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

Calculus:—Notion of sequence and limit, functional dependence and its graphical representation, gradient of a straight line and of a curve at a point, differential co-efficients of x^n (n integral), rules for differentiating the sum, product, etc., of functions, derivatives of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$, second derivative, simple applications to Geometry and mechanics.

Integration as the inverse of differentiation, integration by substitution, the definite integral and simple applications to find areas, volumes, etc.

Analytical Geometry:—The Cartesian equation of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes.

(b) *Plane Trigonometry*:—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formula. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(c) *Geometry—Experimental.*—Construction of scales and their use. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles, and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto.

Theoretical.—Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

The Elementary Geometry of the line, plane and the sphere.

DETAILED SYLLABUS IN THEORETICAL PLANE GEOMETRY.

N.B.—*The order in which the theorems are stated in this Syllabus is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.*

Concurrence and Collinearity.—The use of signs as applied to lines, angles and areas. If two parallel lines are cut by three or more concurrent transversals, the corresponding segments are proportional; and the converse.

If X, Y, Z, are points in the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC, such that the perpendiculars to those sides at these points are concurrent, then—

$$(BX^2 - XC^2) + (CY^2 - YA^2) + (AZ^2 - ZB^2) = 0;$$

and the converse.

If any transversal meets the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle in D, E, F, then

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB, of a triangle, satisfy the relation

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = AE \cdot CD \cdot BF;$$

then D, E, F, are collinear.

If the lines joining any point to the vertices, A, B, C, of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F, then

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation

$$AF \cdot BD \cdot CE = FB \cdot DC \cdot EA,$$

then AD, BE, CF are concurrent.

If two unequal similar figures are similarly placed, the lines joining the vertices of one to the corresponding vertices of the other are concurrent.

Properties of Triangles.—The three medians of a triangle meet in a point, and this point is a point of trisection of each median and also of the line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

If D is a point in the side BC of a triangle ABC such that $BD = \frac{1}{n} BC$, then

$$(n-1)AB^2 + AC^2 = n \cdot AD^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) BC^2.$$

The perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point, and the distance of each vertex from the orthocentre is twice the perpendicular distance of the circumcentre from the side opposite to that vertex.

The circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle passes also through the feet of the perpendiculars of the triangle and through the middle points of the three lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices of the triangle.

If a perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the base of a triangle is produced to meet the circumcircle, then the distance of this point of intersection from the base is equal to the distance of the orthocentre of the triangle from the base.

The feet of the perpendiculars drawn on the sides of a triangle from any point P on the circumcircle of that triangle are collinear.

The pedal line of P bisects the line joining P to the orthocentre of the triangle.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

Properties of Circles.—The locus of the points of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point, is a straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B, then the polar of B passes through A.

If P and Q are any two points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O, then OP bears to OQ the same ratio as the perpendicular from P on the polar of Q bears to the perpendicular from Q on polar of P.

The locus of points from which the tangents to two given coplanar circles are equal is a line perpendicular to the line of centres.

In two circles, if any two parallel radii are drawn (one in each circle), the straight line joining their extremities cuts

the line of centres in one or other of two fixed points called (centres of similitude).

If through a centre of similitude of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, the radii to a pair of corresponding points are parallel.

If through a centre of similitude S of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, then the rectangle under the distances of one pair of non-corresponding points from S is equal to the rectangle under the distances of the other pair of non-corresponding points from S ; and each of these rectangles is constant.

In a cyclic quadrilateral the rectangle contained by the diagonals is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

Loci.—If from a fixed point O a variable line is drawn, and in it points P, Q are taken, so that the ratio of OP to OQ is constant then (1) if P moves along a straight line, the locus of Q is a parallel straight line; (2) if P moves along the circumference of a circle, the locus of Q is a circle.

The locus of a point which is such that the rectangle under its distances from the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is equal to the square on its distance from the third side, is the circle which touches equal sides at the extremities of the third side.

If A, B are fixed points, and P a variable point, such that the ratio of PA to PB is one of constant inequality, then the locus of P is a circle.

Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of its (1) incentre, (2) orthocentre, (3) centroid, (4) excentres.

If a triangle ABC of given species has one corner A fixed, another B always on a fixed line or circle, then the locus of C will be a line or circle.

Elementary Maxima and Minima.—When two sides of a triangle are given in length, the area of the triangle is greatest when they are placed at right angles.

The maximum triangle which can be inscribed in a given segment of a circle is that formed by joining the middle point of its arc to the extremities of its chord.

If A, B are two fixed points, XY a fixed line; then for that point P in XY at which AP, BP make equal angles with XY ,

- (1) $AP + PB$ is minimum, if A, B are on the same side of XY .
- (2) $AP - PB$ is maximum if A, B are on opposite sides of XY .

B] SYLLABUS IN PHYSICS FOR THE 427
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If A, B are fixed points and P any point in a fixed line, the angle APB will be maximum, when the circle APB touches the fixed line.

Of all triangles having the same base and equal area the isosceles triangle has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum of isoperimetric triangles on the same base is the one whose two sides are equal.

Of all polygons having all sides given but one, the maximum can be inscribed in a semi-circle having the undetermined side as diameter.

Of all isoperimetric polygons of the same number of sides, the equilateral is the maximum.

If P is any point in a given straight line AB, AP. PB is maximum and $AP^2 + PB^2$ is minimum when P is the middle point of AB; of all rectangles, of given area, the square has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum parallelogram which can be inscribed in a triangle by drawing parallels to two of its sides, is that formed by drawing the parallels from the middle point of the third side.

Physics.

THEORY.

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line. Motion under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

* Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines. The simple pendulum; determination of g .

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in

N.B.—Asterisk* before a para in a sentence means that for the topics included "only experimental proofs are required."

all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, and hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer. Boyle's law. Air pumps and water pumps.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat. Specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured; hygrometers. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat and its determination.

Light.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light; simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces, prisms and lenses. Applications to optical lantern, spectacle lenses, telescope and microscope. Dispersion of light; the spectrometer. Radiation and absorption spectra. Determination of refractive indices.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field; the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity.—The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action—including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force; Ohm's law; resistance and simple methods of measuring *e.m.f.*, current and resistance; Wheatstone's bridge. Heating effects of current; fuses and lamps; Joule's Law. The electromagnet and its simpler applications.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound; the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. *Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sound; echoes.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

The following scheme is not exhaustive, but is intended to indicate the general nature and extent of the Courses of

Instruction in Practical Physics for the Intermediate Examination:—

Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics.—

- Length measurements by millimeter scale, vernier, micrometer-gauge and spherometer.
- Measurement of areas and volumes.
- Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces.
- Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.
- Verification of the law of a simple pendulum; determination of g .
- The inclined plane; pulleys.
- Use of balance, sensitive to $\cdot 01$ gram.
- Determination of volumes by weighing in water; determination of capacities of vessels.
- Specific gravities of solids and liquids; hydrometers.
- Reading Fortin's barometer and correcting for temperature.
- Verification of Boyle's law.
- Determination of fixed points of a thermometer.
- Determination of coefficient of expansion of a rod.
- Determination of coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.
- Expansion of air at constant pressure.
- The constant volume air thermometer.
- Curves of cooling.
- Melting points.
- Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.
- Latent heat of water and steam.
- Determination of vapour pressures.
- Boiling points.
- Use of Regnault's (or Dine's) and wet and dry bulb hygrometers.
- Comparison of thermal conductivities.
- Radiation of heat from different surfaces.
- Determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.
- Verification of the laws of reflection.
- Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.
- Focal lengths of concave mirrors and convex lenses.
- Arrangement of 2 lenses for telescope, microscope, and optical lantern.

Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism and the refractive index for sodium light.

Use of simple photometers.

Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field.

Comparison of magnetic moments.

Comparison of strength of magnetic field by vibration.

Study of the simple cell, the Daniell, Leclanche, storage cell and the dry cell.

Absolute measure of current (i) by tangent galvanometer, (ii) by electrolysis.

Measurement of heat developed by current.

Measurement of resistance of wires.

Comparison of electromotive forces.

Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings.

Determination of velocity of sound by resonance.

Chemistry.

A knowledge of the common apparatus used in the laboratory—the balance, vessels used in volumetric analysis, burners, baths, etc. Construction of simple apparatus like the wash-bottle, gas-generating apparatus, etc.

A knowledge of the various operations and processes in the chemical laboratory—solution, precipitation, decantation, distillation, crystallisation, sublimation, etc.

Elements and compounds: Physical and Chemical changes; Mixtures and compounds. Metals and non-metals and their general properties.

Laws of Conservation of mass, definite proportion, multiple proportion, and reciprocal proportion. Equivalent weights of elements. Simple gas laws including Graham's Law of diffusion. The Atomic theory—Atoms and molecules. Avogadro's hypothesis. Density of gases and vapours. Molecular weights and atomic weights. Valency. Nomenclature. Symbols—formulae and equations. Empirical and molecular formulae.

Solubility and solubility curves.

Acids, bases, and salts and their equivalents Standard and normal solutions and their use in volumetric work.

Chemical calculations of a simple nature.

Elementary ideas on the Laws of Mass-action, dissociation, ionic hypothesis (in solution), electrolysis, catalysis, allotropy, colloids and combustion and flame. General methods of determining the composition of compounds like water, hydrogen halides, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia and oxides of nitrogen, sulphur and carbon.

B1 SYLLABUS IN NATURAL SCIENCE FOR THE 431
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and their important compounds. A short historical development of the Periodic Classification.

Occurrence, ordinary methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following elements and their principal compounds.—Oxygen, including Ozone, hydrogen, halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, carbon, silicon and boron.

Chief sources, preparation, properties and uses of the following metals, Sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, copper, silver, zinc, mercury, aluminium, lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, chromium, manganese and iron and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides, and their more important salts; the preparation and properties of ammonium salts.

Practical.—The practical examination is to test the candidate's ability to perform experiments of a simple nature, illustrating the subjects included in the course. Identification of simple soluble salts of the metals given above. (*Note:* Only such salts as are soluble in dilute acids and do not involve any separation during analysis.)

Acid radicals, sulphide, sulphite, thiosulphate, nitrite, carbonate, halide, nitrate, borate, arsenite, arsenate, phosphate and sulphate.

Simple volumetric analysis with standard acids, alkalis and permanganate.

Natural Science.

A. General.—

The chief characteristics of living organisms. Plants and animals—their differences and resemblances. The structure of the cell. The crust of the Earth. Fossils. Conditions for and process of fossilization. Important geological ages.

Hereditary and Evolution treated in an elementary manner.

B. Botany.—

i. *The green leaf*:—External features; General leaf forms; Stipules and their work; Modifications of leaves and stipules; Internal structure; Photo-synthesis; Transpiration; Leaf form and internal structure in relation to function; Adaptations to facilitate and check transpiration; Leaf adjustments to light, phototropism; Arrangement of the leaves on the plant; Struggle for light, especially among climbing plants and epiphytes.

ii. *Root*:—External features; Different kinds of roots; Modifications of roots; internal structure; work of roots—absorption and fixation—root cap, root hairs, work of root hairs; Osmosis; Root pressure. Study of the soil. Its structure and nature in relation to the water capacity.

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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

iii. *Stem* :—External features; Modifications of stems; Internal structure; work of the stem—supporting and conducting; intercellular spaces; lenticels; increase of stem in thickness; cork formation. Response of the stem to gravity and light; Stems of water plants.

iv. *Flowers* :—Parts of a flower; Arrangement of the parts; Functions of different parts; Pollen grains; Pollen tube; Ovule; Egg cell; Fertilisation; Insect visitors; Cross and self pollination; Advantages of cross pollination; Adaptations for cross pollination; Wind pollination; Inconspicuous flowers. Inflorescences.

Seeds and their germination; Fruits; Kinds of fruits; Seed and fruit dispersal and its advantages.

v. Study of the chief characteristics of the following families with special reference to common plants of economic importance in those marked* :—

Anonaceæ; Malvaceæ*; Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Labiateæ, Euphorbiaceæ*; Liliaceæ; Palmæ*.

vi. The main external features and life history of Bacteria. Fungi (Muccor and Agaricus), Algæ, (Spirogyra and Ulothrix), Lichens, Moss, Fern.

Practical Work.—

Students are required to examine with the hand-lens the external features of the plant and to be able to refer them to their respective families. They are expected to examine microscopical preparations of the various parts of the plant. They are also expected to study the functions of the different organs of a plant experimentally.

C. *Zoology and Human Physiology.*—

a. *Zoology.*—

i. The structure and life history of Amœba, Paramœcium Euglena, Malarial parasite and Volvox as examples of Protozoa. General notes on Protozoa and Disease.

ii. The structure of Hydra as an example of a simple Metazoan. The principle of physiological division of labour and the corresponding differentiation of structure.

iii. The structure and bionomics of the local Earth-worm, as an example of segmented and cœlomite animal. The development in outline of the earthworm to illustrate the formation of the three germ layers and the formation of cœlom.

iv. External characters and life history of Tænia as an example of a parasitic animal.

B.] SYLLABUS IN NATURAL SCIENCE FOR THE 433
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

v. The structure of the Cockroach as an example of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the Mosquito and the House Fly. General notes on insects as carriers of disease.

vi. The general characters of the Chordata.

vii. External characters and the general anatomy of Frog and Rabbit or Rat.

Note.—The structure of the types is to be studied with reference to their physiology.

Practical work.—

The anatomy of Earthworm, Cockroach, Frog and Rabbit shall be studied by dissection in the practical classes. Live and stained preparations of Protozoa and Hydra shall be studied under the microscope.

b. *Physiology.*—

The Human Skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man. The muscles and their movements. The nature of food, its digestion and absorption, Glands. Structure and functions of the liver. The nature and functions of the blood. The circulatory system. Respiration. Waste and Excretion. The nature and function of skin; Maintenance of the temperature of the body. The nervous system. Sense-organs. Larynx and production of voice. Ductless glands and their function.

There shall be two written papers in Natural Science, one paper dealing mainly with Botany and the other with Zoology and Human Physiology. Questions on section A may be included either in the Botany or Zoology and Physiology paper.

Scope of the Practical Examination in Natural Science:—

i. *Zoology*:—The candidates may be required to make simple dissections of any of the types prescribed for dissection excepting the nervous system and to make, identify, or describe simple preparations illustrating the anatomy of animals mentioned in the syllabus.

ii. *Botany*:—The candidates may be required (1) to describe and identify the plants belonging to the different families prescribed, (2) to make, identify, or describe simple microscopic preparations of the plants mentioned in the syllabus.

Note.—The laboratory note-books should indicate the work done in the laboratory including experiments in plant physiology.

Geography.

I. *The Physical basis of Geography.*—A general treatment of the following topics:—

- (a) The atmosphere—chief movements of air and water and the resulting types of weather and climate including under this insolation and temperature—atmospheric pressure and world winds—precipitation—storms—local winds.
- (b) The Oceans—area and depth—continental shelf and slopes—deeps—composition of sea water—origin of salt and distribution of salinity—temperature—movement of the ocean waves and tides—currents—deposits on the ocean floor—coral reefs and islands.
- (c) The land—materials of the earth's crust and the forces that shape it—agencies of dis-integration and reconstruction—process of earth sculpture—rivers and the development of river system—underground water—snow and ice—wind as an agent of transport and deposition—volcanoes—lakes—shore lines—deltas and estuaries.

II. *General Regional Geography on a World Basis.*—Structure—climate—vegetation—a study of the major natural regions with reference to prevailing economic conditions—plant and animal life—distribution of population—localisation of industry—transport—trade centres and routes.

III. *Detailed Study of Eurasia.*—Structural features and relief—climate—vegetation—communications and population of Eurasia as a whole and the characteristic geographical features of the S. W. Highlands of Asia. The monsoon regions—mid-Asian deserts—tundras, forests lands and steppe lands of Eurasia—the British Isles—the central plains of Europe—the central highlands of Europe—the Mediterranean region.

IV. *Practical Work.*—

- (a) Shape of the earth—determination of position—angular measurement and latitude—parallels and meridians—Greenwich time and Indian standard time—a study of the simple types of map projection.
- (b) Study and interpretation of Indian ordinance—maps—methods of showing relief.
- (c) Principles of field mapping by plane table, prismatic compass, clinometer—the use of a levelling stave—and aneroid barometer in determining height.
- (d) Collection and tabulation of data—diagrammatic and cartographic methods of expression.

B1 SYLLABUS IN LOGIC AND HISTORY OF GREAT 435
BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THE INTERMEDIATE
EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Logic.

Scope of Logic, Laws of Thought, Terms, Formal Division and Definition, Predicables, Propositions and their import, Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning, Chains of Reasoning, Functions of Syllogism, Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Methods. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws. Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

History.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I. *Physical features of the British Isles*—Their influence on the main current of English History.

II. *Britain and Rome*:—Roman invasions, conquest and settlement of Britain from 55 B.C. to 499 A.D.—Romanization of Britain.

III. *The English Kingdoms 607—1066*:—The English conquest—The Heptarchy—coming of Christianity—its influence—Fight for supremacy—Northumbria—Mercia—Wessex—Danish invasions—Their results—Danish kings—The English restoration—The rise of Earldoms—Harold.

IV. *England under the Normans 1066—1204*:—Normandy and the Normans—Duke William—Conquest of England—Battle of Hastings—Results—William's reorganization of the Church—Lanfranc—Feudalism—Doomsday Survey—Relation between Church and State under William I, Henry I, Stephen and Henry II—Thomas Becket—Henry II's legislative measures—Richard I's reign—preparatory to the Magna Carta.

V. *The Great Charter*:—1204—1265—John's mistakes—The Charter—its feudal character—The fight over the Charter—Henry III, Simon de Montfort—The Barons War. English Literature under the Norman and Angevin Kings—The Universities—The Monastic movements.

VI. *The Three Edwards*:—1265—1360—Edward I—Legislative activities—Beginning of the United Kingdom—The English Parliament—Edward III—The Hundred Years War—Growth of Parliament—Religious movements—Wycliff—The Peasants' Revolt.

VII. *Lancastrians and Yorkists*:—1360—1485—Richard II—attempt at Despotism—causes of his failure—Lancastrians and

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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

premature constitutionalism—Growth of Parliament—Causes of the Hundred Years War—Henry V—The Wars of the Roses—The end of Feudalism.

VIII. *The New Monarchy*:—1472—1603—Edward IV, forerunner of Tudor Despotism—Tudor Despotism—its importance in the constitutional development of England—The New Learning—Wolsey and foreign Policy—The Reformation—Thomas Cromwell—Elizabeth and religious settlement—England under Elizabeth—her relations with other European countries—Armada—English Navy and the beginnings of English commerce and colonisation—Elizabethan Literature.

IX. *Puritan England* 1603—1688:—Constitutional conflicts—The Stuarts and their character—The Puritans—New England—Charles I and the Civil War—Cromwell and the Commonwealth—Restoration—Decline of Puritanism and reaction in favour of Catholicism—James II—precipitation of the Revolution—Relations between England and Ireland in the 17th century.

X. *The Revolution*:—The Glorious Revolution—A new Constitutional epoch begins—William III—Growth of Parliament—The French menace—Louis XIV—The Grand Alliance—Marlborough—The Treaty of Utrecht—Last years of Anne—Overthrow of the Tories from power—George I—Walpole, First Prime Minister—Growth of the Cabinet—Commercial and Colonial Wars of the 18th Century—The Elder Pitt and the Seven Years' War—Beginnings of Indian Empire—George III and the American War of Independence—Pitt—His home and foreign policy—Napoleonic Wars—The triumph of the English navy—The Battle of Waterloo—Overthrow of Napoleon—relation between England and Ireland in the 18th century.

XI. *Modern England*:—Age of the Prime Ministers—The Industrial Revolution and its influence on the course of political history—Catholic Emancipation—coming of the Eastern Question—Grey and Reform Agitation—Reform Bill of 1832—Ministry of Peel—Anti-corn Law Agitation—Chartist movement—Ministry of Lord John Russell—Palmerston—Crimean War—Parliamentary Reform Bill of 1867—Ministry of Disraeli—Gladstone—England and Ireland—Home Rule—The Age of Victoria—Literature, Arts and Science—England and India during the XIX Century—England and her Dominions in the XIX Century—Parliamentary Reform in the 20th Century—Asquith—The Great War—Lloyd George—the Peace of Versailles—Rise of Labour to power—Imperial Problems of the XX Century.

Ancient History.

HISTORY OF GREECE (TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER).

The Geography of Greece—The origin of the Greeks—The Aegean and Mycenaean civilisations—Troy and the Achaeans—Early Greek political and social organisation—Homer.

B] SYLLABUS IN ANCIENT HISTORY FOR THE 437
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Hellenic settlements in Asia Minor—in the Western Mediterranean—Colonisation and the expansion of Greece—Greek Religion and Mythology.

Growth of Sparta and her political institutions.

Early Law-givers and Tyrants.

Pan—Hellenism.

Beginnings of the City State and Athenian Democracy—The Pisistratic rule and the growth of Athens—Spartan intervention and Cleisthenes.

The Persian menace—The Persians in Lydia—Egypt, Ionia and Thrace—the Ionian Revolt—Marathon—Growth of Athenian naval power and the struggle with Aegina.

Xerxes and the Persian invasion—Thermopylae—Salamis—Plataea—Mycale.

Syracuse and the Carthaginians—Gelon and Himera—Sicilian Tyrannies.

VI Century—religion and thought—Orphism—Philosophy.

The Confederacy of Delos and the Athenian Empire—Cimon and Pericles—The Age of Pericles—Art, higher education—the Sophists—The development of the Empire.

The war of Athens with the Peloponnesians—(431—421 B.C.) Plataea to Amphipolis.

The Sicilian Expeditions—The constitutional changes in Athens after the Sicilian catastrophe—The Four Hundred and the Thirty, Democracy restored.

The period of Spartan leadership—Xenophon and the Ten Thousand—Agesilaus and the war with Persia—The King's Peace.

The Second Athenian League.

Theban Hegemony—Leuctra to Mantinea.

The Empire of Syracuse in Sicily and the struggle with Carthage in Sicily. Dionysius and the Punic War—Dion—Timoleon.

Phillip II and the Rise of Macedonia—to the battle of Chaeronea.

Alexander and the Conquest of Persia—Alexander in the Far East—Death of Alexander.

HISTORY OF ROME (FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS).

The Geography of Italy—The races of the Western Mediterranean and Italy.

Sources for the tradition of Early Roman History—The founding of Rome and the Early Kings—The primitive institutions of Rome.

The Early Republic—Rome and her neighbours in the 5th Century B.C.—The making of a united state—The Samnite wars and conquest of Central Italy—The Struggle between the Orders.

Rome and Carthage—The Punic Wars—Policy with the East and the West.

Political development in Rome—The Sicilian Slave Wars.

The Gracchi—War with Jugurtha—The Revolutionary period—Marius—The Social and Marsian Wars—Sulla in the East—Cinna, Carbo and Sulla—Revival of Senatorial Powers.

Sertorius—Wars with Mithradates—Pompey—Cicero and Catiline.

Cæsar and the removal of Cicero—The Gallic Campaigns—quarrel between Cæsar and the Senate—The First Civil War—The rule of Cæsar.

The Second Civil War and the triumph of Augustus—The Principate—The organisation of the Empire.

Indian History.

I. *Physical Features of India* :—Their influence on the course of Indian History. Physical map of India.

II. *Pre-Historic India* :—The Old Stone Age—The New Stone Age—the Early Iron Age—Characteristics of life in each age.

III. *The Vedic Age* :—c. 3000—1400 B.C. :—The fire-cult. Aryas vs. Dasyus—Priests—Kings—The Vedic Mantras—Life, political, social, economic and religious, of the people—Map of India in the Vedic age.

IV. *The Post-Vedic Age* :—1400—800 B.C. :—Political Divisions—The Brāhmaṇas—The Upaniṣads—The Early Sūtras—The Epics—Religious development—Schools of Philosophy—Technical Literature.

V. *The Age of the Great Religious Ferment* :—800—400 B.C. :—The Āgama, the Jaina and the Bauddha cults. The chief North Indian States—Magadha, Avanti, Kāśī, Pancāla. Persian conquest of N. W. India—South Indian Kings—Life of the people—Literature, Samskr̥ta and Tamil—Art—Trade—Education.

B1 SYLLABUS IN INDIAN HISTORY FOR THE 439
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VI. *The Empire of Magadha*:—400—230 B.C.:—The Nandas—minor states—Alexander's Invasion—The Mauryas—Chandragupta—Kautilya—Asoka—Extent of the Empire—Administration—Foreign Relations—Megasthenes—Life of the people—Religion—Art—Literature—Education—Buddha missionary activities—Asoka's inscriptions—Map of India in the Mauryan period.

VII. *The Age of Kings of Many Races*:—230 B.C.—300 A.D.—Break up of the Maurya Empire—The Sungas—200—100 B.C.—The Cētas—The Yavanas—The Āndhras—The Early Śaka—Pallavas—The Kusanas—The Śaka Kṣatrapas of Ujjain—The Early Pallavas of Kāncī—The Tamil kingdoms—Life of the People—Literature and Art—Foreign commerce—Religion—Map of India in the period.

VIII. *The Age of the Guptas*:—320—600 A.D.:—The Imperial Guptas—The Hūnas—The Vākātakas—The Guptas of Magadha—The Maukharis—The Valabhis—The Abhiras and the Kalacuris—The Telugu Pallavas—The Kadambas—The Gangas, Eastern, and Western—The Cōlas, the Pāṇḍyas, the Cēras—Life of the people—Government—Literature, Samskr̥ta and Tamil: Art—Science—The spread of the Āgama cults—Decline of the Buddha cult—Rise of Śiva, Viṣṇu and Sun Temples—Trade—Foreign travellers—Map of India in the period.

IX. 600—900 A.D.:—Harṣa—Pratihāras—Pālas, Kāśmīr—The Arabs in Sindh—The Eastern Gangas—The Western Cālukyas of Bādāmi—The Eastern Cālukyas of Vēṅgi—The Rāstrakūṭas—The Great Pallavas of Kāncī—The Pāṇḍyas—The Cēras—The rise of the Tanjore Chōlas—Chinese and Muslim travellers—Literature, Samskr̥ta, Tamil and Kannaḍa—End of Buddhism—Revival of Jainism—Śaṅkarācārya—Triumph of the Vedānta and the Śiva and Viṣṇu cults—Education—Life of the people—Art—Trade—Map of India in 900 A.D.

X. 900—1200 A.D.:—The Pratihāras—The Solankis and Paramāras—Candels, Kalacuris—Mahmūd of Ghazni—Chauhans—Gāhaḍvālas, Pālas, Sēnas—The Eastern Gangas—Muhammad Ghorī—Western Cālukyas of Kalyāṇi—The Tanjore Cōlas—Life of the people—Literature—Art—Religion—Rāmānujācārya—Welding of the Vedānta and the Āgama—Map of India in the period.

XI. 1200—1565 A.D.:—The Mameluks—The Khiljis—The Tughlaks—Hindu Princes of the Period—Gujarāt—Mālva—Sayyids—Lodīs—Babur—Humayun and Sher Shah—The Bahmani kingdom and the Five Sultanates—The Empire of Vijayanagar to the battle of Talikota—The Portuguese—Life of the people—Influence of Islam on Indian Culture—Bhakti cults—Arts and Literature—Map of India in 1500 A.D.

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FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION
IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

XII. *The Mughal Empire, 1556—1707 A.D.*:—Akbar—Extent of the Empire—Administration—Abul Fazl, Todar Mall—Jahāngir and Nurjahān—Shāh Jahān—Aurangzib—Expansion of the Empire—Changes in policy—Beginning of the end of the Empire—Mughal Art—Education.

Rise of the Mahrathas—The Bhonsles—Marathas Military organisation—Maratha administration—Rise of the Sikhs—The last century of Vijayanagar Empire—The Nayaks of Tanjore and Madura—European Traders, their early settlements and rivalries—Map of India in 1700 A.D.

XIII. *Eighteenth Century*:—The Later Mughals—The Peshwas—The minor Maratha states—Rajput states—The Nizams of Hyderabad—Anglo-French Rivalry—Beginnings of British Power in Bengal and Southern India—Mysore and Maratha Wars—Consolidation of British Power in the latter half of the 18th Century—Map of India in 1750 A.D.

XIV. *The expansion of the British Empire in India*:—Wellesley and the Marquis of Hastings—Bentinck—Ranjit Singh—Dalhousie and the Mutiny of 1857—Administrative changes.

XV. *India under the Crown*:—Relation with Afghanistan—The Frontier Policy—The Annexation of Burma—The Native States—Constitutional and administrative development—Social Reform—Education—Public Works—Railways—Revenue Settlements—Local Self Government—Industries—Trade—The Great War—Towards Democracy—Map of India 1930 A.D.

Elements of Economics.

PART I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. Stages and forms of economic life: hunting and fishing; pastoral; agricultural; industrial and commercial.

2. Early rural economy. The village community; importance of agriculture; the manorial system—serfs and tenants; village artisans.

3. Growth of trade and handicrafts; rise of towns; guilds; commission agents and the domestic system.

4. Rise of modern industry. Inventions; the steam engine. The Industrial Revolution; efficiency of production; the factory system; capital and labour; England, the leader of modern industry; the introduction of machine industry in other lands.

5. Expansion of transport. Roads, rivers and canals, railways, steamships, automobiles, aeroplanes, The organisation of rail and steamer communications.

6. The commercial Revolution. World economy and world trade. International division of labour. Its different features and results.

7. Commodities of world commerce and where they are produced. Agricultural foodstuffs; agricultural raw materials; animal products; forest products; mineral products; the principal manufactures, textile, iron and steel, etc.

8. The world's trade centres—its ports and harbours; marketing methods and organisations.

9. Finance. Moneylending and banking in relation to industry, agriculture and trade.

10. The co-operative movement in agriculture and industry. Co-operation in credit, marketing production and consumption.

11. The world's population and its distribution. The different races and their economic position. Population and food-supply. Migration.

PART II—DESCRIPTIVE.

A—Agriculture.

1. Agriculture. Its place in the World and in India.
2. Types of agriculture; subsistence and commercial; extensive and intensive; small-scale and large-scale.
3. Types of farms; size of holdings; their sub division and fragmentation.
4. The main crops in India and their peculiarities.
5. Agricultural methods—recent improvements; the scope of machinery; use of cattle.
6. Irrigation, the different methods.
7. Agricultural credit—village moneylending; indigenous bankers; chit-funds; co-operative credit societies; indebtedness.
8. Land tenures—Zemindari and ryotwari. Landlord and tenant. System of tenancy and their merits.

B—Manufacture.

1. Two main types: (1) handicrafts; (2) machine industry.
2. Features of modern industry; Division of labour; rise of machinery; large-scale production; business organization; the joint-stock system; monopolies and combinations; factory organisation.

3. The chief industries of England and India and their salient characteristics.
4. Labour organisation.
5. Government and industry; the different forms of regulation and control.
6. Destitution and poor relief.

C—Trade.

Wholesale and retail trade. Markets and selling organisations. Prices and price agreements; commercial morality. The functions of middlemen. Produce exchanges. Speculation.

Books recommended.—

1. Ashely: Economic Organisation of England.
2. Brown: Economic Geography.
3. Lenefeldt: Descriptive Economics.
4. Banerjea: Indian Economics.

Music.

I YEAR.

Theory.—

Same as for the First year course (Preliminary) of the Sangita Bhushana Title.

Practical.—

1. Svaravalis in Mayamalavagaula in Adi tala in three Kalas;
2. Janta Varisais;
3. Alankaras in seven Talas in three kalas;
4. Gitas 6;
5. Chitta tanas in Nata, Gaula, Arabhi, Sri and Kedara.
6. Svarajati 1;
7. Varnas 4 in Adi tala;
8. Kirthanas 6, one each in the following or their Janyas. Todi, Kamboji, Sankarabharanam, Kalyani, Madhyamavathi and Mohana.

(All practice must include a knowledge of Arohana and Avarohana swaras of the Ragas in which compositions are taught.)

II YEAR.

Theory.—

Same as for the second year course (Preliminary) of the Sangita Bhushana Title.

Practical.—

In addition to the portions prescribed for the First year, the following:

1. Alankaras 35 (including 7 of the First year);
2. Gitas 6;
3. Varnas 2 in Ata tala;
4. Kirtanas 12, one each in the following ragas: Dhanyasi, Mayamalavagaula, Saveri, Bhairavi, Kharaharapriya, Mukhari, Sri, Kedaragaula, Bilahari, Arabhi, Kamavardhani and Purvakalyani.
5. Padas 2;
6. Ragamalika 1;
7. Javali 1.

(All practice must include a knowledge of the Svara sancharas of the ragas in which compositions are taught);

8. Alopana of the following ragas :—Todi, Mayamalavagaula; Bhairavi; Kamboji; Sankarabharana; Kalyani; Madhyamavati and Mohana.

Books recommended.—

Same as for Sangita Bhushana Title.

APPENDIX C.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART III.

English.

A general knowledge of the outlines of the Literary and Social History of England from the 16th Century onwards is expected of every student. Books recommended *but not prescribed* for this study are:—

Hudson: Outlines of English Literature;	} For Literary History.
Mair: Modern Literature; (H. U. L.)	
Wyatt: English Literature from 1579.	
Trevelyan: History of England;	} For Social History.
Green: Short History of the English People;	
Pollard: England (H. U. L.)	

In connection with the first paper (Shakespeare) students are expected to have a general knowledge of Shakespeare's theatre and times as well as of his life and works. The book recommended for this study is:—

Harrison and Lamborne: Shakespeare the Man and his Stage.

History.

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. *The geographical features of India*:—Influence of Geography on political divisions.
2. *Sources of Indian history*.—Age by age.
3. *Prehistoric period*.—The Old Stone Age—The New Stone Age—the Metal Age.
4. *The Vedic Age*.—Religious and social life in Aryavarta—Administration—The theory of the Aryan invasion of India—Early foreign trade.
5. *The Post-Vedic Age*.—Down to 600 B.C.—The Brahmanas and the Upanishads—The Vedangas—The Itihasas—Religious orders—Spread of Aryan culture in India—Early Indian trade and commerce.
6. *From 600 to 325 B.C.*—Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, Panchala, etc.—Republican states—Mahavira and Gautama Buddha—Social and economic conditions according to the Sutras and Bauddha Jataka tales—Persian annexation of North-West India—Alexander's invasion—The extent of Persian and Greek influence on India—Political and economic conditions of South India.

SYLLABUS IN INDIAN HISTORY FOR THE 145
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

7. *From 325 B.C. to 1 A.D.*—The Maurya Empire—Kalinga—The Andhra—Sunga—Yavana and Saka states—The Tamil kingdom—Spread of the Jainism to South India—Spread of Buddhism—Internal and foreign trade—Administration, Kautilya—Literature and Art.

8. *1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.*—Andhra, Saka-Kushana, and Tamil states—Trade—Development of architecture—Colonisation—Literature.

9. *4th, 5th and 6th centuries.*—The Guptas—Hunas—Yasodharma — Maukharis — Vakatakas — Pallavas — Kadambas — W. Gangas — Tamil Dynasties — Architecture, Painting and Literature—Spread of Indian Culture (i) in Central Asia (ii) in South-Eastern Asia, Continental and insular—Administration.

10. *7th, 8th and 9th centuries.*—Kanauj under Harsha—The Pratihara empire—Palas—Kashmir—The Arab invasion of Sindh—Western Chalukyas of Badami—The Rashtrakutas—Eastern Chalukyas—The Pallavas of Kanchi—The Pandya kingdom—Western Gangas—Social conditions—Architecture, Painting and Literature—Greater India.

11. *10th, 11th and 12th centuries.*—Mahmud of Ghazni—Paramaras — Kalachuris — Chalukyas — Chauhans — Chandels — Palas — Gahadavalas — Senas — Shahabuddin—Subjugation of Aryavarta—Western Chalukyas of Kalyani—Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi—The great Chola Empire—Yadavas — Hoysalas — Kakatiyas—Architecture—Administration in the Chola empire—Literature—Greater India.

12. *13th, 14th and 15th centuries.*—Sultanate of Delhi—Malva — Gujarat — Khandesh — Kashmir — Jaunpur — Hindu Princes — The Bahmani sultanate—The early Vijayanagar empire—Rise of devotional sects and vernacular literature—Literature and Art—Muslim architecture—Travellers—Social life—Muslim and Hindu administration.

13. *16th and 17th centuries.*—Rise of the Mughal empire—Sher-Shah—the four great Emperors—Mughal Art—Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs—Sivaji and Maratha administration—the Deccan Sultanates—Disruption of the Vijayanagar empire—South Indian Art—The Portuguese, early English and other foreign settlements—Travellers.

14. *18th century.*—The expansion of the Marathas—Break up of the Mughal empire—the Peshwas and the Maratha confederacy—Rise of the English power—The English and the French in South India and in Bengal—Administrative arrangements in British India—The English and the Marathas—The early organisation of the Sikhs—Their expansion.

15. *Modern India—1819 to 1919.*—Expansion of British India—The Great Indian Mutiny—Transfer of Government from the Company to the Crown—North-West Frontier and Afghan

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politics—Indian and European politics—Constitutional history—An era of development, legislative, executive and judicial—Local Self-Government—Education—Famines—Revenue settlements—Rise of movements for popular government—The Great War—Towards Democracy.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I. (a) *The State* :—Its characteristics—relation to other political terms such as nation, society, government.

(b) *The origin of the State* :—Speculative theories, the theory of Divine Right, the theory of Social Contract—their real value; Historical theories—The Patriarchal and the Matriarchal theories, the family, patriarchal and matriarchal—characteristics of patriarchal society.

(c) *Evolution of primitive headship*—expansion of society by slavery, adoption, conquest and amalgamation—illustrations.

(d) *The Tribal Polity* :—Comparative study of the ancient polities of the Germans, the Greeks and the Romans.

(e) *The City State* :—Its political organisation—general course of political evolution, monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, tyranny, democracy—the Spartan and the Athenian constitutions as types of oligarchies and democracies—Historical development of the Athenian constitution, perfection of democracy—contrast between ancient and modern democracies—Greek federal governments.

Rome—the early republican constitution and the struggle between the Orders—its peculiarities—arrest of democracy—constitution of Rome in the 2nd century B.C.—the transition to the Principate, government of Augustus, Dyarchy—the later Roman imperial constitution—Provincial administration; comparison of the Roman and the British Empires.

Decay of the City-State—causes.

(f) *Feudalism* :—Its rise and decay—abortive attempts at constitutional government by representative institutions, illustrations; causes for the success in certain countries like England and for their failure in certain countries like France, Mediaeval City-States, comparison and contrast with the Ancient City-States.

(g) *Rise of the Country-State* :—Geographical discoveries, maritime expansion, rise of the middle class—political effects of the Renaissance and the Reformation—rise of absolute monarchies, reaction against them in England and France—influence of the French Revolution.

Progress towards constitutional monarchy in England—
constitution making in other countries in the 19th Century—
Influence of England and France.

Federations as forms of political organisation.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

II. *Comparative Politics*:—(Note: Students are expected to have a detailed knowledge of the constitutions of England, France, Switzerland, Germany, United States of America, India and the Self-Governing Dominions).

(a) The Theory of the Separation of Powers—the constitution of Montesquieu—statement and criticism of the theory.

(b) *The Legislature*:—Bicameral organisation—the composition of the two chambers and the distribution of powers—solution of deadlocks—instructed *versus* uninstructed representatives—Minority representation.

(c) *The Executive*:—The Parliamentary and the Presidential types—the efficiency of the respective types—advantages and disadvantages.

(d) *The Judiciary*:—General organisation in the different countries.

The 'Rule of Law' and 'Droit Administratif.'

Position of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(e) *Parties*:—Their relation to democratic governments—how organised—the two-party system and group organisation; effects of Parliamentary Government. Place of the Permanent Civil Service in modern constitutions.

(f) *Constitutions*:—Rigid and flexible; written and unwritten; their chief contents; constitutional amendment.

Political conventions, their use and value.

III. *The Sphere of the State*:—The theory of *Laissez Faire*—its decline—Modern Socialism, Collectivism *vs.* Communism. The theory of sovereignty.

IV. *The League of Nations*:—its organisation and importance.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1485.

I. Introductory.—Brief sketch of the position and powers of the King, the Council and the Parliament at the end of the 15th century.

II. The Tudor Dynasty—claims of Henry VII to the throne—measures to strengthen the monarchy.

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Henry VIII.—Relations with Parliament—The English Reformation—its political nature and constitutional results—Progress of the Reformation under Edward VI and Mary.

The Elizabethan Church Settlement, its nature, methods to enforce the settlement—progress of the constitution under the Tudors—Tudor age, an age of Government by Councils.

The importance of the Privy Council in the 16th century.

Tudor local administration, comparison with the Lancastrian—place of the Justices of the Peace—Position of England at home and abroad at the close of the period.

III. The 17th century—Crown vs. Parliament; Prerogative and Law—religion, domestic policy, foreign policy—blending of issues throughout the period—Relations between the Parliaments and the first two Stuarts—The Petition of Right—Personal rule of Charles and its results—the work of the Long Parliament—Importance—How far constitutional?

England under a written constitution—The constitutional experiments of the Commonwealth—Restoration how inevitable—Lessons of the Commonwealth.

The Restoration—how brought about—how it was really a revolution—advance made by Parliament during the period. Exclusion Bill, importance of the struggle over the question, beginnings of parties. The Royalists Restoration towards the close of the reign of Charles.

The period of the second Stuart absolutism,—1685-1688.

Circumstances leading to the revolution—The peculiar nature of the Revolution of 1688, comparison with the events of 1642. Work of the Revolution Parliament—Importance of the reign of William III and Mary—Influence of continental affairs on English Politics during the whole of the period—results of party government—Act of Settlement—settlement of the fundamental question of sovereignty.

Progress of the constitution under the first two Georges—The government of the Whig oligarchy—Development of the Cabinet—George III and the constitution—Efforts to arrest constitutional growth—How far successful—Break up of the Whig oligarchy—Dunning's resolution.

The Crown—The Cabinet in the reign of George IV, William IV and Victoria—Gradual substitution of influence for power. Movement towards Parliamentary reform—18th century movement and 19th century movement, a contrast.

Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884, Representation of the Peoples Act of 1918—position of the Franchise at the present day.

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Reorganisation of the Judiciary and Local Self-Government in the 19th century—Reform of municipal corporations—relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the period.

Parliament Act of 1911—Its main provisions—Their significance—Nationalisation of Royal revenues, Civil List of the Crown, Consolidated Fund—History of the growth of the National Army—The Permanent Civil Service in relation to Parliament.

Development of Public rights—*e.g.*, right to fair trial, right of association, right of meeting, right to free speech.

EUROPEAN HISTORY FROM 1500 A.D.

I. Introduction.—Brief account of the part played in European History by Islam, Feudalism, Empire and the Church—Europe at the close of the Middle ages—contributions of the middle ages to modern European civilisation.

II. Advent of Turkey into Europe—Renaissance—maritime discoveries—exploration and colonisation—transfer of political power of the Atlantic states—decline of Venice and the Hanseatic League—rise of commercial companies—expansion of banking—Mercantilism—rise of the middle class—reformation—rise of national monarchies, France, England, Spain—France under Louis XI—the Christian conquest of Spain—work of Ferdinand and Isabella.

III. Supremacy of Spain under the Hapsburgs—Charles V.—France Spanish Rivalry in Italy—Hapsburg predominance in Italy and French diversion towards the Rhine—Charles V, and Germany—Religious difficulties—Philip II—The Spanish and the Austrian lines of Hapsburg—Philip's work in Spain—Relations with the Netherlands—Recognition of Dutch Independence—The Counter-reformation—Philip II and France—Battle of Lepanto—The Armada—Results of his rule—Decline of Spain.

The beginnings of colonial rivalry amongst the Maritime Powers.

Hegemony of France in the European State-system—Internal and external Policy of Henry IV and Louis XIII—Richlieu and Mazarin—The Thirty Years' War—Bourbon-Hapsburg struggle and the humiliation to the Hapsburgs—Louis XIV and Colbert—The foreign policy of Louis XIV—the menace to Europe—Results.

Rise and decline of Sweden—Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII.—The Struggle for the Baltic—Battle of Pultava and the Treaty of Nystadt.

Waning influence of Turkey in South-Eastern Europe—The Treaties of Kutchuk-Kainardji and Karlowitz—Causes, external and internal, of Turkish decline.

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Rise of Prussia—Work of Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg, and Frederick William I, King of Prussia—Charles VI of Austria and the "Pragmatic Sanction"—Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great—Rivalry between the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs—The Seven Years' War—The Triumph of Prussia.

IV. The Age of the Enlightened Despots—Prussia, Russia, and Austria—Frederick the Great, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great—Joseph II—The Partitions of Poland.

V. The Rise of the Bourgeoisie—The Evils of the 'Ancien Regime'—The French Revolution—its significance—The Revolutionary Wars—Rise of Napoleon—His work and Wars—Congress of Vienna.

VI. The Holy Alliance 1815—1830—Influence of Metternich. The Concert of Europe and suppression of Liberty and National Movements—The War of Greek Independence—Battle of Navarino—The Monroe Doctrine.

The Era of Revolutions 1830—1848 and its effects on France, Belgium, Poland, Germany, Italy, Spain. Fall of Metternich, The Second Empire in France.

National movements—Union of Italy and the Unification of Germany—Bismarck and the German Empire—Overthrow of Austria—The Third French Republic.

The Eastern Question—The Crimean War—Dismemberment of Turkey—Rise of the Balkan States—Treaty of Berlin 1878.

VII. Subsequent modifications of the Berlin Settlement—Plans for the Reform of Turkey—Abdul Hamid II—His reactionary policy and results—Incorporation of Eastern Roumania with Bulgaria 1885—Creation of the Bulgarian Kingdom 1908—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary 1908—Loss of Crete and Egypt—The Balkan Wars 1912-1913—The Treaty of London 1913—and the almost complete disappearance of Turkey in Europe.

Rival interests of the Great Powers in the Near East—Rivalry between Russia and Austria-Hungary—Aims and ambitions of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—Germany under William II—Austria-Hungary under Francis Joseph—Growth of German influence in Turkey and Austria-Hungarian influence in Macedonia—Hostility of the Balkan States towards Austria-Hungary—Tragedy of Serajevo—The Outbreak of the Great War—Grouping of the States—The Treaty of Versailles—The "New" Europe—Post-war Problems—The League of Nations.

VIII. Extension of European Influence in Asia and Africa—The advance of Russia in Central Asia—The Partition of Africa. Boer and Briton in South Africa—The Suez Canal—The Baghdad Railway—The "Mandated" Territories.

Economics.

ECONOMICS I.

Scope of Economics, its relation to other sciences, Divisions of the subject.

Wants and their satisfaction; utility; consumer's surplus; elasticity of demand; demand schedules; necessities; comforts and luxuries. Standard of Life.

Agents of production; the present system of production; laws of returns; lands; small and large farms; Efficiency of labour; Malthus's Law of population; Optimum theory; the economic effects of caste; capitalistic production; machinery. Division of labour; horizontal and vertical combinations; representative firm; the law of substitution; Localisation of industries; Rationalisation.

Markets: influence of time and space; Equilibrium of demand and supply; normal and market value; monopoly values; joint and composite supply and demand.

The problem of distribution; the national dividend; the conception of the margin; the law of rent; rent and cost of production; quasi-rent; the iron law of wages; the wages fund theory; the marginal productivity of labour; trade unions; profits in relation to wages; the nature of profits; theory of interest variations in interest rates.

ECONOMICS II.

Currency and Banking; International Trade and Public Finance.

The problems of exchange; coinage; standard and token money; system of currency; bimetallicism; paper currency; History of the Indian currency system since 1835. The gold exchange standard and gold bullion standard.

The nature of credit; commercial banking and investment banking; notes and cheques; organisation of the London Money Market; the foreign exchanges; gold points; purchasing power parity; the bank rate, discount policy, central banking. Reserve Bank for India; Indigenous banking in relation to joint stock banking in India.

Value of money; Index numbers, inflation and deflation; effects of rising and falling prices, crises.

The doctrine of comparative cost; values in International Trade; Free Trade and Protection; Dumping; Imperial Preference.

Public revenues and expenditure; Principles of taxation; Direct and Indirect taxation, incidence.

Public Debts. The Indian-Tax system; central and provincial finance; Local taxation.

Domestic and foreign trade. Net gains from international trade. Doctrine of comparative cost. Values in international trade; free trade and protection. Indian fiscal policy. Imperial Preference. Dumping.

RURAL ECONOMICS AND CO-OPERATION.

The subject is to be studied with special reference to South India.

Economic theory and rural economics Data relating to rural conditions. Comparison of India with U.S.A. and Japan in this respect. Farm cost surveys.

Large and small holdings; economic holding; extensive and intensive cultivation; Sub-division, fragmentation and consolidation of land. Food crops and commercial crops; farming versus pasture. Agricultural methods; machinery in agriculture; farm organisation; product per acre versus product per man; agricultural labour; Pannayal system, wages and standard of life; supply of and demand for agricultural labour.

Tenures; Peasant proprietorship; Leasing systems; grain rents versus money rents; agriculture under Zamindari and Ryotwari systems. Marketing of agricultural products; the part played by the middlemen; warehousing facilities; regulated markets; export of produce; methods of transport and cost of carriage; financing of agriculture; financing agencies. Rural indebtedness; takavi loans. Secured and unsecured loans. Mortgages; the state and agriculture.

Co-operation.—Theory and history of co-operation. Forms of Co-operation; credit and non-credit, urban and rural. Indigenous forms of co-operation in South India; the chit system, nidhis. The Acts of 1904 and 1912. Credit and non-credit co-operation in India. District and apex banks. Audit. Achievement of Co-operative Credit. Co-operative purchase and sale Societies. The store movement.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA AND ENGLAND SINCE 1700.

English industry about the year 1700—The mercantile system; British colonial policy; Industrial Revolution and its effects; the factory system. Rise of capitalism. Agrarian revolution and its effects; the free trade movement; factory legislation, poor laws. Labour movement. Changes in transport; commercial revolution. The growth of state activity in the economic sphere. Social insurance. Export of Capital abroad. Industrial combinations in England.

Economic conditions at the break up of the Moghul Empire. European Companies and Indian trade. Cotton Industry in the 18th Century. The effects of the Industrial Revolution in India. Pre-British land revenue system. The Permanent settlement.

Zamindari and ryotwari tenures. The tenancy Acts. Transport development in India. Decline of handicrafts. Rise of commercial agriculture. Famines and famine relief. Irrigation works. Rise of modern industry in India; Cotton, jute and iron and steel. Fiscal Policy since 1870. Labour Legislation.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mathematics.

Algebra.—Inequalities, Limits, Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The binomial theorem for a rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Partial fractions, elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of continued fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants. Typical graphs:

$$y = ax^n, y = a/x^n, y = ax + b + c/x, y = ax + b + c/x^2$$

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations. General properties of the equation of the n th degree and its roots and co-efficients. Simple transformations of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations.

Trigonometry.—Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course. Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of $\sin x/x$ and $\tan x/x$ as x tends to zero. De Moivre's theorem and its immediate applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Analytical Geometry.—The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, and the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The analytical Geometry of the line, plane and sphere referred to rectangular axes.

Calculus.—Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation, the differential notation, simple application of the derivative to Geometry, Algebra, Mechanics and Physics, Maxima and Minima of function of one variable, Mean value Theorem, Taylor's Theorem. Partial differentiation. Approximations and small errors, Curvature, Cartesian Formula for radius of curvature, integration by substitution and by parts, integration regarded as a summation with simple applications to areas volumes, surfaces and to mechanics.

Formation of differential equations, geometrical aspect, equations of the first order and degree for which variables are separable, the linear equation with constant co-efficients.

Mechanics.—Composition and resolution of displacements, velocities and accelerations, motion of a particle under constant acceleration, simple harmonic motion, composition of simple harmonic motions, angular velocity and acceleration, acceleration along the tangent and normal to the path.

Units and dimensions, units of force, composition and resolution of forces, angular momentum, moments of inertia in simple cases, the pendulum, determination of g , work and energy. Principle of conservation of energy, impact.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane, moments, couples, centre of mass, theory of simple machine, Laws of Friction, Graphical methods with simple applications.

Astronomy.—The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars.

The celestial sphere. Points and lines on it:—Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc., the equinoctial points, etc. Celestial co-ordinates: right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle, the equatorial, the clock. The transit theodolite. The sextant chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer; size of the earth.

The apparent annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstices. The earth's motion round the Sun. The seasons.

Sidereal time, apparent solar time, mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate, of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets. Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors. The motion of the Moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The Moon's sidereal and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitudes of the Sun, Moon and planets.

Causes of the eclipses of the Sun and the Moon. Ecliptic limits. Number of Eclipses in a year. The calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.

Statistics.—

The course is intended to be of a practical nature and cover the elements of statistical method and give an introduction to the method of computation.

(a) Elements of Statistical Method.—Collection of Statistics, tabulation, frequency distribution, correlation table.

(b) Applications.—The candidate will be expected to be able to apply the above to simple problems on Index Numbers and Mortality Tables.

(c) The candidate shall take a course of practical instruction which should cover computation and plotting, tabulation, use of the histogram and frequency curve, fitting of normal curve, determination of deviation, simple case of correlation—co-efficient.

Detailed syllabus.

Collection of Statistics:—Objects in view;
Census as an example;
Variables.
Scheme.
Principles to be observed.

Tabulation:—Classes.
Choices of class-interval.

Computation:—Semi-logarithmic paper, Slide Rule, Multiplication Tables, Barlow's Tables and Corson's Tables.

Frequency Distribution :—Histogram, Frequency Polygon, (One variable).
Chance distribution, binomial normal curve, frequency curve.

Averages; mean, median, mode.
Skewness.

Dispersion; mean deviation, standard deviation.

Ogive, quartiles, probable error, sampling.

Correlation Tables:—Co-efficient of Correlation, Regression (Two variables). lines.

Standard as in Gavett's *First Course in Statistical Method*.

Physics.

General Physics.—Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities and accelerations.—Curves of speed—Velocity diagrams—Motion of a particle in one plane under constant acceleration. Simple harmonic motion—Composition of simple harmonic motions. Simple, compound and Kater's pendulum—Conditions of equilibrium. Laws of friction.

Angular momentum—Moment of inertia in simple cases—Moment of momentum—Work, energy, principle of the conservation of energy—Energy diagrams.

Dimensions of Dynamical Units.

Elasticity, Hooke's law—Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressures). Young's modulus and its expression in terms of k and n —Experimental study of bending in one plane of bars of simple cross-sectional area and torsional rigidity.

Gravitation—Density of the earth.

Viscosity.

Surface tension and surface energy.

Diffusion and osmosis.

Pressure at a point—Thrust of fluid on plane surfaces—Determination of height by barometer. Pumps and pressure gauges.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement, methods of calorimetry—Specific heats of gases—Volume and temperature relations of liquids and solids.

Vapour pressure—Critical temperature and pressure.

The fundamental laws of thermodynamics—Isothermal and adiabatic changes—Carnot's cycle—the ideal heat engine—Carnot's theorem—Idea of thermodynamic scale of temperature—Elevation of boiling point and depression of freezing point due to pressure.

The Kinetic theory of gases—Van der Waals equation.

Conduction of heat in solids and liquids.

Radiation and absorption—Laws of cooling—Stefan's fourth power law—Methods of measuring radiation—Planck's Quantum.

Light.—Achromatic combination of lenses—Refraction through lenses and prisms—Spherical aberration—Velocity of light—Optical instruments.

The undulatory theory of light—Explanation of straight line propagation.

Interference of light—Newton's rings and colours of thin films.

Diffraction at straight edge, narrow aperture—narrow wire.

The diffraction grating, transmission grating, wave-length determination.

Methods of producing and detecting plane, elliptic and circularly polarised light—Rotatory polarisation—Methods of investigating the ultra-violet and the infra-red region.

The Balmer series.

The nuclear theory of the atom—The hydrogen spectrum.

Qualitative study of the Zeeman effect and the Raman effect.

Sound.—Transmission of energy through material media by wave motion—speed of propagation of waves of permanent type.

Progressive and stationary waves.

Nature of musical sounds—pitch—reflection of sound.

Vibrations of strings and air columns—Resonance—interference phenomena.

Methods of measuring pitch—wave-length—and velocity.

Analysis of sound.

Magnetism.—Fields of force—Potential due to a magnet—Moment of a magnet—magnetic shell and the potential at a point due to the shell—Gauss theorem—Magnetic induction.

Ferro—para— and dia-magnetism.

Magnetic hysteresis.

Determination of H and dip.

Electrostatics.—The inverse square law.

Gauss theorem and its application to simple cases.

Electric potential.

Capacity—The parallel plate condenser—Energy of a charged condenser—Mechanical force on a charged condenser.

The attracted disc electrometer.

Simple electrical machines (Wimshurst machine—electrophorus).

Electrodynamics.—

The Wheatstone bridge and specific resistance. Platinum resistance thermometer.

Conduction of electrolytes—Migration phenomena.

The potentiometer system of measurement.

Simple thermoelectric phenomena.

Electromagnetic induction—Coefficients of self and mutual induction.

Action of the induction coil.

Mechanical interaction of currents and magnets—Lenz's law—The earth inductor—Elementary principles of the dynamo and the motor.

Electric waves—Elementary principles of wireless reception.

The passage of electricity through gases—Ratio e/m of the electron—X-rays—Secondary X-rays—Methods of producing them with their properties—Mosley's law—Atomic number.

Chemistry.

General and Physical.—The atomic theory, valency, methods of determining equivalent, atomic and molecular weights; Atomic numbers; Isotopes; Properties of gases; Transition phenomena from the gaseous to liquid state; properties of solutions; osmotic pressure; vapour pressure; freezing and boiling points; Velocity of reaction and the law of mass action; phase rule; elementary ideas on colloids; theory of Electrolytic dissociation, Transport numbers—conductivity and electromotive forces; Elementary notions of Thermo-Chemistry; Relation of physical properties to chemical constitution; Catalysis.

Inorganic Chemistry.—The occurrence, properties and preparation of the following elements and their important compounds treated specially with regard to the periodic classification. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the metals indicated by an asterisk: H, Argon, Helium Li, Na*, K*, Cu*; Ag*, Au*, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn*, Cd, Hg*, B, Al*, C, Si, Sn*, Pb, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, O, S, Cr, F, Br, Cl, I, Mn, Fe*, Co, Ni*, Pt.

Organic Chemistry.—Historical development of the science; methods of purification and the criteria of purity of organic compounds—Analysis of organic compounds; Calculation of empirical and molecular formulæ; constitutional formulæ, Isomerism and Polymerism.

Paraffins; halogen substitution products; Alcohols, Alkylesters of inorganic acids, Ethers, Aldehydes and Ketones, and their derivatives, Fatty acids, their esters, chlorides, amides and anhydrides, Olefines and Acetylenes. Unsaturated acids, alcohols, aldehydes and Ketones. Urea and Cyanogen compounds. Amines.

Organo-metallic derivatives, glycol and glycerol and their derivatives. Dibasic acids of the Oxalic series. Hydroxy monobasic and polybasic acids; simple amino acids. Stereo-Isomerism of carbon compounds. Acetoacetic acid and its ester. Simple ideas on sugars, starches, and Celluloses; Polymethylenes.

Benzene and its homologues; Chloro-nitro amino and Sulphonic derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons; Phenols; Azoxy-azo and Hydrazo compounds, Diazonium compounds and their re-actions. Benzyl alcohol Benzaldehyde; and Benzoic acid, and derivatives. Acetophenone and Benzo-phenone and their derivatives. Polysubstitution products *c.g.* di- and tri-phenols, etc., and polycarboxylic acids. Hydroxyaldehydes, Hydroxy Ketones; Hydroxy acids.

Laws of orientation of aromatic substitution products Naphthalene and its important derivatives; Anthracene, Phenanthrene, Alizarine.

Practical Chemistry.—Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than 4 radicles positive or negative by dry and wet methods out of the radicles listed below:—

Basic Radicles:— NH_4 , Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Mn, Ni, Co, Al, Cr, Fe, Cu, Bi, Hg, Cd, As, Sb, Pb, Ag, Sn.

Acid Radicals:— CO_3 , NO_2 , S, SO_3 , SO_4 , S_2 , O_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_3 , ClO_3 , acetates, tartrates, borates, oxalates; Phosphates; Silicates, Chromates, Arsenites, Arsenates.

Quantitative Analysis.—(a) the estimation of alkalis, alkaline carbonates, and acids by neutralization (b) determinations involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate, iodine and thio-sulphate processes, (c) the estimation of chlorides and Cyanides by titration with silver nitrate, and also with thio-cyanate, (d) gravimetric estimations of iron, calcium, copper, lead, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid and zinc.

Candidates at examination will be required to be able to standardize the solutions for Volumetric analysis.

Preparation of at least six simple organic substances, *c.g.*, Chloroform, Ether, Ethyl-acetate, acetic anhydride, Urea, Nitro-Benzene, aniline, phenol, Benzoic acid (from Toluene), Iodobenzene, Salicylic acid, an Azo dye etc.

Identification by Physical and Chemical tests of the following series:—

Aliphatic:—Alcohols, polyhalogen derivatives of the paraffins, Aldehydes, ketones, fatty acids, and esters, dibasic and hydroxy, polybasic acids, unsaturated alcohols, amides and sugars.

Aromatic:—Hydro-carbons and their hydroxy-nitro and amino derivatives aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters unsaturated and hydroxy acids and nitro-phenols.

Botany.**PAPER I.**

1. The main points of structure, development, life history and the taxonomic relation of the following groups in general and the Genera in particular.

Bacteria:—

Cyanophyceae:—

Gleocapsa, Oscillaria, Nostoc, Rivularia.

Chlorophyceae:—

Chlamydomonas, Pandorina, Eudorina, Pleodorina, Volvox, Ulothrix, Ulva, Oedogonium, Coleochaete, Cladophora, Hydrodictyon, Vaucheria, Caulerpa, Spirogyra, Zygnema, Desmids Chara, Nitella, Diatoms.

Phaeophyceae:—

Ectocarpus, Fucus, Sargassum.

Rhodophyceae:—

Batrachospermum, Polysiphonia, Gracilaria.

Phycomycetes:—

Saprolegina, Phytophthora, Albugo, Mucor or Rhizopus, Pilobolus.

Ascomycete:—

Pyrenoma, Peziza, Xylaria, Saccharomyces.

Basidiomycetes:—

Ustilago, Puccinia, Agaricus, Polyporus, Lycoperdon.

Lichens.

Bryophytes:—

Riccia, Marchantia, any Moss.

Pteridophytes:—

Selaginella, Lycopodium, Pteris or Nephrodium or Pleopeltis, Marsilia.

Gymnosperms:—

Cycas, Pinus.

PAPER II.

Angiosperms:—

General Morphology and Histology.

The general principles of classification and the distinguishing characteristics of the following Natural Orders as used in the Flora of British India:—

Ranunculaceae, Nymphaeaceae, Capparideae, Malvaceae, Tiliaceae, Geraniaceae, Rutaceae, Meliaceae, Rhamnaceae,

Sapindaceae, Anacardiaceae, Papilionaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Mimoseae, Rosaceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Umbelliferae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Sapotaceae, Apocyanaceae, Asclepiadeae, Boraginaceae, Convolvulaceae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Acanthaceae, Labiatae, Verbenaceae, Amarantaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae, Orchideae, Scitamineae, Amaryllideae, Liliaceae, Hydrocharitaceae, Palmae, Ariodeae, Cyperaceae, Gramineae.

Plant Physiology:—

The Chemical composition of the plant. Materials of plant-food and their sources. The nature of soil and the importance of its constituents and micro-organisms. Movements of water and gases in the plant. Assimilation of Carbon and Nitrogen. Transpiration and translocation of the assimilated products. Metabolism. Parasitism and other special modes of nutrition. Respiration. The influence of light, heat and gravity-growth, movements, and irritability in plants. Sexual-reproduction and its significance. Vegetative reproduction. The phenomena of cross-fertilization. Evolution, Heredity and Mendelism.

Histology:—

The structure and modes of division of the cell and the nature of its contents. The origin, nature and development of plant tissues. Primary and Secondary tissues, and their distribution in the plant body.

Ecology:—

The more important facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates are expected to be able to make preparations of any plant of the groups or orders mentioned in the syllabus and to describe them with sketches sufficient for their identification; to make dissections of the floral parts of the phanerogams, and to make drawings, construct floral diagrams and refer them to their natural orders. The practical examination will also include (a) examination and description of microscopic specimens, (b) examination and description of plants or parts of plants, (c) identification of specimens, and (d) simple experiments in physiology.

Candidates are expected to have done field work, under direction for not less than five days in each year.

At the practical examination each candidate must submit his laboratory note-book, and collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself.

Zoology.

Syllabus:—

The papers will be set in accordance with the following Schedule:—

1. *The scope of Zoology*, general and applied. Zoology in relation to other Sciences.

2. *The animal as a living organism*.—The physico-chemical aspect of the living organism. An elementary survey of comparative animal physiology with reference to movement, nutrition, respiration, excretion and secretion.

3. The leading features in the structure, the important points concerning the development, affinities and general classification of the forms included in the following groups:— (Except in rare cases no knowledge of extinct forms will be required).

Protozoa, Porifera, Coelenterata, Platyhelminia, Nemertini, Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Chaetognatha, Rotifera, Brachiopoda, Annelida, Phoronidea, Polyzoa, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Enteropneusta, Tunicata. (With regard to the classification of these Phyla, a knowledge of the important classes only will be required).

4. *Chordata*.—The structure and development of the vertebrate systems to be treated from an evolutionary standpoint.

A general acquaintance with the vertebrate fauna of South India.

5. *Vertebrate Embryology*.—Elements of vertebrate embryology based on the study of the frog, the chick and the rabbit.

6. The animal considered in its relation to its environment. Physical and biological factors affecting the organism. Adaptation. Haunts of animal life. Ecological regions. Animal associations. Parasitic animals. Animal migrations.

7. An elementary knowledge of the cell and cell phenomena, Outlines of the theories of organic evolution and heredity. Principles of Geographical and Bathymetrical distribution.

8. A brief history of Zoology with an indication of its modern tendencies.

PRACTICAL.

Candidates will be required to identify and describe specimens and preparations illustrating points of Zoological interest in connection with any of the groups mentioned above. They will also be required to make dissections and microscopic preparations of any of the following types:—

Amoeba; Paramoecium; Vorticella; Hydra; Earthworm;
Leech; Prawn and Crab (external characters);

Scorpion; Centipede and Millipede (external characters only); Cockroach; Fresh water Mussel; Pila; Sepia; Starfish (external characters); Amphioxus (preparations and sections); Shark; Frog; Calotes; Pigeon and Hare or rabbit.

Candidates may also be required to identify and draw slides of developing frog and chick. (Dissection of the nerves in the vertebrate types will not be required except in the case of the shark, frog, and the rabbit or rat).

At the practical examination, the candidates must submit their laboratory note-books.

In allotting marks for laboratory record note-books at any University examination, the marks awarded by the teacher or teachers concerned for the work done in the laboratory during the period of study preceding the examination shall be taken into consideration.

APPENDIX D.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

BRANCHES II AND III.

Indian History.

1. *The Geographical Features of India*: The five natural regions (1) their influence on the course of Indian History, (2) the culture peculiar to each. The essential homogeneity of the Indian people and the identity and continuity of culture under-lying the variations of dialects, tribes, castes, sects, etc.

2. *Sources of Indian History*:—Age by Age.

3. *Pre-historic Archaeology*:—Excavations in South India and the Indus Valley.

4. *The Vedic Age*:—3000—1400 B.C.:—The Solar and Lunar Dynasties. Religious and social life in Āryāvarta, Administration. The Theory of the Āryan invasion of India. Early Foreign trade of North and South India.

5. *The Post-Vedic Age*:—1400—700 B.C.:—The Brahmanas, and the Upanishads. The Vēdangas; the Itihāsas; Rise of the Āgama Cults; Sanyāsa; Kshatriya religious orders. The spread of Āryan culture in India. Rise of Tamil poetry; Early Indian Trade and Commerce.

6. *From 700—325 B.C.*:—Magadha, Kōsala, Avanti, Pāṇchāla etc. Republic states. Development of Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava cults, Gautama Buddha and Mahāvīra. Social and economic conditions according to the Sūtras and Bauddha Jātaka tales. Indian Polity. Persian annexation of North-Western India. Alexander's Raid. The theory of Persian and Greek influence on India. Political and economic conditions of South India. Trade, internal and foreign; Literature, Arts; Earliest Indian coins.

7. *From 325 B.C. to 1 A.D.*:—The Maurya Empire. The Āndhra. Śunga, Yavana, Chēta, Śaka—Pallava states. Tamil Kingdoms, Spread of Jaina cult to South India. Internal and foreign trade. Social life. Kauṭilya, Manu; Mauryan Polity. Samskrita and Pāli religious literature. Technical literature. The Drama. Stone architecture and other forms of Art. Asōka Inscriptions. Nāsik Inscriptions; coins of the Āndhra period.

8. *The First three Centuries A.D.*:—Āndhra, Śaka—Pallava, Kushāna, Tamil states. Roman trade. Other Foreign trade. Development of cave architecture and grand stupas. Beginnings of colonization. Literature, Śamskr̥ta and Pāli belles-letters. Religious and technical literature. Tamil literature, poetical and grammatical. Girnār inscription of Rudradāman.

9. *Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Centuries A.D.*:—The Guptas, the Pillar Inscription of Samudra Gupta; The Hūnas, Yasōdharma Deva and his Mandasōr Inscription. The Maukharis. The Guptas of Magadha; The Eastern Gangas. The Vākātakās; The Vishnukundins. The Pallavas. The Kadambas. The Western Gangas. The Chōlas, Pāṇḍyas and Chēras. Further development of cave architecture and paintings. Structural temples. Development of Astronomy and Mathematics. The metrical Smṛtis. Samskrta, Pāli and Tamil Literature; Gupta Coins, Relations with China. Spread of Indian Culture (1) in Central Asia, (2) in South Eastern Asia, continental and insular. Rise of South Indian temples. Jews and Christians in Malabar, Gupta Polity.

10. *7th, 8th, and 9th Centuries*:—Kanauj under Harsha. The line of Bhaṇḍi. The Pratihāra Empire. The Pālas. Kashmir. The Arab invasion of Sindh. The Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi. The Rāshtrakūtas. The Eastern Chālukyas. The great Pallava dynasty of Kānchi, Pallava Polity. Pallava art. The Pāṇḍya Kingdom. Chēra Kings. The Western Gangas. The great feudatory states of Western India. Cave architecture and structural temples in South India. Painting. Music. Samskrta Literature. Rise of Tamil devotional poetry. Śankarāchārya. Rise of Advaita Vēdānta and death of Buddhism. Jaina Literature, Samskrta and Kannada. Greater India.

11. *10th, 11th and 12th Centuries*:—Brāhmana Shāhis. Mahmūd of Ghaznī; Kāshmir. Paramāras; Kalachūris; Chālukyas; Chauhans; Chandels; Pālas; Gāhaḍvālas; Senas; Ghaznāvids in Lahore. Shihabuddīn, subjugation of Āryāvarta. Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi. Eastern Chālukyas of Vengi. Chālukya Art, The great Chōla Empire. Inscriptions of Rājārāja. Rise of Yādavas; Hoysalas; Kākatīyas; Architecture in Hindustan and in Orissa. Chālukya, Chōla and Pāṇḍya kingdoms; Chōla Art. Hoysala Art; Rāmānujācharya; Fixing of Tamil Saiva and Vaishṇava Canons in South India. Chōla Polity. Greater India. Kannaḍa, Telugu and Tamil Literature. Samskrta Literature.

12. *13th, 14th and 15th Centuries*:—Sultanate of Delhi. Guhilas Malva; Gujarat. Khāndesh; Kāshmir; Jaunpur; Hindu Princes of North India; Chōdagangas; Gajapatis; Yādavas; Kākatīyas; Hoysalas; Chōlas; Pāṇḍyas. The Bāhmanī Sultanate. The early Vijayanagar Empire. Ānandatīrtha. Rise of devotional sects and vernacular Literature. Early Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada Literature. Later Samskrta Literature. Muslim Architecture. Hoysala and Vijayanagar. Architecture. Early Muhammadan coins; Travellers; Social life. Muslim and Hindu Administration.

13. *16th and 17th Centuries*.—Rise of the Mughal Empire—Sher Shah, The four great Padshahs. Mughal Art—Architecture, Music, Painting, Coins. Northern Indian Literature and

Architecture. Rise of the Marathas and Sikhs. Sivaji and Maratha administration. The Deccan Sultanates. Inscriptions of Krishṇadēva Rāya. Vijayanagar Art. Disruption of the Vijayanagar Empire. Gajapatis. Mysore. Nāyakas of Tanjore and Madura. Tanjore Maratha rulers. South Indian art—architecture, painting and music. Tamil, Telugu and Kannada Literature. The Portuguese, Early English and other foreign settlements. Neo-Hindu Sects. Influence of Islam on Hindu life and *vice versa*.—Foreign travellers.

14. *18th Century*:—The expansion of the Marathas. Break up of the Mughal Empire. The Peshwas and Minor Maratha rulers. Rajput states. Rise of the English power. The English and the French in South India and Bengal. Hyder Ali of Mysore. Administrative arrangements in British India. The English and the Marathas. Early organisation of the Sikhs. Their expansion. Nepal—rise of the Gurkhas.

15. *Modern India, 1819—1919*:—Political History. Additions to dominion by military action. Annexation by lapse. Removal of titular sovereignties. The Great Indian Mutiny—Transfer of Government from the Company to the Crown. N. W. Frontier and Afghan Politics. Indian and European politics. Constitutional History.—An era of development—legislative, judicial and executive. Local Self-Government; Army. Communications and Public Works. Social Reform. Education. Famines. Medical Relief and Sanitation, Christian Missions. Revenue Settlements. Public Finance. Commerce and Industry. Banking and Co-operation. Rise of movements for popular government. The Great War and its effects.

BRANCH II—HISTORY.

List of Special Subjects.

1. Federalism.
2. History of Modern Imperialism.
3. History of the Relations between the Indian States and the Government of India.
4. Ancient Indian Administration.
5. The Cholas.
6. The Secession Issue in America.
7. The Marathas down to 1761 A.D.
8. Buddhism in India.
9. The Age of Pericles.
10. Hildebrand and his Times.
11. The influence of Bentham.
12. Hellenism in Asia.
13. Constitutional History of British India.
14. Age of Louis XIV.
15. Greater India.

**Lists of Books for Study and Reference—
Special Subjects.**

(The more important books are starred).

THE SECESSION ISSUE IN U.S.A.

Shotwell: The Civil War in America.

or

Schouler, J.: History of the United States, Vol. V.
(1847—1861).

Holst, H. Von: Constitutional and Political History of
the United States. Translated by Lalov and Hason.

Giddings, J. R.: History of the Rebellion, its Authors and
Causes.

Greeley, H.: The American Conflict; A History of the
Great Rebellion.

Jefferson Davis: The Rise and Fall of the Confederate
Government.

Seward, W. H.: Autobiography of, with Memoir by
F. W. Seward.

Long, A. L.: Robert E. Lee, his military and personal
History.

Garrison, W. F. & F. J.: Life of William Lloyd Garrison
(1805—79), (Century Company, New York).

Lodge: Webster.

Schurz, C.: Clay.

Merriam, C. E.: American Political Theories.

Charuwood: Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln's speeches and Writings (Everyman's Library).

Dunning, W. A.: Essays on the Civil War and Recon-
struction.

Preston: Documents illustrative of American History.

Richardson, J. D.: Messages and Papers of the Confederacy,
2 Vols.

Wilson (Henry): History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave
Owner in America, (3 Vols).

Calhoun, J. C.: Works Ed. by R. C. Cralle.

Douglas: Debates with Lincoln.

MODERN IMPERIALISM.

* The Cambridge History of the British Empire.

* Osgood: The American Colonies in the 17th Century,
3 Vols.

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B.A. (HONS.) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

- * Osgood: The American Colonies in the 18th Century,
4 Vols.
- Lucas: Greater Rome and Greater Britain.
- * Newton: Old Empire and New.
- * Cromer: Modern Egypt.
- Gretton: Modern History of the English People.
- * Egerton: A short History of British Colonial Policy.
- * Guest: The New British Empire.
- * Hertz: The Old Colonial System.
- * Lewis: Government of Dependencies.
- * Durham: Report on the Affairs of British North America.
- Ramsay Muir: The Expansion of Europe.
- * Reinsch: Colonial Administration.
- * V. S. Ram: Comparative Colonial Policy.
- * Hobson: Imperialism.
- * Cromer: Ancient and Modern Imperialism.
- * Bryce: The Government of Backward Races. Race senti-
ment as a factor in History.
- * Williamson: A Short History of British Expansion.
- * Garvin: Joseph Chamberlain.
- White: Mandates.
- * Lugard: The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa.
- * Lucas: The partition and colonisation of Africa.
- * Bell: Foreign Colonial Administration in the Far East.
- * Moon: Imperialism and World Politics.
- * Wakefield: The Art of Colonisation.
- * Keith: British Colonial Policy.
- * Bigelow: Japan and her Colonies.
- * Alston: The Whiteman's work in Asia and Africa.
- * Grigg: The greatest experiment in History.
- * Johnston: The History of the Colonisation of Africa by
alien races.
- * Johnston: The Backward Peoples and our relations with
them.
- * Gidding: Democracy and the Empire.
- Curtis: The Commonwealth of Nations.
- Hall: The British Commonwealth of Nations.
- Leroy-Beaulieu: Colonisation of Europeans.
- * Hall (W. P.): Empire of Commonwealth.
- * Keith: Speeches and Documents on British Colonial
Policy.

- Hilton Young: Report on Eastern and Central Africa.
 * Moral, E. D.: Affairs of West Africa (1902).
 Oliver: The Anatomy of African Misery.
 * Norman, C. B.: Tonkin or France in the Far East (1884).
 * Krusse: Russia in Asia (1900).
 Bertram, A.: The Colonial Service.
 Report of the Commission on the Constitution of Ceylon
 (cmd.)
 Bentwich: The Mandates system.

FEDERALISM.

- * Bryce: The American Commonwealth.
 * Bryce: Modern Democracies.
 * De Tocqueville: Democracy in America.
 * Calhoun: Government of the U.S.A.
 * Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
 * Nicholas Murray Butler: United States of America.
 Garner: American Political Ideas and Institutions.
 Hall: British Commonwealth of Nations.
 * Hamilton, etc.: The Federalist.
 Holst: Constitutional History of the U.S.A.
 * Kennedy: The Constitution of Canada.
 * Moore: The Constitution of Commonwealth of Australia.
 * Munro: Governments of Europe.
 * Newton: Federal and Unified Constitutions.
 Warren: The Supreme Court in U.S.A. History.
 * Wilson: Congressional Government.
 * Dealey: Our State Constitutions.
 Hart: Actual Government in the U.S.A.
 * Bonjour: Real Democracy in operation.
 * Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.
 * Egerton: Federations and Unions in the British Empire.
 Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and
 Italy.
 * Brooks: Government and Politics of Switzerland.
 * Kerr: Law of the Australian Constitution (Sydney 1925).
 * Lefroy: Canada's Federal System (Toronto 1913).
 * Vincent: Government of Switzerland.
 * Mattern: Principles of the Constitutional Jurisprudence
 of the German Republic.
 * Oppenheimer: The Constitution of the German Republic.

Willoughby: The American Constitutional System.

Borden: The Canadian Constitution.

Beard: The Supreme Court and the Constitution.

Keith: Dominion Autonomy in Practice.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH INDIA AND
THE INDIAN STATES.

Aitchison's Treaties, Sanads, Engagements, etc.

* Tupper: Our Indian Protectorate.

* Lee Warner: The Native States of India.

A. P. Nicholson: Scraps of Paper.

* Report of the Butler Committee.

* The Crown and the Indian States (P. S. King & Co.).

* Mehta: Lord Hastings and the Indian States.

* Panikkar: The relations between the Indian States and
the Government of India.

Wellesley: Despatches; ed. Martin.

Malleson: An Historical Sketch of the Native States of
India in Subsidiary Alliance with the British Govern-
ment (1875).

C. Jackson: A vindication of the Marquis of Dalhousie's
Indian Administration.

C. E. Luard: Central India (Prov. Series, Imperial
Gazetteer).

* Haksar and Panikkar: Federal India.

J. Malcolm: Memoir of General India.

* Thornton: General Sir Richard Meade and the Feudatory
States of Central and Southern India.

Briggs, H. G.: The Nizam; His history and relations with
the British Government, (2 Vols.).

Hope, J.: The House of Scindia.

Sullivan, J. A.: Plea for the Princes of India.

Campbell, G.: Modern India.

Mandlik, V. N. Adoption *versus* Annexation.

Sen: Indian States.

Indian States and the new Regime by Singh, Prince
Raghubir.

THE CHOLAS.

Books for Study and Reference—

History of the Tamils, by Prof. P. T. S. Ayyangar.

S. K. Ayyangar: Beginnings of South Indian History.

The Kaveri, the Maukharis and the Sangham Age by
T. G. Aravamudan.

- * Ancient India by Dr. S. Krishnasami Ayyangar.
- Gangaikonda Chola, by Dr. S. Krishnasami Ayyangar.
- Historical Sketches of Ancient Deccan, by K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
- The Mysore Gazetteer (New Edition), Vol. II, Part ii.
- The Mahavamsa, translated by Geiger.
- The Culavamsa, translated by Geiger.
- History of Ceylon, by H. W. Codrington.
- History of Jaffna, by C. Rasanayagam.
- South India and her Muhammadan Invaders by Dr. S. K. Ayyangar.
- The Pandyan Kingdom by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
- Studies in Chola History and Administration by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
- Mysore, by B. Lewis Rice.
- The Pallavas of Kanchi by R. Gopalan.
- Administrative Institutions of South India by Dr. S. K. Ayyangar.
- Indian Shipping, by Radhakumud Mookerji.
- Coins of South India, by W. Elliot.
- Origin of Saivism in South India, by K. R. Subrahmaniam.
- History of Vaishnavism, by T. A. Gopinatha Rao.
- Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture by Dr. S. K. Ayyangar.
- Historical Inscriptions of South India, by R. Sewell ed. by Dr. S. K. Ayyangar.
- South Indian Bronzes, by O. C. Gangoly.
- Portrait sculpture in South India by T. G. Aravamudhan.
- Archaeologie du Sud de l'Inde, by G. Dubreuil (French).
- The Colas (Vols. I & II) by K. A. N. Sastri.

SELECT INSCRIPTIONS.

To be studied intensively in connection with "The Cholas".

1. The Uttaramallur Inscription of Parantaka I (Cf. Archaeological Survey of India, 1904-05. Inscriptions B., pp. 131 ff.)
2. The Inscription of Ko-non-inmai-kondan. (Cf. No. 142 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III, part iii).
3. The Tanjore Inscription of Rajaraja, I (No. 1 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, part i.)
4. The Tanjore inscriptions of Rajendra Chola I (Gangaikonda), (No. 20 of South Indian Inscriptions Vol. II, part i.)
5. Manimangalam Inscription of Virarajendra (No. 30 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III, part i.)

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6. Manimangalam Inscriptions of Rajadhiraja I (No. 28 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III, part i.)
7. The Srirangam Inscription of Kulottunga I (No. 90 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III, part ii.)
8. Virachola Grant, (South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. I, No. 39.)
9. Kudimiyamalai Inscription of Kulottunga, III (No. 166 of Pudukottah Inscriptions.)
10. Tiruvandipuram Inscription of Rajaraja III, (Epigraphica Indica, Vol. VII, pages 160-169).
11. The Tiruvalangadu plates of Gangaikonda Chola (S.I.I. Vol. III, pp. 383 et seq.).
12. Inscription of Parantaka II, Sundara Chola; (Epigraphica Indica; Vol. XII, pp. 121 et. seq.)

THE AGE OF PERICLES, 461—429.

Prescribed Text-books:—

- Hill, G. F.: Sources for Greek History between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars, 478—431.
- Thucydides: Translated by B. Jowett. Book I and Book II. 1—65.
- Henderson, B. W.: The Great War between Athens and Sparta (A companion to the Military History of Thucydides).
- Aristophanes: The Acharnians. The Knights (Translated by J. H. Frere).
- Aristotle: On the Constitution of Athens (Translated by E. Poste), 20—28.
- Plutarch: Lives of Themistocles, Aristides, Cimon and Pericles (Translated by Stewart and Long.)
- Holm, A.: History of Greece, Volume II.
- Cambridge Ancient History, Volume V.

Books for reference:—

- Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.
- Smith: Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
- Kiepert: Atlas Antiquus.
- Whibley, L.: A Companion to Greek Studies.
- Bury, J. B.: The Ancient Greek Historians.
- Tucker, T. G.: Life in Ancient Athens.
- Gardner, E. A.: A Handbook of Greek Sculpture.
- Boeckh, A.: The Public Economy of Athens.
- Zimmern, A.: Greek Commonwealth.
- Glötz, E.: The Greek City.

THE INFLUENCE OF BENTHAM.

Prescribed Text-books:—

- Bentham, Jeremy: Fragment on Government (Edited by F. C. Montague).
Bentham, Jeremy: Comment on the Commentaries (Edited by C. W. Everett).
Bentham, Jeremy: Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Bentham, Jeremy: Theory of Legislation (Translated by C. M. Atkinson).
Mill, James: Essay on Government (Edited by E. Barker).
Mill, J. S.: Dissertations and Discussions: Political, Philosophical and Historical, Volume I.
Mill, J. S.: Autobiography.
Stephen, Sir Leslie: English Utilitarians, Vol. I, Chapters V and VI.
Atkinson, C. M.: Jeremy Bentham: His Life and Work.
Wilson, Sir Ronald, K.: History of Modern English Law. Part II. Life and Work of Bentham.
Maine, Sir Henry: Early History of Institutions. Lecture XII.
Dicey, A. V.: Law and Public Opinion in the Nineteenth Century, Lecture II.
Lewis, Sir George C.: Use and Abuse of Political Terms. Chapters IV, V and XII.
Halevy, E.: The Growth of Philosophical Radicalism (Translated by May Morris).
Kayser, E. L.: The Grand Social Enterprise: A Study of Jeremy Bentham in Relation to Liberal Nationalism.

Books recommended for reference:—

- Graham, W.: English Political Philosophy from Hobbes to Maine.
McCunn, J.: Six Radical Thinkers.
Albee, E.: A History of English Utilitarianism.
Davidson, W. L.: Political Thought in England; The Utilitarians.
Brinton, Crane: English Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century.
Murray, R. H.: Studies in the English Social and Political Thinkers of the Nineteenth Century. Vol. I.
Hearnshaw, F. J. C. (Ed.): The Social and Political Ideas of Some Representative Thinkers of the Revolutionary Era.
Ritchie, D. G.: Darwin and Hegel

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Maccoby, G.: English Radicalism (1832—1852).

Young, G. M.: The Portrait of an Age (From Early Victorian England, Volume II).

THE MARATHAS DOWN TO 1761.

1. Ranade: Rise of the Maratha Power.
2. Balakrishna: Shivaji the Great. Vol. I—Parts I and II.
3. Sarkar: Shivaji and His Times (3rd Edition).
4. Sen: Siva Chhatrapathi.
5. Sen: Foreign Biographies of Shivaji.
6. Sen: Administrative System of the Marathas.
7. Sen: Military System of the Marathas.
8. Kincaid and Parasnis: A History of the Maratha People, 3 volumes (or one volume).
9. Grant-Duff: A History of the Marathas, Volume I, (Edited by Edwardes).
10. Sardesai: The Main Currents of Maratha History.
11. Patwardhan and Rawlinson: Source book of Maratha History, Volume I.
12. Sarkar: History of Aurangazib, Volumes IV and V.
13. Sinha: Rise of the Peshwas.

BUDDHISM IN INDIA.

1. Warren: Buddhism in Translations.
2. Mookerjee: Asoka (Asoka Inscriptions.)
3. Giles: Fa Hien.
4. Watters: Yuan Chwang (2 volumes).
5. Takakusu: I-Tsing.
6. Sten Konow: Karoshthi Inscriptions.
7. Kern: A Manual of Buddhism.
8. Poussin: The Way to Nirvana.
9. Elliot: Hinduism and Buddhism, Vols. I and II, Book IV.
10. Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy, Vol. I—Chapters VII, X and XI.
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BRANCH II—ECONOMICS.

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of economic enquiry, deductive and inductive, (e.g., family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics).

Psychological Basis of Economics of Consumption.—Classification of Wants. Satiability. Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value' 'Economic motives'; the 'Economic Man,' influence of Family System.

The production of Wealth—Definition.—Production as (a) creation of use value, (b) creation of exchange value, *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (a) Individual, (b) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production.—Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The principle of Conservation. *Material Capital* (Classification of forms), social and individual capital. *Human energies.* (a) physical, (b) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependant on (a) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (b) social conditions, (e.g., social order, co-operation and division of labour), methods

of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (*e.g.*, hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (*e.g.*, research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production.—Basis (a) Individual Property, (b) Contract, *Character*, (a) Mercantile, (b) Capitalistic. *Forms* (a) Individual (peasant and craftsman), (b) Patronal (individual employer and joint-stock company), (c) Co-operative, (d) Collectivist (state and municipal) *Specialization*. *Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combinations. *Competition* and *Monopoly*. Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.—*Extractive Industries*, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc., *Manufacture*, Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport and Commerce*, local intranational and international. *Money, credit, and insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). Settlement of accounts, intranational and international. The Rupee. Indian Exchange. 'Indian Banking organization.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value.—Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. Cost and marginal Utility Theory, Crises. Overproduction. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase; Quantity Theory; Variations in Value of Money. Values in International Trade.

Distribution of Wealth.—*The Share of Land: Rent*. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent. Customary Rent. Rackrent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour (a) Wages.—Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (a) Minimum subsistence, (b) Standard of Life—(c) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(b) *Salaries.*—Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital: Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise: Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to business Organization. Profits and the Entrepreneurs. Quasi Rent of net industrial advantage.

The Share of the State. Taxation.—The Community as worker and sharer in the product.

Rent, wages, etc., regarded as a *cost of production*. How far these enter into price.

Economic Functions of the State—

Duties and Expenses of Government, Local and Imperial. Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Taxation. Taxation according to benefit; taxation according to ability. Taxation for Revenue only. Incidence of Taxation.

Taxation and International Trade. Free Trade. Retaliation, Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries. Tariffs as part of a policy of national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker, Rural indebtedness and its remedies. Migration and emigration. State assistance of Industry.

Public ownership and control, State Socialism.

English Language and Literature.

BRANCH IV-A.

SYLLABUS OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. *Phonetics*:—

The Organs of Speech—General differences in sounds—Vowels and Consonants—Classification of Vowels—Diphthongs and Triphthongs—Classification of Consonants—Representation of Sounds—The present state of English spelling—Its history—Ideal alphabet—Phonetic script—the problem of spelling reform.

Connected speech—Glides—Syllables—Quantity or Length—Stress accent, pitch-accent and sentence-stress—Intonation curves—Assimilation of Sounds.

2. *Principles of Language*:—

The problem of origin—The causes of change—Progress and decay—Dialects and the Standard Language—Artificial languages—Principles of classification. Families of languages—Indo-Germanic Family—Reconstruction of the parental language.

3. *History of English*:—

1. *Phonology*.

(a) Indo-Germanic and Germanic periods IdG Sound system—Its change in the Gmc. period—Grimm's and Verner's Laws—Phenomena of Ablaut—Accent change in Gmc.—Germanic dialects and their characteristic features—The second consonant shift in O.H.G.

(b) O.E. period—Old English and Old Frisian—O.E. dialects and representative texts—Isolative changes of vowels in stressed syllables—Nasal influence, Breaking, Diphthongisation

due to palatals—i-umlaut, and back-umlaut—monophthongisation or smoothing—Vowel contraction and vowel lengthening—changes in consonants—Characteristic of West Saxon.

(c) M.E. period—Variety of dialects, their characteristics and representative texts—The treatment of O.E. sounds in M.E.—Development of new diphthongs—Lengthening and shortening of vowels—The treatment of vowels in Scandinavian and French loan words—The history of the dialect of London—The study of English names.

(d) N.E. Period—The rise of the standard speech—The great vowel-shift—The sources of information regarding the changes in pronunciation—other changes in vowels and consonants—Pronunciation in Shakespeare compared with that of the present day.

2. *Accidence and Syntax.*

O.E. declensions—the origin of the case-endings of the nouns of o, ā, n, and root-stems and the explanation of noun declensions in M.E.—The causes of simplification—Exceptional forms. The O.E. and M.E. suffixes for the formation of genuine nouns—The influence of the loss of final e on N.E. declensions—General rules for the formation of N.E. Plurals—Historical remnants in plural forms—The history of the genitive suffix in N.E. The increased scope of the nominative and the restricted scope of the possessive and dative in N.E. as compared with O.E. and M.E.

Adjectival declension in O.E.—The distinction between the strong and the weak declension—The nominal and pronominal endings—The formation of participial adjectives. Degree of comparison—the development of the comparative and superlative suffixes in O.E. Historical remnants of other suffixes—Anomalous forms like double comparative and double superlatives—Irregular comparison. The simplification of the adjectival inflection in M.E. Adjectives of romance origin—The development of O.E. comparative and superlative suffixes in M.E.—The development of the superlative suffix 'most' and back formations in the comparative—The development in M.E. of adjectives of inflection—The developing of unlaunted forms in comparative irregular comparison—The developments—Loss of adjectival and superlative—The growth of analytical forms—Latin comparatives and superlatives in N.E.—The greater freedom in the use of adjectives as compositional adjuncts owing to loss of inflection—The dropping of double comparatives and superlatives—Restriction in the use of adjectival endings with a passive meaning—Illogical use of the comparative and superlative in N.E.

Pronouns—Personal pronouns in O.E.—Accented and unaccented forms—The growth of the possessive form—M.E. developments—Substitution of accusative by dative—The dropping of the dual forms—substitution of analytical forms for the old genitive—The growth of 'I', 'you', 'she', 'they', form O.E.

forms—Personal pronouns in Chaucer—N.E. developments—The retention of strong 'thou' and weak 'you'—substitution of 'you' for 'ye' and 'thou'—The dropping of h-forms in plural—The growth of 'its' and the later formation of 'ours', 'yours', etc. The growth of the reflexive pronouns, 'myself', 'ourselves', etc. from personal pronouns—The indefinite use of 'its' in N.E.—The development of the construction 'It is I.'

Demonstrative pronouns in O.E.—The formation of the compound demonstrative—The development of the definite article in M.E.—The growth of 'these' and 'those' in M.E. from O.E. forms. The indefinite use of 'that' in N.E.—The function of the definite article in present English.

Interrogative pronouns in O.E.—their development in M.E. and N.E.—Explanation of N. E. forms 'whose', 'which', 'how', 'why', from corresponding O.E. forms—The use of whether in M.E. and N.E.

Relative pronouns—O.E. devices for the expression of relative construction—The development of 'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', and 'whom', into relative pronouns in M.E.—The use of compound relatives in M.E.—M.E. developments—The loss of inflection in 'which', the separation of co-ordinative and restrictive functions, the omission of the relative pronoun in some cases—constructions with detachable prepositions—the use of 'which' and 'what' as relative adjectives etc.

Numerals—Explanation of the forms of the first ten units in O.E. and forms of 'one', 'two', 'eleven', 'twelve', 'hundred' and 'thousand' in all periods—The inflection of the first three numerals in O.E.—The formation of ordinals in all periods.

The verb—Explanation of the personal endings of present Indicative of thematic and athematic verbs, and of imperative and infinitive and present participle forms—The formation of the preterite stem from the original perfect—The formation of the new weak preterite—Explanation of preterite-present verbs—The expression of the future tense in O.E.—The uses of the subjunctive. The use of Ablaut in the formation of the first six classes of strong verbs and of reduplication in the seventh. Inflectional endings of verbs in the various dialects of M.E.—The simplification of the ablaut classes in M.E. and N.E.—The transference from one class to another and from strong conjugation to weak conjugation—Explanation of anomalous forms—The growth of compound tenses in English and of tenses and the use of auxiliary verbs.

3. *Syntax of sentences.*

Logical sentences and amorphous sentences—the growth of word-order in sentence and its influence on the inflectional character of O.E. and M.E.—word-order in (1) normal assertive sentences, (2) in imperative sentences, (3) in interrogative sentences, (4) in exclamatory sentences, (5) in negative sentences, (6) in emphatic sentences, (7) in sentences beginning unemphatic 'there', (8) in miscellaneous sentences where the

normal word-order is disturbed—Predicative relation in sentences—Attributive and adverbial relations—Concord of subject and predicate in O.E., and M.E. and N.E. The evolution of the subordinate clause in general stage by stage, from co-ordination to subordination.

4. *Vocabulary.*

(a) Development of vocabulary from native sources—word-making through (1) composition, (2) derivation and (3) root-creation.

(b) Enrichment of vocabulary from foreign sources. (1) Loan words before the conquest—Latin and Celtic—Criteria for determining the probable dates of borrowing, (2) Loan words in M.E. period—French element, Scandinavian element and Latin element—The question of doublets—Criteria for the dates of borrowing, (3) Loan words in Modern period—Late French loan words—Loan words from other European languages—Italian, Spanish, etc.—Loan words from non-European languages, Indian, Persian, Arabic, etc., etc.—Late loan words from classical languages Samskrit, Latin and Greek.

(c) Changes of meaning—due to (1) Expansion, (2) Contraction, (3) Transference, (4) Degeneration, (5) Euphemism, (6) Exaggeration, (7) Folk Etymology.

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Branch VI—Tamil.

I. PRINCIPLES OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Introductory.

Aims of the Science of Language; meaning of "Comparative Philology", divisions of the subject.

Sounds.

1. The organs of speech. The production, transmission and reception of sounds. Classification of speech-sounds. Phonetic description of speech-sounds, Phonetic transcription.
2. Phonetic laws and tendencies. Phonetic changes.
3. Application of Phonology to Etymology.

Writing.

1. Origin and development of writing. Picture, ideographic and phonetic writing. Homophony and Polyphony. Syllabism and alphabets.

Grammar.

1. The distinction between Morphemes and Semantemes. Different kinds of morphemes as determined by their nature, position and connecting link with semantemes.
2. Grammatical categories: Gender, Number, Tense and Voice. Relativity of grammatical categories and difficulties of reconciling grammar and logic. Classification of the parts of speech. Logical classification based on the analyses of substantive and verbal sentences. Psychological classification.

3. General nature of Morphological evolution. Tendency towards Uniformity. The workings of Analogy. Tendency towards expressiveness and the transformation of independent words into grammatical instruments.

Vocabulary.

1. The nature and extent of vocabularies. Particular and immediate value of words as spoken. How words are grouped in the mind. Word—symbolism.

2. The life of words, and polysemeia. Meanings modified by specialization and generalization. General Principles of Semasiology.

3. The exhaustion of word meanings, Euphemisms. Causes of vocabulary modifications. How new words are coined.

The Structure of Languages.

1. The variety of languages. Definition of a dialect. Standard languages born of the tendency to uniformity. Interrelation of common languages and of standard languages and their dialects.

2. Consequences of language contacts, and their respective importance. How languages die out. Mixed languages and the conditions in which they are built up.

The classification of Languages:—

1. Philological descent and co-existence of languages. The comparative method and its uses in the establishment of linguistic “families”. Family characteristics of languages. Classification of languages. Distribution of Indian languages.

II. ELEMENTS OF THE COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE
DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

- (1) Introductory—The origin of Language—Classification of languages—Dialectical separation and growth of literary and standard languages—Dialects and cognate languages.
- (2) Introductory—*continued*—The Dravidian Group of languages—their chief characteristics—reasons for choosing the word Dravidian as name of this group—Enumeration of Dravidian languages—meaning of the names, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam—where they are spoken.
- (3) Introductory—*continued*—Relation between Dravidian Languages and Samskrit—Dravidian element in North Indian Vernaculars—affiliation of Dravidian languages to the Scythian group. Tamil the most primitive of Dravidian languages.
- (4) Phonetics—Production and classification of speech sounds—sound changes and their causes—Sounds and symbols—conditions of a good orthography.

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- (5) Dravidian Alphabets:—their history—differences among existing alphabets—their adequacy and inadequacy—comparison of Dravidian sounds with Samskrit and English sounds.
- (6) Dravidian Phonology:—The primitive Dravidian parental language;
- (a) Vowel system—changes—accent—harmonic sequence of vowels.
- (b) System of consonants—origin of cerebrals—dialectic interchange of consonants—Euphonic permutation of consonants—Sandhi nasalisation, anuswara and arthanaswara—Prevention of hiatus.
- (c) Dravidian syllabation.
- (7) Roots:—Dravidian roots arranged in two classes.
Verbal roots—nouns—lengthening of roots.
Formative addition to roots.
- (8) Accidence:—
- (a) Noun:—
- (i) Gender:—Dravidian nouns divided into two classes denoting rational beings and irrational things—except in Telugu in which they are classified as Mahat and Amahat—the latter including words denoting woman—Comparison between Dravidian languages on the one hand and the Samskrit and English on the other.
- (ii) Number:—Singular and Plural—no dual—Singular—Masculine, feminine and neuter. Plural—Principles of Pluralisation.
- (iii) Case:—Principles of case formation—Dravidian cases.
- (b) The Adjectives:—their agreement with substantives like those in Samskrit—formation of Dravidian adjectives from Samskrit derivatives—Formation of adjectives from substantives,—relative participles of verbs and past verbal participles.
- (c) The Numerals:—Different views about their origin—the cardinals and the ordinals—the neuter nouns of number and the numerical adjective.
- (d) The Pronouns:—Light thrown by pronouns on relationship of languages—persistence of personal pronouns. Pronouns of the first person singular—comparison of dialects—analogies. Pronouns of the second person singular—comparison of dialects—the reflexive pronoun—Pluralisation of the reflexive and personal pronouns—demonstrative and interrogative pronouns—demonstrative

bases. Interrogative bases. Demonstrative and interrogative adjectives, demonstrative and interrogative adverbs, honorific demonstrative pronouns.

- (e) The verbs:—structure of the Dravidian verbs—roots used either as verbs or nouns—formative particles often added to roots—classification of verbs into transitive and intransitive verbs—ways in which intransitive verbs change into transitive—Sanskrit analogies.
- (1) Causal verb:—causal formed from transitives, Origin of Dravidian causal particle.
 - (2) Frequentative verbs.
 - (3) Conjugational system:—formation of tenses—verbal participles—their signification and force—the present tense and its formation. The future tense—the preterite tense and its formation. The future tense—the future formation in Dravidian languages—the relative participle.
 - (4) Formation of moods:—methods of forming the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive—origin of the infinitive suffix.
 - (5) The voice:—active and passive—the negative voice—combination of negative participles with verbal themes—the Dravidian negative participle.
 - (6) Formation of verbal nouns—derivative nouns and abstract nouns.
- (f) Adverbs.
- (9) *Vocabulary*:—
- (i) Borrowing and its causes—social, commercial, political and religious. Borrowing from Sanskrit, borrowing from other languages.
 - (ii) Structure and Form—The essentials for the individuality of a language—Vocabulary cannot change the character of a language—Hybrids—gain and loss from mixed character of a language.
- (10) Comparative Syntax:—The Syntax of the several languages compared—differences and similarities. The extent of Sanskrit influence over the syntax of the several languages.

III. HISTORY OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE.

- (i) General:—The origin and meaning of the word Tamil—the place of Tamil in the Dravidian family

of languages—its high antiquity—the geographical area where it was spoken in ancient times as referred to by old commentators—the Twelve Sentamil and the Twelve Koduntamil Countries—very early cultivation of Tamil as a literary language, the three Sangams how far historical—Agastiyar—the contribution of Tamil—Tolkappiam, its importance for the study of the language—the extent of Samskrit influence on Tamil Grammar.

- (ii) The periods of Tamil Language:—The old or Sangam Tamil, (2) The Mediaeval Tamil, (3) the Modern Tamil—illustrative literature of each period—Grammar of the different periods—Tolkappiam, Virasolliam and Nannul. The difference between the language of the different periods in point of Vocabulary and Grammar.
- (iii) Language and Dialect:—the standard or literary language and the spoken language—their relation and mutual influence. The difference between the two. Sentamil and Koduntamil — Iyal, Isai, Natakam. Tamil Dialects—how formed. Different localities and different classes of people in the same locality have different dialects—are dialects discernible in ancient literary works?
- (iv) The Alphabet:—(a) the script—its gradual development. Vatteluttu, the granta Tamil characters, their geographical distribution, origin and history. The relation of vatteluttu and granta Tamil characters to Brahmi—the form of Tamil characters how far determinable from Tolkappiam and the other Grammars and commentaries thereon. The dotted e & o—gradual changes in script. Changes credited to Beschi. (b) the sound values — how far the alphabet is phonetic—its pronunciation, the spoken sounds—and the written symbols.
- (v) Phonology:—vowels and their relation to the primitive Dravidian vowel system — classification of vowels according to the place of production—Diphthongs—accent and emphasis—accent determining change—eduttal—rising accent, Paduttal—falling accent, Nalital—vanishing accent—the influence of accent on word-change and in prosody—alapedai—mutation of vowels—vowel-harmony—vowel sandhi glides.
- (vi) Phonology:—*continued*—consonants and their relation to the primitive Dravidian Consonants—classification of consonants according to the place of production—History of consonantal sounds. Palatalisation—dentalisation—voicing, unvoicing—consonant length—assimilation—consonantal alapedai—dialectical interchange of consonants—consonantal sandhi. Laws

of Tamil Syllabation—the initial, the medial, the final letters in a word—the difference between Tolkappiam and Nannul on this point. The light thrown by the rules of syllabation on the nature of loan words.

- (vii) *Accidence*:—(1) Nouns—gender and number—how mutually expressive and interdependent—are Dravidian nouns naturally neuter?—gender prefixes and suffixes—the epicene plural as distinguished from the neuter plural—the neuter plural suffixes double plurals—gender and number treatment—how they differ in old and modern Tamil. (2) Case—the number of cases and Samskrit influence—the formation of the oblique case—the inflectional base, the inflectional increments or augments. Their varied uses—the suffixes of the various cases—their probable origin and history—the uses of the various cases—Old Tamil, Modern Tamil—how they differ in the formation of cases.
- (viii) *Accidence*:—*continued*—The Pronouns—Their form in old and modern Tamil—the three persons and their plural forms—the oblique forms of the pronouns—the phonetic relationship between the oblique and substantive forms of the pronouns—the reflexive pronouns—the demonstrative and the interrogative bases, old and modern forms—honorific—pronouns.
- (ix) *Accidence*:—*continued*—(1) the verbs—the structure of the verbs—the base and tense infix and the pronominal suffix—classification of verbs into Tanvinai and piravinaï—how far this classification is synonymous with transitive and intransitive. The causals—the mode of forming the causal and the transitive—the various causal suffixes—reduplication—appellative verbs. (2) The passive voice—the history of Padu—the different modes of expressing the passive significance and of negative particles in old and modern Tamil. (3) The imperative form of the verb—how the infinitive is formed—the various suffixes in Old and Modern Tamil. (4) The Tenses, the tense infixes (idainilai)—The present the preterite and the future—Is there no reference to the present tense in Tolkappiam?—the difference between the old and modern Tamil as regards the tense formation—Kiru, kinru, t, r, in, and p and v—their history—phonetic relationship, etc., and the principles of their use. (5) The relative and the verbal participles—the suffixes forming them.
- (x) *Accidence*:—*continued*:—the adjective and the adverbs (Uriccol) the adjectival and the adverbial participles—their origin and history—the numerals—the cardinals and the ordinals and the multifications—

the numeral bases mainly adjectival in nature—formation of substantive numerals from the base—the principles of formation—the double forms, such as *ir* and *ir mu* and *mū*, etc., their use and the laws governing them—the light thrown by the numerals on the antiquity of Tamil.

The particles (*idaiccol*)—their origin and significance—interjections and conjunctive particles.

- (xi) Vocabulary:—the general character of the Tamil Vocabulary at different periods—the so-called pure Tamil—Borrowing, its causes—periods of borrowing—character—comparative extent of borrowing at each period—doublets—Telugu and Kannada element—causes of admixture, various periods of entry of Telugu and Kannada words into Tamil—Loss of old words—Nature and extent.
- (xii) Vocabulary:—*continued*—Sanskrit words—Tatsamas—Sanskrita Samas and Prakrita Samas—Laws of formation—Tadbavas, Samskritabavas and Prakrita bavas—Laws of formation—period of extensive Prakrita borrowing—other borrowings, Hindi, Portuguese, English, etc., *manipravala* style—hybrids—tests for distinguishing loan words.
- (xiii) Word-building in Tamil:—(1) by composition:—compound words like *Kaduvay*, etc., several kinds of compounds or *Tokai*—*Ummal*, *Uvamai*, etc., (2) by derivation—the various suffixes used to form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, etc. (3) Root-creation, back formation, double bases like *-nal-nan*.—old and modern Tamil compared as regards the capacity to form new words and also the method of forming the words.
- (xiv) Semantics:—changes in the meaning and usage—elevation, degradation, specialisation, and generalisation of native and foreign words.
- (xv) Syntax:—order of words in a sentence, the difference between poetry and prose as regards syntax—Deviations from the normal order of words in a sentence and their causes—Sanskritic constructions in Tamil.

IV. SELECT TAMIL INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Earliest Tamil inscription "Tirunathar—kunru inscription" T.A.S. Vol I, page 231.
2. Udayendram Plates of Nandivarman II.
3. Triplicane inscription of Dantivarman, Ep. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 295.

4. Larger Sinnamanur Plates. S.I.I. Vol. III Pt. 4 p. 450.
5. Inscription No. 89 of the time of Aditya I. S.I.I. Vol. III. Pt. III.
6. Inscription No. 91 of the time of Aditya I, S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III.
7. Uttaramallur Insc. of Parantaka I, A.S.R. 1904-05 pp. 131 ff.
8. Gandaraditya's inscription No. 116 of S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III, p. 252.
9. Inscription of Parakesarivarman Uttamachola No. 124 S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III, p. 260.
10. Inscription of Ko-non-inmalkondan No. 142 of S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III, p. 28.
11. Inscription of Aditya Karikala, No. 202 of S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. III, p. 378.
12. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 26 of S.I.I. Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 126.
13. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 4 of S.I.I. Vol. II, Part I, p. 42.
14. Inscription of Rajaraja, No. 6 of S.I.I. Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 68.
15. Inscription of Rajendra chola (Gangaikonda), No. 223 of S.I.I. Vol. IV, p. 2.
16. Inscription of Rajendra, No. 306 of S.I.I. Vol. II, Pt. III.
17. Inscription of Virarajendra, No. 20 S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. 33.
18. Inscription of Kulottunga I, No. 70 S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 149.
19. Inscription of Vikramacola, No. 80 S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 186.
20. Inscription of Kulottunga III, No. 86, S.I.I. Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 210.

HISTORY OF THE TAMIL PEOPLE.

- I. Geographical divisions of India, South of the Vindhya.
- II. The Palaeolithic Age in South India.
- III. *The Neolithic Age*.—The five natural regions—their separate Cultures—foreign trade.
- IV. *The Early Iron Age*.—Excavations at Ādiccanallūr—Dakṣiṇapatha in early Samskrit Literature—Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture—Comparison with Saindhava Culture.
- V. *The Tamil Dynasties*.—Life in Tamil India upto 500 B.C.—Trade.

VI. *The Tamil Country from 500 B.C. to 100 A.D.*—Political—Social and Commercial conditions—the Āryan Culture and rise of Kāncīpura, references to South India in North Indian, Greek and Roman Literature—Foreign Trade—Early Poetry—The Age of the Odes.

VII. *From 100 A.D. to 400 A.D.*—The Pallavas—the Śōla—the Pāṇḍya—and the Śēra Kingdoms—Minor Chiefs—Samudra-Gupta in South India—rise of Critical Studies—Poetry during the period—later Odes—Political and Social conditions—Towns—Trade, internal and foreign.

VIII. *400 A.D. to 600 A.D.*—The Three Kingdoms—the Minor Chiefs—the Kalabbas—the “Mauryan Invasion” of South India—rise of the great Pallava Dynasty—spread of Ārya Culture—Śaiva, Vaiṣṇava, Jaina and Buddha Cults—Temples—Literature during the period—Later Odes, early Epics and early didactic poetry South Indian and Pali Literature—Music—The Drama—Wood Architecture.

IX. *From 600 A.D. to 900 A.D.*—The Pallavas and the Pāṇḍyas—Pallava Administration—the Muttaraiyar, Kōdumbāḷūr Chiefs—Rise of the Tanjore Śōlas—Triumph of Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava Cults—Decline of Jaina and Buddha Cults—Final fusion of the Āryan and Tamil Cultures—Śaṅkarācārya—Tamil mysticism—South Indian Samskrit Literature—Tamil devotional Literature—Tamil Secular and Technical Literature—Later Epics, Didactic poetry—Music—Pallava Art and Architecture—Muttariyar and Pāṇḍya stone Architecture—Trade—Colonisation.

X. *From 900 A.D. to 1350 A.D.*—The great Śōla Empire—The Later Pāṇḍya Empire—The Kerala Kingdom—The Hoysalas—The Kakatiyas, Śōla and Pāṇḍya Administration—Trade—Social and Religious Life—The fixing of the Tamil, Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava canon —Rāmānūjachārya—Ānandatīrtha, Basava—The Śaiva Siddhānta—Literature during the period—religious and Secular—Śōla, Pāṇḍya and Kēraḷa Architecture—Music—Trade—Colonisation—The great Epics, Ulas and Paranis and Commentaries.

XI. *From 1350 A.D. to 1565 A.D.*—Tamil India under the Vijayanagar Emperors—The Portuguese in India—Religion—Samskr̥ta and Tamil Literature—Temple Architecture—Other fine Arts, Statutory—Painting—Music—Medicine—Astronomy—and other Technical Literature, Commentaries.

XII. *From 1565 A.D. to 1800 A.D.*—The slow extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire—The Nāyakas and Marāṭhas of Tanjore—The Nāyakas of Madura and Trichinopoly and Setupatis, The Age of the Manmiyams and Prābandhams.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Sections I to IX.

1. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar: Pre-Aryan Tamil Culture.
2. Do. do. History of the Tamils.
3. Do. do. Pallavas (in Tamil).
4. R. Gopalan: Pallavas.

Section X.

5. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar: Historical Sketches of the Deccan.
6. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar: Ancient India.
7. Do. do. South India and her Muham-
madan Invaders.
8. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: Pandyas.

Sections XI and XII.

9. R. Sathianatha Ayyar: Nayaks of Madura.
10. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar: Mahratas of Tanjore.

B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mathematics.

(1) GEOMETRY.

INCLUDING PURE GEOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF
TWO AND THREE DIMENSIONS:

(a) Geometry of two Dimensions:—

The metrical properties of the point, the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated by pure geometric methods, by means of Cartesian co-ordinates, polar co-ordinates and homogeneous co-ordinates (chiefly areal and trilinear).

Cross Ratios, Harmonic Section, Involution ranges and pencils. Perspective. Principle of duality. Reciprocation with respect to conics. Line Co-ordinates, application of tangential equations to conics. The method of projection, considered from the pure geometric point of view, its analytic basis. The principle of continuity, imaginary points and lines. Projective properties of conics. Simple geometric applications of invariants of conics. The polarisation theory of the plane *n*-ic.

(b) Geometry of Three Dimensions:—

The line, the plane and the regular solids treated by pure geometrical methods.

*Analytical Geometry of three dimensions with Cartesian Co-ordinates:—*The Straight line, the Plane, the Sphere, the

Cone, the Quadrics, their plane sections and generating lines. Confocal Quadrics. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree.

Curvature and torsion of space curves, indicatrix of a surface, principal sections and radii of curvature.

A. *Books for Study.*—

1. Askwith: Pure Geometry.
2. W. P. Milne: Projective Geometry.
3. Smith: Conic Sections.
4. Askwith: Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.
5. C. Smith: Solid Geometry.
6. R. J. T. Bell: Co-ordinate Geometry of three Dimensions.
7. Hall and Stevens: School Geometry, Part VI.
8. Nixon: Geometry in space.

B. *Books for Reference.*—

1. C. V. Durell: Plane Geometry for Advanced Students.
2. J. W. Russel: Pure Geometry.
3. Milne: Homogeneous Co-ordinates.
4. Salmon: Conic Sections.
5. Frost: Solid Geometry.
6. Woods: Higher Geometry.
7. Graustien: Introduction to Geometry—Macmillan.

(2) ALGEBRA AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Inequalities and Limits. Convergence and divergence of Series and of infinite Products. Binomial and Exponential Theorems, Logarithmic series. Summation of series. Continued fractions, simple and recurring; indeterminate equations. Theory of numbers. (Standard as in C. Smith's Algebra).

Orders of x^n , e^x $(\log x)^n$ for large values of x , the logarithmico exponential scale, existence of functions which increase more rapidly than all the members of a scale.

Elements of group theory.—Concept of a group, finite groups, discontinuous groups, continuous groups with a finite or infinite number of parameters, the multiplication table as exhibiting group structure, simple and multiple isomorphism, conjugate operations, self conjugate sub-groups, cycle, symmetric and alternating groups, elementary notion of the groups of the regular solids.

Theory of equations.—Relations between the roots and co-efficients. Symmetric functions of the roots, transformation of equations; binomial and reciprocal equations; properties of derived functions. Rolle's theorem. Location of the roots Sturm's theorem. Algebraic solution of cubic and biquadratic

equations; solution of numerical equations. Horner's method. Graphical solution of equations. Determinants and Elimination. (Standard as in Burnside and Panton Theory of Equations).

Books for reference.—

Barnard and Child's *Higher Algebra*, Macmillan & Co.

(3) PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Fuller treatment of the B.A. Course. Properties of triangles and quadrilaterals. Complex Numbers. De Moivre's Theorem and Applications. Factorisation, Infinite series, convergence of complex series. The Power series. Trigonometrical expansions. Determination of π . Summation of Series, Elementary properties of hyperbolic functions. Convergency of Infinite Products. Expression for the sine and cosine as infinite products.

(Standard as in Loney's *Trigonometry* Part II and treatment as in Hobson's *Plane Trigonometry*).

(4) MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS.

INCLUDING THE DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS
AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS:—

1. Preliminary.

Equivalence of aggregate, finite and infinite aggregates, cardinal number, sum and product of cardinal numbers, enumerable aggregates and their cardinal number α , the cardinal number of the continuum c , the relation $2^\alpha = c$.

Properties of the integer sequence 1, 2, 3, laws of addition and multiplication, the two way integer system as number pairs, multiplication of positive and negative integers, Rational numbers as pairs of integers, Properties of rational numbers, rational numbers are enumerable.

Irrational numbers according to Dedekind, their properties, the four arithmetical operations as applied to irrational numbers, the Cantor-Dedekind Axiom and the linear continuum, algebraic and transcendental numbers, Theory of indices complex numbers.

Sets of points, upper and lower bounds, limit point, every infinite bounded set has at least one limit point. Infinite sequences existence of upper and lower limits, a monotonic bounded sequence tends to a limit, general principle of convergence, general idea of a function of a real variable, the elementary functions and their graphical treatment, Limits of functions of a continuous variable, continuity of functions, properties of continuous functions, inverse functions, proof of existence when the original function is steadily increasing or decreasing.

2. Differential and Integral Calculus.

Functions of one real variable. Derivatives, general theorems and rules for differentiation, repeated differentiation,

Leibnitz's theorem, general theorems concerning derivatives, Rolle's theorem, mean value theorem. Geometrical applications of derivatives. Integration as the operation inverse to differentiation, standard forms and processes of integration. The general mean value theorem of the differential calculus applications to maxima and minima to evaluation of limits, and to contact of the plane curves. Envelopes. Curvature. Taylor's series, convergence of the standard Taylor series. Integration of bounded functions according to Riemann, integrability of continuous functions and monotonic functions, the fundamental theorem of the integral calculus. The first and second mean value theorem of the integral calculus. Functions defined by definite integrals, their continuity, differentiation and integration. Applications of definite integrals.

Functions of several real variables, continuity, Implicit functions, Idea of their existence (without proof). Partial derivatives, differentiation of implicit functions and composite functions, Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions, Taylor's theorem for functions of several variables, simple applications to maxima and minima, and to the finding of singular points and asymptotes of algebraic curves. Double integrals, line integrals, surface integrals, and triple integrals—evaluation in simple cases. Green's theorem, Geometric applications of multiple integrals.

Simple instance of functions of a complex variable. Cauchy's theorem (proof by use of Green's theorem).

3. *Infinite Series and Infinite Integrals.*

Series of positive terms. Simpler tests of convergence. Series of positive and negative terms, Abel's and Dirichlet's tests. Absolute convergence, effect of change of order of terms on sum. Absolutely convergent double series. Multiplication of absolutely convergent series.

Series of variable terms. Uniform Convergence, Weierstrass's M-test, chief properties of uniformly convergent series as regards continuity, differentiation and integration. Fundamental properties of power series, standard power series. Fourier series of bounded functions with a finite number of maxima and minima and a finite number of discontinuities. Infinite products, the standard infinite products.

Infinite integrals. Functions defined by infinite integrals. Uniformly convergent integrals, their continuity. Sufficient conditions for differentiating and integrating under the sign of integration, simple applications to the evaluation of infinite integrals.

4. *Differential Equations.*

(A) *Ordinary Differential Equations involving two variables.*

Formation of differential equations, character of solutions. Geometrical meaning of differential equations.

Equations of first order.—Variables Separable, Linear equation. Bernoulli's equation, homogeneous equation, one variable absent, $Mdx + Ndy = 0$, integrating factors and their discovery in the simpler cases. Equations of n th degree that can be resolved into component equations of 1st degree, equations solvable for x or for y , Clairaut's form. Singular solutions, the p - and c discriminants geometric interpretation.

Linear equations with constant co-efficients; Euler's linear equations. Exact equations.

The equations $y'' = f(x)$, $y' = f(y)$, $y^{(n)} = f[y^{(n-1)}]$, $y^{(n)} = f[y^{(n-2)}]$, Depression of order when one variable is absent.

Equations of second order.—The complete solution in terms of known relation between integrals.

Geometrical: applications; trajectories.

(B) *Ordinary Differential Equations involving more than two variables:*—

Simultaneous linear to differential equations, the equation $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$ and its geometrical interpretation. Total differential equations (with three variables), the condition of integrability, geometric interpretation of the equation and its solution.

(C) *Partial Differential Equations:*—

Their derivation, classification of integrals of a partial differential equation, geometric interpretation. Lagrange's equation.

$Pp + Qq = R$. Charpit method. The standard forms. $F(p, q) = 0$, $F(z, p, q) = 0$, $F(x, p) = H(y, q)$ and $z = px + qy + F(p, q)$.

Books for Study:—

1. H. Lamb: Infinitesimal Calculus.
2. Gibson: Elementary Treatise on the Calculus.
3. Murray: Introductory Course in Differential equations.
4. Carslaw: Fourier Series.
5. Edwards: Differential Calculus.
6. G. S. Mahajani: Lessons in Elementary Analysis (Poona).
7. G. H. Hardy: Pure Mathematics.

Books for Reference:—

1. Valee Poussin: Cours d'analyse infinite'simale, Vols. I and II.
2. Goursat-Hedrick: Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I.
3. Wilson: Advanced Calculus.

4. Chrystal: Algebra, Vol. II.
5. Barnard and Child: Higher Algebra.
6. Bromwich: Infinite Series.
7. Forsyth: Treatise on Differential Equations.
8. Boole: Differential Equations.
9. Williamson: Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus.
10. Jordan: Course d'Analyse.
11. Picard: Traité d'Analyse.
12. Piaggio: Differential Equations.

(5) DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE.

Preliminary.

Velocity and acceleration, relative motion, angular velocity, laws of motion, impulsive forces Units.

Rectilinear Motion.

Equations of motion, simple harmonic motion constant disturbing force, periodic disturbing force, damped and forced oscillations: various laws of resistance.

Motion in two Dimensions.

1. *Cartesian Co-ordinates.*—Composition of simple harmonic motions, motion of a projectile in vacuum, in a resisting medium, different laws of resistance. Equation of energy. Rotation axes.

2. *Polar Co-ordinates.*—Velocity and acceleration in polar co-ordinates. Central forces: differential equation of orbit, orbits for various laws of force. Disturbed circular orbit, apses, Law of the inverse square; construction of orbit: hodograph, time of describing an arc; Kepler's law, correction to third law; perturbations.

3. *Constrained Motion.*—Tangential and normal accelerations. Motion on a fixed smooth or rough curve. Motion in a smooth or rough cycloid: motion in a circle, time of describing an arc, series for time of oscillation; small oscillations of simple pendulum under resistance proportional to square of velocity. Motion on a revolving curve; motion of a particle on a revolving tube.

4. *Motion of two or more Particles.*—Principles of conservation of energy and of angular momentum. Two particles connected by a string passing over a pulley. Impulses, motion of a chain, motion of varying mass.

(6) DYNAMICS OF A RIGID BODY.

Moments and products of inertia; momental ellipsoid, momental ellipse, equimomental systems. Principal axes. D'Alembert's principle, general equations of motion. Independence of translation and rotation. Impulsive forces.

Motion about a fixed axis.—Fundamental theorem. The compound pendulum, centre of oscillation. Torsional oscillations bifilar suspension. Pressures on the fixed axis; bodies, symmetrical and not symmetrical. The ballistic pendulum. Impulsive forces, centre of percussion.

Motion in two Dimensions.—General principles of conservation of energy and a linear and angular momentum. Systems with one degree of freedom, oscillations about equilibrium. Impulsive forces, impact of a rotating sphere on the ground. Lagrange's equations, systems of two degrees of freedom, double pendulum, oscillations about equilibrium.

Standard as in the following books:—

Lamb's Dynamics.

Loney's Dynamics of a particle and of rigid bodies.

Besant and Ramsay's Dynamics.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics.

Books for References:—

Love's Theoretical Mechanics.

Routh's Dynamics of a Particle.

Tait and Steel's Dynamics.

Routh's Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

(7) STATICS.

Forces at a point.—Parallelogram of forces. Parallelopiped of forces. Geometric and analytical reduction of forces acting at a point. Conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Friction. Equilibrium of a particle on smooth and rough curves and surfaces.

Forces in one plane:—Parallel forces. Theory of moments of forces and of couples: reduction of coplanar forces and conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Actions at smooth and rough hinges and joints. Principle of virtual work as applied to coplanar forces. Astatic equilibrium.

Graphical Statics.—Centres of gravity of arc, plane area, surface, and solid. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Machines with and without friction.

Forces in three dimensions acting on a rigid body.—Reduction of such forces to a force and a couple; General conditions of equilibrium; Principle of work applied to any system of forces Work or Potential function. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Poinso't's central axes; wrench, schew; resultant wrench of two given wrenches. The cylindroid. Reciprocal screws. Reduction of any system to the forces. Conjugate lines. Null lines and null planes.

Equilibrium of strings.—General conditions of equilibrium of an inextensible string. The common catenary the parabola

of suspension bridge, the catenary of uniform strength; strings on smooth surfaces and curves, strings on rough curves; strings under central forces, extensible string.

Potential theory. Attraction and potential of a rod, circular lamina (at points on the axis), spherical shell, sphere, etc. under the inverse square law, Gauss Theorem, Laplace and Poisson's Equation, Equipotential surfaces and tubes of forces, surface distributions equipotential with a given system.

Standard as in—
Loney's Statics.

Books for Reference—

Minchin's Statics, Vol. I, and Vol. II. Chapters XIII—XV.
Routh's Analytical Statics, Vol. I.

(8) ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

i. *Vector Algebra.*

The scalar and vector product of Vectors. Transformation of rectangular co-ordinates.

ii. *Vector Analysis.*

Scalar and Vector fields. Vector lines and Vector tubes of a field. Differentiation line and surface. Integrals of a Vector field. The Gradient of a Vector field. The divergence and rotation of a Vector field. Gauss' and Stokes' theorems. Illustrations from Physics. Solenoidal and Gradient fields. A Vector field whose rotation vanishes is a gradient. The rotation of a Vector field is Solenoidal and conversely. Tensors of the second order.

iii. *The theory of the Newtonian potential.*

Definition, source, strength of source. Newtonian field defined as the negative gradient of the Newtonian potential. Flux of field strength through closed surface is 4π times sum of strength of enclosed sources. Poisson's and Laplace's equations.

Surface sources. The continuity of the tangential component and the discontinuity of the normal component of the field in passing through a surface source.

Source couples. Moment and Potential. Representation of the field of a homogenous double-layer (i) as a gradient and (ii) as the rotation of the Vector potential. The Vector potential is Solenoidal.

Coulomb forces between sources. The potential energy of a distribution of sources. The energy density. The Mechanical force between two double-layers.

iv. *The Electro-Static field.*

Electric charge and Coulomb's law. Density of charge, strength of field and potential. Energy and Density of force. Faraday's mechanical picture of the Electro-Static field. Simple properties of conductors. Capacity of a spherical conductor.

The dielectric. Electric dipoles and the Vector of Electric polarisation. The Electric displacement and dielectric constant. Gauss' law for Dielectrics. Poisson's and Laplace's equations.

Electric currents. The Vector of current strength has no sources when all currents are closed. Electromotive force. Ohm's law. The law of work done by a current.

v. *Magnetic field.*

Reduction to the theory of source-couples and double layers. Analogy between the Electro-Static and the Magnetic field. The Dielectric, paramagnetic and diamagnetic media. Electric polarisation and the intensity of magnetisation. Electric displacement and magnetic induction. Gauss' Law.

vi. *The stationary Electro-Magnetic field.*

Biot and Savart's law. The magnetic shell or double layer equivalent to a closed current. The equations of an Electro-Magnetic field. $\text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0$; $\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{i}$. The Magnetic field of a circular current. The magnetic field in the interior of a long Solenoid, Ampere's expression for the potential of the mechanical force mutually exerted by two current circuits.

Text-books.—

- Arthur Hass: *Introduction to theoretical Physics*, Volume 1.
Leigh Page: *Theoretical Physics*.
Jeans: *Electricity and Magnetism*.
Ramsay: *Electricity and Magnetism*.

(9) ASTRONOMY.

The celestial sphere, astronomical co-ordinates.

The diurnal motion of the heavenly bodies and its explanation by rotation of the Earth. Arguments and proofs for the Earth's rotation. Change of phenomena due to a change of the observer's place on the Earth. Form and size of the Earth. Simple problems connected with the diurnal motion solved by using spherical trigonometry.

The apparent motion of the Sun among the stars. Variations in the length of the day at various places. Twilight. Explanation of the phenomena on the supposition of the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun and proofs for this hypothesis. The determination of the first point of Aries and the obliquity of the Ecliptic. The sign of the Zodiac. Effects of Precession and Nutation.

The Earth's orbit round the Sun. Kepler's law and Newton's deductions therefrom. True anomaly, mean anomaly and the lengths of the different seasons.

Finding by observation the latitude and longitude of a place, and the error of the clock.

Different units of time and the conversion of one into another. Sundial, Equation of time. Different kinds of years. The Calendar.

Corrections of observations for astronomical refraction, parallax and aberration and the fundamental formulæ embodying these corrections. Determination of parallax of heavenly bodies and their distances.

The Moon. Its orbit round the Earth and the Sun. Its rotation and librations. Synodic and Sideral months. Eclipses and their causes. Ecliptic limits. Number of eclipses in a year. The Saros.

Members of the solar system. Elements of a planet's orbit. Direct and retrograde motions of the planets. Phases of the planets. Transits of planets across the Sun. Comets and meteors.

Principal constellations and stars. Double and multiple stars. Binary Stars. Nebulæ.

The observatory, The principal instruments—The astronomical clock. Transit Instrument. The transit Theodolite. Equatorial Sextant. The principal errors of the Transit Instrument and their corrections.

Text-books recommended for Study—

- (1) Barlow and Bryan's Astronomy.
- (2) Young's General Astronomy.
- (3) Moulton's Introduction to Astronomy.
- (4) Ball's Spherical Astronomy (*easier parts.*)
- (5) H. Subrahmanya Ayyar: Astronomy.

Books for Reference—

- (1) Ball's Spherical Astronomy.
- (2) Newcomb's Special Astronomy.
- (3) H. S. Jone's General Astronomy.

Special Subjects.

- (10) STATISTICS INCLUDING PROBABILITIES AND ERRORS OF OBSERVATION.

PROBABILITIES a priori:—

Mathematical definition: elementary theorems and examples.
Addition and multiplication of probabilities, with

examples. Binomial distribution and the most probable event. Mathematical expectation.

A posteriori or Inverse:—Bayes' Rule and its criticisms.

THEORY OF VARIABLES.

(a) *Symmetrical Frequency distribution*.—

Errors, different kinds, nature of accidental errors. Gauss' Law of Error; its proof based on the nature of accidental error. Error curve.

The law of least squares and deduction of the principle of arithmetical mean. Proof of law of error based on the principle of arithmetical mean. The median and the law of error based on the median. Application to one unknown; measure, of precision, mean square error, probable error. Observations of different weights. Adjustment of indirect observations involving one unknown and more than one unknown. Normal equations, their formation and solution. Probable error of an observation of unit weight. Probable errors of unknowns and determination of their weights. Adjustment of conditioned observations. Rejection of observations.

(b) *Asymmetrical Frequency distribution*.—

The median, mode, standard deviation. Method of moments to derive a formula to fit a particular statistical experience. Curve fitting (Pearson's curves). Skewness; Theory of Dispersion.

(c) *Frequency distribution of two variables*.—

Correlation and Contingency tables and their representation by surfaces. Correlation: regression: correlation co-efficient and correlation ratio.

(d) *Frequency distribution of several variables—Partial correlation*.

THEORY OF SAMPLING:—Normal correlation.

THEORY OF ATTRIBUTES:—Classification, consistency, association: partial association.

GENERAL STATISTICAL METHODS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEX MAKING AND USING.

(a) *Books recommended for Study*:—

- (1) Fisher: Theory of Probabilities.
- (2) Chrystal: Chapter on Probabilities in his Algebra.
- (3) L. D. Weld: Theory of errors and least squares.
- (4) David Brunt: Combination of observation.
- (5) Udny Yule: Theory of Statistics.
- (6) D. C. Jone's First Course in Statistics. (Frequency curves and correlation).
- (7) Bowley: Elements of Statistics.

(b) *Books for Reference:—*

- (1) Elderton: Frequency curves and correlation.
- (2) Secrist: Statistical Methods.
- (3) King: Elements of Statistical Method.
- (4) Karl Pearson's memoirs in '*Biometrika*,' '*Phil. Trans.*' and '*Phil. Mag.*'
- (5) The article on Probabilities in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

(II) SYLLABUS IN MODERN GEOMETRY.

Foundations of Geometry:—

Undefined terms and unproved axioms as the basis of a deductive science. Compatibility, independence and categoricity of a system of axioms. Hilbert's five groups of axioms for Euclidean geometry and their compatibility.

Independence of the axiom of parallels and history of non-Euclidean Geometry. Assumptions equivalent to the parallel axiom.

Representations of non-Euclidean geometry. Geometry on surfaces of constant positive or negative curvature.

Independence of the axioms of congruence.

The axiom of continuity and non-Archimedean geometries.

Desargue's theorem and its role in plane geometry.

Euclid's Elements, their historical significance.

Modern criticism of Euclid.

Number fields and Analytical geometry. Finite geometries.

N-dimensional Projective Geometry:—

Linear independence of a set of points. Determinantal coordinates and identical relations. Joins and intersections of flat subspaces. Principle of duality. Collineations and correlations. The nul-system in S_3 and the theory of the linear complex. Treatment by line coordinates. The rational norm curve in S_n .

Quadrics, proper and singular; region of vertices.

Canonical form under real projective transformations.

Flat subspaces on a quadric in space of odd and even dimensions. Stereographic projection.

Geometry and Group Theory:—

Transformation groups with a finite number of parameters, sub-groups, mixed groups. Klein's group-theoretic classification of geometry. The general projective group and its continuous

sub-groups—the affine and metrical and their associated geometries. The projective group with an invariant quadric and the projective metric. Non-Euclidean geometry, projective line geometry, and sphere geometries as examples.

Continuous (1, 1) point transformations and Analysis Situs, Elements of the topology of 2 dimensional manifolds.

Transformations with change of element. Contact transformations.

Books for study and reference—(Relevant portions only).

Heath: The thirteen books of Euclid's Elements, Cambridge.
Hilbert: Foundations of Geometry, Open Court Publishing Co.

Klein: Elementary Mathematics from an advanced standpoint Geometry, Macmillan, 1939.

Carslaw: Elements of Non-Euclidean Geometry, Longmans.

Somerville: Non-Euclidean Geometry, Bell.

Baker: Principles of Geometry, Vol. II, Cambridge.

Somerville: Introduction to the Geometry of n dimensions, Dutton, N.Y.

Veblen: Projective Geometry, Vol. I and II, Ginn & Co.

Bertini: Einführung in die Projective geometrie mehrdimensionaler Raume, Sidel and Sohn.

Woods: Higher Geometry, Ginn & Co.

Veblen: Analysis Situs, American Mathematical Society.

PHYSICS.

Syllabus in Chemistry for the B.Sc. (Honours) Physics.

Theory:—

Inorganic.—Chemistry of the elements of the VIII group, Selenium, tungsten, radio-active elements and their important compounds and rare gases. (An elementary knowledge of the important inorganic compounds only is expected).

Physical.—Modern ideas on valency; application of physical methods for the determination of chemical constitution; simple ideas on colloids, theory of electrolytic dissociation, photo-chemistry and thermo-chemistry.

Organic.—Methods of purification of organic compounds and criteria of purity.

Chemistry of the typical compounds of the following series:—Paraffins, alkyl halides, alcohol, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, fatty acids, esters, amines, Olefines and acetylenes, hydroxy compounds, dibasic acids, simple amino acids, Benzene, its halogen, hydroxy, nitro, amino and sulphonic acid derivatives. Benzaldehyde and Benzoic acid, benzyl alcohol and cinnamic acid. Elements of stereochemistry.

Practical:—

Preparation of simple organic compounds; tests for common radicals.

Volumetric analysis; the estimation of alkali, alkali carbonate and acid by neutralization; determinations involving the use of permanganate, dichromate iodine and thiosulphate. Estimation of chlorides.

Chemistry.

General and Physical Chemistry.—Atomic theory, Avogadro's Hypothesis and its application. Determination of Equivalents, Specific heats of elements and compounds. Methods of determination of atomic weights. Kinetic theory, Specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume. Determination of atomic weights of monatomic gases. Behaviour of gases under high pressure. Liquefaction of gases, Vander Waal's equation. Other equations of state. Critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Vapour pressure; vapour density; Dissociation and abnormal vapour densities. Application of Kinetic theory to dissociation of gases. Determination of Vapour density Additive properties of mixture of gases, of liquid, and of solids. General properties of liquids. Vapour pressure, the boiling point. Vapour pressure and boiling point of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partly miscible liquids). Fractional distillation, under normal and reduced pressure.

The properties of dilute solution, Osmotic pressure, direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressures. Influence of solute on freezing and boiling points, determination of Molecular weights of dissolved substances, molecular association and dissociation. Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface tension.

Electro-Chemical character of the elements. The laws of electrolysis. Electrolytic Dissociation. Velocity of Ions, transport number. Determination of conductivity. Strength of acids and bases; action of one electrolyte on another containing a common ion. Solubility product. Theory of Indicators. Electromotive force in cells.

Laws of Mass action and Chemical Equilibrium. Chemical Dynamics. Phase rule, Catalysis. Colloids, Relation between physical properties and Chemical constitution. Spectrum analysis. Elements of Radio activity. Quantum Theory. Specific Heat of Solids. Thermo Chemistry; Influence of Light on chemical reactions; Elements of Crystallography. Isotopes, isobars and structure of atoms. Atomic number and the periodic classification.

History of Chemistry.—

- (a) Historical side of the Chemical Development;
- (b) Personal side, from the time of Boyle to the present time.

Inorganic Chemistry.—

In addition to the pass course, the following is added:—

The occurrence, preparation and properties of elements and their compounds from the stand-point of the periodic classification including the more important rare elements.

Organic Chemistry.—

Fuller treatment of the aliphatic hydro-carbons as given in the pass course with their important allied compounds and derivatives.

General knowledge of Mercaptans, Cyanogen and their oxy and thio-compounds; oximes; Proteins, and Polypeptides. Sugars and their configurations. The Polysaccharides. Aliphatic diazo compounds.

Fuller treatment of the aromatic hydro-carbons as given in the pass course with their important allied compounds and derivatives. General knowledge of simple hetero-cyclic compounds containing Oxygen and Nitrogen Thiophene.

Pyrones, Terpenes, Camphor, The Purine group. Fermentation and Enzymes; Dyestuffs, Synthetic and natural; Synthetic drugs; Alkaloids; Polymethylenes and their derivatives; Baeyer's strain theory and developments.

Stero-isomerism of Carbon and Nitrogen. Tautomerism, Condensation, Anthocyanins, Chlorophyll. Molecular Rearrangements. The Electronic Theory of Organic reactions.

Practical Chemistry.—

Practical Physical Chemistry.—Determination of densities of gases, Determination of Vapour density by Victor Meyer's method, determination of Molecular weights of substances by boiling and freezing point methods.

Density of Liquids. Determination of Solubility: Viscosity; surface tension, Association of Liquids and Parachar Refractivity of liquids. Spectroscope identification of elements spectroscopically Absorption spectra Determination of partition coefficient. Heat of neutralization of acids and bases. Electric conductivity. E. M. F. Measurements. Determination of Hydrogenion concentrations. Velocity of Chemical reaction in solutions. Polarimeter Velocity of inversion of cane sugar.

Practical Inorganic Chemistry.—

Besides what is described in the pass course:—

- (1) Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than 6 radicals,

- (2) Gravimetric determinations of Mn, Mg, Ni, Cr, Carbonates, Oxalates, Ammonia by direct and indirect methods. Gravimetric determination of all the common metals in qualitative analysis except Cd, Bi, Co, Sr, and the following acid radicles:

Cl', CO₃", C₂O₄", PO₄"

Determination of ferrous and ferric iron in an ore. Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of simple minerals such as dolomite, magnesite, calcspar, purities.

More advanced exercises in acidimetry Oxidation and reduction and precipitation methods.

Analysis of simple alloys.

Advanced Inorganic preparations. Simple gas analysis.

Practical Organic Chemistry.—

Detection of pure Organic Compounds. Determination of hydroxy-groups and estimation of molecular weights of simple organic acids and bases. The Quantitative estimation of Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and the halogens in organic compounds. Determination of the following groups only: 'Hydroxyl, Methoxyl, Nitro and Carboxyl'.

Attention should also be paid to the following processes: Esterification, Acetylation, nitration, sulphonation, hydrolysis, reduction and Oxidation.

Separation and detection of a mixture of not more than two Organic substances.

Preparations of more advanced character than given in the pass course.

For Text-Books recommended *Vide* pages 613 to 616.

APPENDIX E.

Examination for Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.

The following syllabuses, for the subjects of the optional division for Certificates of Proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning, have been prescribed.

I. SYLLABUS IN LITERARY CRITICISM AS APPLIED TO SAMSKRIT LITERATURE.

1. *The fundamentals of Samskrit Poetics.*—
 - (a) Standard of literary taste.
 - (b) The general characteristics of literature.
 - (c) Theories of style, its kinds and relation to sense (*Vritti, Riti, Sayya and Paka*—).
 - (d) The doctrine of Rasa—

The theories of Rasa. The different classes of Rasa and their nature. The significance of the Rasa doctrine in literary criticism. The Rasa doctrine as the central theme of the Psychology and Philosophy of Literary Criticism.
 - (e) Literary merits and blemishes.
 - (f) Figures of speech—their literary value.
2. *The History of Samskrit Poetics*—

Pre-Dhvani Schools. The development of the Dhvani School. The Anumana school. The development of figures of speech.
3. The Kavya kinds—their characteristics and development.
4. *Sravya-kavya*—
 - (a) *Prose*—Development of Prose.—Kinds of prose-style—description, narration, exposition and persuasion.
 - (b) *Poetry*—*Epic, Lyric, Didactic*—Satire-Elegy-Devotional poems.
 - (c) *Campus*.
5. *Drsya-kavya*—
 - (a) Dramatic kinds, their characteristics and development.
 - (b) Conventions of the Samskrit Drama.
 - (c) Principles of dramatic construction.

Samskrit Metres—their bearing on literary criticism.

SYLLABUS FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF
PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

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N.B.—The following books should be studied. They are not prescribed:—

1. Bain—Rhetoric and Composition (single volume book)—Longmans.
2. Crawshaw—The Interpretation of Literature—MacMillan.
3. Hudson—An introduction to the study of literature—George G. Harrap & Co., London.
4. Hass—Dasarupaka—(English translation).
5. Horowitz: Indian Theatre.

The following books are recommended for consultation:—

1. Brander Mathews: A study of the Drama—Longmans.
2. Butcher: Aristotle's theory of Poetry and Fine Art with text and translation of the Poetic—MacMillan.
3. Winchester: Some principles of literary criticism—MacMillan.
4. Courthope—Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
5. Articles on *Poetry, Fine Arts* and *Drama* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

II. SYLLABUS IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY IN ITS RELATION TO
WESTERN PHILOSOPHY.

The following books are prescribed for study:—

1. A. S. Rappoport, A Primer of Philosophy—(John Murray).
2. P. Deussen: Elements of Metaphysics—(English Trans.)
3. Max Muller: Six Systems of Philosophy.
4. A. B. Keith: Indian Logic and Atomism—Oxford University Press.
5. Deussen: The Philosophy of the Upanishads (English Trans.)
6. Deussen: The system of the Vedanta.

N.B.—Candidates are expected to be familiar with the original philosophical texts in Samskrit on which the abovementioned works of Max Muller and Deussen are based.

III. SYLLABUS FOR INDO-EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMSKRIT.

N.B.—Knowledge, accurate, so far as it goes, but neither extensive nor minutely detailed, is expected under each head.

P.I.E. = Primitive Indo-European ; Ind-Ir = Indo-Iranian ;
Skt = Samskrit ; Gk = Greek ; Lat = Latin ; Teut = Teutonic.

A. GENERAL.

1. *Elementary Phonetics*.—(a) The organs of speech—production and classification of speech sounds. Quantity: accent sentence, word, and syllable-accent glides.

(b) Phonetic description of all speech-sounds treated in the course, phonetic transcription.

(c) Sound-change; isolative, conditional; defective imitation and the result of analogy; Meaning of the term 'Law' in Linguistic Science. Dialectal separation. Growth of 'literary' languages. Families of languages. Cognate words and loan words.

2. *The Indo-European Family of Languages*.—The original speech and its earliest dialectal divisions. Branches and sub-branches of the Indo-European family. Some distinguishing characteristics of the Indo-Iranian, Hellenic, Italic and Teutonic branches.

3. *Indo-Iranian*.—The Indian Sub-Branch. Dialects of Vedic times. Epic dialects. Classical Samskrit. Middle Indian Speeches, New Indian Speeches.

B. PHONOLOGY.

4. *The P.I.E. vowel-system*.—The oldest conditions; primary vowels; changes resultant on accent; secondary vowels and syllabic liquids and nasals. Vowel-gradation, quantitative and qualitative; its relation to accent and its bearing on morphology. The later P.I.E. vowel-system prior to the period of language separation. General treatment of the P.I.E. vowel-system in the oldest Ind-Ir., Gk., Lat., and Teut.

5. The vowel-system of Skt. in its relation to P.I.E. and to the vowel-systems mentioned in 4. Vowel-gradation in Skt.

6. *The P.I.E. Consonant system*.—Classification of the P.I.E. consonants. Earliest dialectical variations; the 'centum' and 'satam' divisions. Treatment of the P.I.E., consonants generally in Ind-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

7. Representation of the P.I.E. consonant system in Skt. liquids and nasals. Plosive consonants. Cerebrals consonants (Fortunatov's Law) Palatal and velar consonants. (The Law of palatalization). The law of the aspirates (Grassman's Law). Spirants. Semi-vowels.

8. Sandhi, external and internal. Glides in Skt. Anaptyxis (Svarbhakti). Haplology.

C. ACCIDENCE.

9. Word-formation. Base, stem and suffix. Prefix-Infix.

10. Skt. compounds, nominal and verbal.

11. Skt. Suffixes primary (krt.) and secondary (taddhita).

12. *Nominal Declension*.—P.I.E., conditions. Number. Grammatical Gender. Case and case-endings. The P.I.E. case-endings, Syncrctism. Contamination. Classification of noun-declensions according to suffix. Vowels and consonant-stems.

13. *The noun declensions in Skt.* treated historically and comparatively with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut. Philological explanation of all case-endings. Comparison of adjectives and formation of adverbs treated philologically.

14. *Numerals*.—Philological treatment of the Skt. numerals.

15. *Pronouns and pronominal adjectives*.—The Skt. Pronouns and pronominal adjectives treated philologically with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

16. *The Verb*.—The P.I.E., verbal-system generally treated. Voice, mood, tense, augment, reduplication, personal endings, Thematic and Athematic stems. Types of verbal action.

17. The Skt. verb in its relation to the P.I.E., verbal system. Present, perfect, aorist and future systems in Skt. Transfer from the athematic to the thematic class. Periphrastic formations. Analogy in the Skt. verbal-system. Derivative verbs—causative, denominative, desiderative, intensive.

18. Voices, moods and tenses in Skt. Infinite verbal formations.

IV. SYLLABUS FOR HINDU LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The following nine books are prescribed for study:—

Books in Samskrit.—

1. Manu Smṛti with Kullukabhaṭṭa's Commentary (whole).
2. Yājñavalkya smṛti with Mitakshara (whole).
3. Jimutavahana's Dayabhaga (whole).
4. Viramitrodaya—Vyavahara only.
5. Kautilya's Arthasastra. To be had of Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore.

(1) to (4) can be had of Punjab Samskrit Book Depot, Said Mehta Bazaar, Lahore.

Books in English.—

6. Mayne: Hindu Law and Usage.
7. Mayne: Ancient Law.
8. Austin: Jurisprudence.
9. K. L. Sircar: The Mimamsa Rules of Interpretation (Tagore Law Lectures—Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta).

The following books are recommended for consultation but in no sense prescribed.

Maxwell: On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.

Bentham: Principles of Morals and Legislation.

V. SYLLABUS FOR DRAVIDIAN PHILOLOGY WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL.

1. *Introductory*:—The origin of Language—Classification of languages—morphological and geographical—The place of the Dravidian languages according to these classifications—The chief characteristics of the Dravidian group.

2. The place of Tamil in the Dravidian family of languages—its high antiquity—the geographical area where it was spoken in ancient times as referred to by old commentators—its literary cultivation.

3. The standard language of Tamilakam—the dialects of Tamilnadu—Dialectical expressions found in ancient literary works.

4. *The periods of Tamil language*:—How far Tolkappiam, Virasoliyam and Nannul could be taken to represent the grammar respectively of the ancient, medieval and modern periods.

5. *The Dravidian Alphabets*:—Differences among existing alphabets—Vatteluttu, its origin and history—the granta—Tamil characters and their relation to Brahmi—the light thrown by Tolkappiam and its commentary on the old forms of Tamil letters.

6. (a) *The Dravidian vowel-system*:—Classification of Tamil vowels according to the place of production—Dravidian harmonic sequence of vowels or vowel-harmony.

(b) *The Dravidian consonantal system*:—Classification of Tamil consonants according to the place of production—Dialectic interchange of consonants.

(c) *The rules of Tamil syllabation*—the initial, the medial and the final letters in a word—the light thrown by the rules of syllabation on the nature of loan-words.

7. *Dravidian nouns how divided into classes*—Tamil Uyartinai and ahrinai—How gender and number are mutually expressive and interdependent in Tamil—Principles of Dravidian pluralisation—The Tamil epicene plural and the neuter plural.

8. *The Dravidian cases*:—The violence done to the Dravidian system by imitation—the suffixes of the various cases in the Dravidian and their probable mutual relationship in form.

9. The Dravidian numerals one to ten, and hundred—the cardinals and the ordinals, how formed from the adjectival base—the light thrown by the Dravidian numeral forms on the Antiquity of Tamil.

10. The Dravidian pronouns of the First person—Comparison and reconstruction of the primitive form—The Dravidian pronouns of the second person—their comparison and reconstruction of the primitive base—The Dravidian Demonstrative pronouns—the forms of these three persons in old and modern Tamil.

11. (a) Classification of verbs into Tanvinai and Piravinal—the difference between the causal verb and piravinal in Tamil.

(b) Formation of Dravidian tenses—the preterite, the present and the future—mutual relationship within the Dravidian of the particles of tense—the difference between old and modern Tamil in regard to tense-formation.

(c) *The Dravidian voices of the verb*:—the development of passive voice in Tamil—the various modes employed in various times—The negative particles of old and modern Tamil.

12. The general character of the Tamil vocabulary at different periods—causes of borrowing—loss of old words and its causes.

13. *Tamil Semantics*:—Tendencies of Restriction and expansion—Displacement—Elevation and degradation.

14. *Tamil syntax*:—How far order, government and cross-reference are found to exist in Tamil—The difference between old Tamil and modern Tamil regarding word-order.

VI. SYLLABUS FOR TAMIL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THEIR BEARING ON INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

(a) Same as the Syllabus for the history of the Tamil people for the B.A. (Hons.)—Branch VI—Tamil.

(b) The following books are recommended:—

1. History of Tamil Literature by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai.

2. Tamil Varalaru, Parts I and II, by K. S. Srinivasa Pillai.

3. Tamil Moli Varalaru (தமிழ்மொழி வரலாறு) by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastriar.

4. Tamil by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar.

5. Sanga Ilakkiam by G. Duraisvami Pillai.

Vidvan—Entrance Test—Syllabus.

The test shall consist of three papers as noted below:—

I. One paper on the Selections in Poetry and Prose prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Tamil under Part II (identical with Intermediate paper I).

II. A Second paper comprising—

- (i) questions on books prescribed for non-detailed study for the Intermediate examination under Part II.
and (ii) questions on Eluttadhikaram and Solladhikaram of Arumuga Navalar's Kandigai Urai.

Note:—Ordinarily one hour shall be assigned for the essay and one and a half hours for grammar.

III. Third paper on History and Geography of India of two and a half hours' duration.

Text-books

History of India.—

(பிரதம இந்திய சரித்திரம்) by M. K. Sundaravaradachariar,
B.A., L.T.

Geography of India.—

First Geography of India by Elsa E. Stamp (Longmans).

Vidvan—Entrance Test (Supplemental).

The following three types of students are likely to appear for the above test:—

1. Candidates who have passed the Madura Tamil Sangam Examinations.
2. Those who have passed the Admission Test of the Madras University.
3. Those who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Entrance Test for the above candidates shall consist of a single paper lasting for 2½ hours comprising questions on—

1. Indian History.
2. Geography.
3. Nannul (Eluthathikaram and Sollathikaram).

Note.—Ordinarily one hour shall be allotted to Grammar and the rest for the other sections.

Students of the Madura Tamil Sangam will be required to answer Sections 1 and 2. Those who have passed the admission Test of the Madras University will be required to answer all the three sections and the candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts will be required to answer section (3) only.

APPENDIX F.

Syllabus for the Preliminary Course in Indian Music.

I YEAR.

Theory:—

1. Fundamental technical terms and their meaning, such as Sangita, Nada, Swara, Svarasthana, Sthayi, Sruti, etc.
2. Raga: its definition and main classification.
3. Laya and Tala; Anudruta, Druta, Laghu, Seven talas, five jatis; Graha: sama, atita, anagata.
4. Compositions and their structure and scope with special reference to Gita, Svarajati, Varna (tana) Kirtana, Taya, Suladi and Prabhanda.

Practice:—

1. Svaravalis in Mayamalavagaula, in Aditala in three Kalas;
2. Janda varisai; Alankaras in the seven talas in three kalas;
3. Gitas twelve;
4. Thaya, Suladi and Prabanda;
5. Chitta Tanas in Nata, Gaula, Arabhi, Sri and Kedara ragas;
6. Svarajati 2;
7. Four varnas in Adi tala in four different ragas and two in Ata Tala;
8. Not fewer than eight kirtanas in the following ragas or their janyas—Todi, Mayamalavagaula, Chakravaka, Kharaharapriya, Harikambhoji, and Dheera Sankarabharanam;
9. Lessons in Svaragyana to enable the students to identify the svaras of simple sancharas;
10. Tuning and using the tambura.

(N.B.—All practice must include a knowledge of the Arohana and Avarohana svaras of the ragas in which the various compositions are taught).

II YEAR.

Theory:—

In addition to the portions prescribed for the 1st year the following:—

1. Ragalakshanas: in addition to arohana and avarohana svaras, Lakshanas, like Graha, Amsa and Nayasa;
2. Classification of Ragas and the principles thereof; Mela and Janya, Raganga, Upanga, and Bhashanga, Sampurna, Shadava and Oudava; Regular and irregular (Vakra); Ghana, Naya and Desia, Panchamantya, Dhaivatantya and Nishadantya.
3. Detailed knowledge of the scheme of 72 melas;
4. Tala and its ten pranas;
5. Study of the following types of composition, Pada, Ragamalika and Javali, Tillana.
6. Study of the life and work of the following composers; Purandara Das, Bhadrachalam Rama Das, Narayana Thirtha, Kshetragnya, Pallavi Gopalayya, Pallavi Doraiswami Iyer, Arunachala Kavi, Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, Syama Sastrulu, Mahavaidyanatha Ayyar, Patnam Subramania Ayyar. Sadasiva Rao and Gharbhapuri Varu.
7. Principles of South Indian (Sa Ri Ga Ma) Notation as in K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar's work.

Practice:—

(In addition to the portions prescribed for the first year, the following):—

1. Alankaras 35 (including those taught in the 1st year), in Thodi, Mayamalavagaula, Chakravaka, Bhairavi, Kharaharapriya, Harikambhoji, Sankarabharana and Kalyani;
2. Geetas 20;
3. Swarajatis 2;
4. Varnas: 3 in Aditala, and 4 in Ata tala;
5. Kirtanas: 20 in the following Ragas; Todi; Dhanyasi, Mayamalavagaula, Saveri, Chakravaka, Bhairavi, Kharaharapriya, Mukhari, Sri, Harikambhoji, Kambhoji, Kedaragaula, Mohana, Sankarabharana, Bilahari, Hamsadvani, Arabhi, Kamavardhani, Purvakalyani and Kalyani.
6. Tanas in five ragas other than those taught in the 1st year.

7. Pada 1; Javali 1; Ragamalika 1; Tillana 1;

N.B.—All practice must include a knowledge of the simple svara sancharas of the ragas mentioned above.

8. The alapana of the following ragas: Todi, Mayamalavagaula; Bhairavi; Madhyamavati, Kambhoji, Mohana, Sankarabharana and Kalyani.

9. Sight singing; ability to sing to notation.

Syllabus for the Final Course.

I YEAR.

Theory:—

Besides portions prescribed for the Preliminary Examination.

1. Acoustics; Pitch, intensity, timbre, harmonics, upper partial tones, notes, beats, Musical sounds and intervals.

Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi, and Vivadi svaras.

The tuning fork, Sonometer and diachord;

Vibration of strings. Sympathetic vibrations, vibration of air column and membranes;

Notes and loops.

Production and transmission of sound; reflection of sounds.

Echoes and resonance, measurement of frequency;

The musical scale, tones and semi-tones, temperament; Wave-length and amplitude;

Analysis and synthesis of sounds; graphical study of vibratory motions; Phonographs, Gramophones and Radio.

2. The Larynx and the Ear.

3. Musical instruments and their classification into string, wind and percussion groups; structure of the Vina, Violin, Flute and the Mridanga.

4. Gamakas their varieties and characteristics of each variety;

5. Raga alapana: Paddati, the stages and arrangement thereof with special reference to Akhiltika, Raga-wardhani, Sthayi and Makarini.

Vilamba, Madhya and Drutakala Alapana;

Vowels and consonants employed in Alapana.

6. Study of the life and work of the following composers:—
Jayadeva, Sarangapani, Ghanam Seenayya, Gurumurti Sastri, Veerabhadrayya, Ramasvami Dikshitar, Anayya, Ganam Krishna Iyer, Subbarama Ayyar, Vina Kuppayya, Ramnad Srinivasa Ayyangar, Muthuthandavar, Sadasiva Brahman.

Practice:—

Besides those included in the Preliminary Course:—

1. 8 Varnas;
2. 2 Ragamalikas, 2 astapadis, and 2 padams, tarangams;
3. 20 kirtanas (in the following ragas in addition to those prescribed for the Preliminary Examination) including one at least in each of the following ragas; Bauli, Vasanta, Hindola, Kanada, Sahana, Surati, Devagandhari, Simhendramadhyam, Shanmukha-priya, and Saranga;
4. Alapana of the following ragas in addition to those prescribed for the Preliminary Examination: Dhanyasi, Saveri, Mukhari, Atana, Bilahari and Purvakalyani.
5. Singing Manodharma svaras in the above ragas in Adi Rupaka, and Tripuda talas.
6. Chitta Tanas in 5 ragas.
7. Correct singing of Vrittam and Dandakam.

II YEAR.

Theory:—

In addition to the portions prescribed for the first year, the following:—

1. 22 Srutis and discussions relating thereto;
2. Grama: Shadja and Madhyama Gramas, Grama murchanas and Jatis;
3. Svara prasthara Krama, Khanda and Akhanda prasthara, Shodasanga prasthara.
4. Gathi variation;
5. Pallavi, Pallavi and Svara singing, Anuloma and Pratiloma;

6. Musical prosody;
7. Devotional songs : Thevaram, Divyaprabbandam, Tiruppugal, Chindu, and Folk-songs; Siddarpadal, Lavani, Kummi, Anandakalippu.
8. History and development of the Science and Art of Music with special reference to the contribution to thought and literature made by the following:— Bharata, Sarangadeva, Ahobila, Somanatha, Ramamatya, Govinda Dikshita and Venkatamakhi; Knowledge of the trend of Modern opinion.
9. Outlines of the principles of European Notation.
10. The elements of the Hindustani system of Music.

Practice:—

In addition to the 1st year course, the following:—

1. Padams 5;
2. Lakshana Gitas 10;
3. Ragamalikas 2;
4. Kirtanas 20;
5. Astapadis, 2;
6. Tanas (chitta) 5;
7. Pada Varnas 4.

All the aforesaid pieces shall as far as possible, be representative of the following Ragas; Asaveri, Punnaghavarali, Ahiri, Gaula, Sourashtram, Ananda Bhairavi, Darbar, Nayaki, Natakurinji, Kamas, Yadhukulakambhoji, Nilambari, Devaghandari, Begada, Nata, Pantuvarali, Ramapriya, Lathangi, Vachaspathi, and Hamir Kalyani.

8. Alapana of the following ragas in addition to those prescribed for the Preliminary and 1st year Final: Nata, Gaula, Arabhi, Varali, Sri, Saurashtra, Vasanta, Kharaharapriya, Ritigaula, Kanada, Sahana, Surati, Kedaragaula, Begada, Kama-vardhani, Purvakalyani; Swara singing in the aforesaid ragas.
9. Elaborate alapana and Pallavi singing in Adi, Triputa, Jampa Rupaka talas, in the following ragas: Todi, Bhairavi, Kambhoji, Sankarabharana and Kalyani.

Books recommended for reference.—

Richardson: Sounds.

Helmholtz: Sensations of Tone.

Sambamurti: Music and Musical Instruments of South India.

K. Ramachandran: Principles of Layam;
K. Ramachandran: Varnamalika.
Abraham Pandithar: Karnamrita Sagara.
Davis and Kaye: Acoustics of Auditora; Sangita Chintamani; Sangita Sudhamani;
Bharata; Natya Sastra.
Sarangadeva: Sangita Ratnakara; Raga Vibhoda;
Ramamatya: Svaramelakalanidhi (Ann. Univ.); Sangita Parijatha; Sangita Sudha;
Venkatamakhi: Chathurdhandi Prakasika; Sangita Saranritham;
Matanga: Brihad Desi;
Journal of the Music Academy, Madras.
Gana Bhaskaram by K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar;
Purviga Sangeetha Unmai by Ponnuswami Pillai.
Acoustics by R. K. Visvanathan.
Tanjai Peruvudaiyan Perisai by Sangita Vidvan K. Ponniah Pillai.

MUSIC.

That (a) Sri P. Sambamurti's IV Book in Indian Music, (b) Subrahmanya Sastriar's edition of Chathurdandiprakashikai in Tamil and Sanskrit published by the Madras Music Academy, (c) Sri V. Raghavan's Sangita Sarasangraham in Telugu published by the Music Academy and (d) Sri K. Ramachandran's Tala Dipikai in Tamil be *included* in the list of books recommended for reference.

Syllabus for ' Podu ' Vina.

I YEAR.

PRELIMINARY.

Practical:—

1. Sarali Varisais—all.
2. Janta Varisais.
3. Dhatu varisais.
4. Alankaras 7.
5. Gitas: Pilliar gita and Padumanabha in Malahari; Analekain Suddha-saveri, Saklasura in Gaula.
6. Varna I in Adi Tala;
7. Kirtana 1.

} in two kalas.

II YEAR.

Practical:—

1. Gita 4;
2. Varnas 4; (including one in Ata tala);
3. Kirtanas 6.

Syllabus for Mridanga Course.

PRELIMINARY.

FIRST YEAR.

Theory:—

1. Fundamental technical terms and their meaning :
Sangita, nada, svara, svarasthana, sruti, sthayi etc.
2. Origin of Tala: Tala and Laya; Marga and Desi Talas.
3. Sapta Talas; Tri Angas; Dasa Pranas.
4. Sama, Atita and Anagata Grahas.
5. The five jatis.
6. Compositional types: Gita, svarajati, jatisvara, Daru
and Varna.
7. Jati, jaati, Gati.

Practice:—

1. Svaravalis, janta varisas and Alankaras in seven talas.
2. Four gitas, two svarajatis, two jatisvaras, two darus,
one adi and one ata tala varna.
3. Lessons in simple svaragnana.
4. Meetu, chapu, arachapu, and ghumkara.
5. Details of sastriac jati sollus. Practice of simple sollus
with fingering appropriate to them.
6. Ten lessons in Adi tala of one Avrutta each.
" " two "
" " four "
All the lessons to be practised in three kalas with easy
moharas.
7. Ten lessons in trisra Ekatala of four Avruttas each.
" " eight "
" " sixteen "
All in three kalas with moharas.
8. Tattakara sollus in seven talas vocally with karatala
and on mridanga.
9. Manodharma playing in Adi and Rupaka talas with
moharas.

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BUSHANA TITLE.

SECOND YEAR.

Theory:—

In addition to the portions of the First year, the following:—

1. Shadangas.
2. Intensive study of the first five of the Tala Dasa pranas.
3. Thirty-five Talas.
4. Desadi, Madhyadi and Chapu Talas.
5. Musical Instruments and their classification.
6. Charma vadyas.
7. Mridanga and its construction.
8. The scheme of seventy-two melas.
9. Carnatic notation.
10. Compositional types: Kirtana, Pada, Tillana and Suladi.

Practice:—

In addition to portions of the first year, the following:—

1. Alankaras in thirty-five talas.
2. Two svarajatis, four jatisvaras, two ata-tala varnas, two kirtanas, two tillanas and one pada and one suladi.
3. Ten lessons in Misra chapu tala of eight Avruttas each.
" " sixteen "
" " thirty-two "

All in three kalas with moharas.

4. Ten lessons in Jhampa tala of one Avrutta each.
" Jhampa tala of two " "
" Jhampa tala of four " "

All in three kalas with moharas.

5. Vocal rendering of jatis, four in Adi tala, four in Chapu tala; four in rupaka and four in jhampa with karatala.
6. Manodharma playing in chapu and phampa tala with moharas.
7. Manodharma playing in all the five jatis of laghu with appropriate moharas.

8. Playing in accompaniment to compositions in Adi, Rupaka, Chapu and Jhampa tala.
9. Rendering on Mridanga given sollus with correct fingering.
10. Tuning the Mridanga and the Tambura.
11. Vallinam and Mellinam.

FINAL.

FIRST YEAR.

Theory:—

Besides portions prescribed for the Preliminary Examination:—

1. Acoustics: Pitch, intensity, timbre, harmonics, upper partial tones, beats, Musical sounds and intervals.
Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi svaras.
The tuning fork, Sonometer and diachord;
Vibration of strings. Sympathetic vibrations, vibration of air column and membranes;
Notes and loops.
Production and transmission of sound; reflection of sounds.
Echoes and resonance, measurement of frequency;
The musical scale, tones and semi-tones, temperament; Wave-length and amplitude;
Analysis and synthesis of sounds; graphical study of vibratory motions; Phonographs, Gramophones and Radio.
2. The Larynx and the Ear.
3. Musical instruments and their classification into string, wind and percussion groups; Structure of the Veena, Violin, Flute and the Mridanga.
4. Intensive study of the second five of the tala dasa pranas.
5. Shodasangas and their kriya.
6. The Pancha talas.

Practice:—

In addition to the portions for the Preliminary, the following:—

1. Tattakaras in thirty-five talas, vocally with karatala and on Mridanga.

2. Rendering vocally with karatala and on Mridanga, two jatis in Ata tala and two jatis in Jhampa tala in thrakala.
3. Tirmana jatis for Adi and Chapu talas.
4. Tadinatams for Eduppus and different moharas for Arudis.
5. Playing solo and as accompaniment to compositions in sastraic way.
6. Two Kautnams.
7. Two desya, Prabandhas, two Kaivara Prabandhas, four sabdas, two darus, two ata tala varnas, four tillanas and four kirtanas.

SECOND YEAR.

Theory:—

In addition to the portions prescribed for the first year, the following:—

1. Kaitala pidi.
2. The 108 talas.
3. Elements of the relevant portions of chandas.
4. Navasandhi with special reference to its tala aspect.
5. Prastara Krama in detail, Nasta, Uddista.
6. Yati, its application, its varieties and nomenclature.
7. Twenty-two srutis: ekasruti, dvi-sruti, tri-sruti and chatustruti intervals.
8. Pallavi and svara singing paddhati.
9. Outlines of the History and development of the science and art of Music from the time of Bharata to the present day.
10. Life and contribution of Narayanaswamiappa, Tukkaram, Dasuswami, Seturam, Alaganambi Pillai and Dakshinamurti Pillai.

Practice:—

In addition to the portions of the first year, the following:—

1. Manodharma playing in ten out of the 108 talas.
2. Two sabdas.
3. Chitranaitya and simhanandana jati.
4. The five gati variations without change of Kalapramana in Manodharma play with major moharas in the varied gati.
5. Accompanying Pallavi and svara singing.
6. Tani Avruttas in Pallavi and in compositions the different rules to be observed therein.

7. Solo Play; accompaniment to vocalists and instrumentalists.
8. Anuloma and Pratiloma.
9. Vocal rendering of well-known Pallavis in three kalas, from the point of view of tala only.
10. Svara singing.
11. Vocal rendering of a given sollu in all graha variations in thrikalas.

The Scheme of Examination and marks requires no alterations.

For books of reference add to the existing list the following:—

1. Tala samudra.
2. Natanadi Vadyaranjanam.

Syllabus in Indian Music for the Tevara Tirumurai.

PRELIMINARY—I YEAR.

Practical.—

1. Swaravalis in Mayamalaya Gaula, in Adi Tala in three kalas;
2. Janta, Alankaras in seven talas in 3 kalas;
3. Gitas. 6,
4. Chitta Tanas in Nata, Gowla, Arabi, Sri.
5. Swarajati, 2.
6. T. Varnas. 3, in Adi and 1 in Ata, in four ragas.
7. Not more than five kirtanas in the following ragas or Janyas: (1) Chakravaka, (2) Todi, (3) Kharahara-priya, (4) Harikamboji, (5) Dhira Sankarabharana.
8. Lessons in Svara Gyana and simple sancharas.
9. Tuning and using the Tambura.
10. All practice must include a knowledge of Arohana and Avarohana in which the various compositions are taught.

PRELIMINARY—II YEAR.

Practical.—

1. Alankaras 35 in three ragas already taught in the I year.
2. Gitas 2.
3. Swarajati, 1.
4. Varna. Adi 2 and Ata 2.
5. Kirtanas 5. (1) Dhanyasi, (2) Saveri, (3) Bhairavi, (4) Kalyani, (5) Bilahari.

6. The Alapana of the following ragas: Todi, Mayamalava-gowla, Bhairavi, Madhyamavati, Kambhoji, Mohanam, Sankarabharanam and Kalyani.
7. Sight singing. Ability to sing to notation.

FINAL.

Practice.—

Padams.	2.
Lakshna Gitam.	1.
Chitta Tana.	1.
Ragamalika.	1.
Kirtanas.	5.
Ashtapadi.	1.
Pada Varna.	1.

Ragas.—

Asaveri, Punnagavarali, Aberi, Gaula, Sowrashtra, Ananda Bhairavi, Darbar, Begada, Nilambari, Ramapriya, Shanmugapriya, Yedukulakamboji.

Elaborate Alapana and Pallavi singing in five main ragas and three Janyas.

Books prescribed.—

Sri K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar's S. Ratnavali.
T. Singaracharlu's Works;
V. Srinivasa Ayyangar's (Perungolam) (2) Gana Vidya Vinodini.
Prof. Sambamurti's Publications, etc.

TAMIL.

PRELIMINARY—I YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர் பாலபாடம்—முதற் புத்தகம்.

Life of Gopalakrishna Bharati by Dr. V. Svaminatha Ayyar.

Poetry :—

தேவாரம்—

1. சுந்தரமூர்த்தி சுவாமிகள்—ஏழாந்திருமுறை, திரு வெண்ணையநல்லூர்—பண்—இந்தளம்—'பித்தா பிறை சூடி'—10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருஞானசம்பந்தர்—முதல் திருமுறை கோயில்—பண்—குறிஞ்சி—'கற்றாக்கெரியோம்பி'—11 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—முதல் திருமுறை திருவதிகை வீரட்டானம்—பண்—காந்தாரம். 'சண்ணவெண் சந்தனச் சாந்தும்'—10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீவ்யப்பிரபந்தம்—

1. பெரியாழ்வார் திருமொழி—திருப்பல்லாண்டு முதலாயிரத் தொடக்கம், 'பல்லாண்டு பல்லாண்டு'—12 திருப் பாசுரங்கள்.
2. தொண்டரடிப்பொடியாழ்வார்— அருளிச்செயல்— திருப் பள்ளியெழுச்சி—பூபாளம். 'கதிரவன் குணதிசைச் சிகரம்'—10 திருப்பாசுரங்கள்.

திருப்புகழ்—

1. கைத்தலசிறை கனியப்பமொடவல் பொரி.
2. நாதவிந்து கலாதி நமோநமோ.

பாரதி பாட்டு—2 (Religious).

PRELIMINARY—II YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர் பாலபாடம், இரண்டாம் புத்தகம்—செய்யுள் நீக்கலாக.

Poetry:—

தேவாரம்—

1. திருஞானசம்பந்தர்—முதல்திருமுறை, திருவையாறு— பண்—மேகராசக்குறிஞ்சி—'புலனைந்தும் பொறி கலங்கி'—11 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருஞானசம்பந்தர்—மூன்றாந்திருமுறை— திருக்காளாத்தி —பண்—கொல்லி—'சந்தமாரகிலொடு சாதி தேக்கம் மரம்'—11 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. திருநாவுக்கரசர்— நான்காந்திருமுறை — திருவையாறு— பண்— கார்தாழம்—'மாதர்பிறைக் கண்ணியானை'— 11 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீவ்யப்பிரபந்தம்—

1. பெருமாள் திருமொழி—தில்லைநகர்த் திருச்சித்திரகூடம் கல்யாணி—ஆதி— 'அங்கணெடுமதிள் புடை குழ் அயோத்தி'—11 திருப்பாசுரங்கள்.
2. பெரிய திருமொழி— திருமங்கையாழ்வார்—3-ம் பத்து— முதல் திருமொழி— 'தாவிரியமலகுழக்கி'— 10 திருப் பாசுரங்கள்.

திருப்புகழ்—

1. 'நாவேறு பாமணத்த'—சுவாமிமலைத் திருப்புகழ்.
2. 'சரணகமலாலயத்து'—

பாரதி பாட்டுகள்— 2 (Religious).

N.B.—The above will be the Syllabuses for the 1st and 2nd year courses for the Preliminary examination in Tamil.

FINAL—III YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர் பாலபாடம்—மூன்றாம் புத்தகம்—செய்யுள் நீக்கலாக.

Life of Ganam Krishna Ayyar by Dr. V. Svaminatha Ayyar.

Poetry:—

தேவாரம்—

1. திருநாவுக்கரசர்— நான்காந்திருமுறை— திருவதிகை வீரட்டானம்—பண்—கொல்லி—'சுற்றா யின வா று விலக்கிலீர்.'—10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—முதல்திருமுறை திருக்கச்சியேகம்பம்—பண்—காந்தாரம்.—'கரவாடும் வன்னெஞ்சர்க் கரியானே.'—10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
3. சுந்தரமூர்த்தி சுவாமிகள்—எழாந்திருமுறை— திருப் பாண்டிக் கொடுமுடி—பண்—பழம் பஞ்சரம்—'மற்றுப்பற்றெனக்கின்றி லின்றிருப்பாதமே'—10 திருப் பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீவ்யப்பிரபந்தம்—

1. பெரியாழ்வார் திருமொழி—செங்கீரைப்பருவம்— முகாரி—ஆதி—'உய்யவுலகு படைத்துண்ட மணி வயிறு'—11 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.
2. திருமங்கையாழ்வார்—பெரிய திருமொழி—5-ம் பத்து— 8-ம் திருமொழி—'எழையேதலன் கீழ்மகன்'— 10 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.

திருப்புகழ்—

1. 'முந்து தமிழ் மாலை கோடி கோடி.
2. 'உனைத்தினந்தொழுதிலனுனதடியினை',

பாரதி பாட்டு—2 (Religious),

FINAL—IV YEAR.

Prose:—

ஆறுமுக நாவலர்—பாலபாடம்—நான்சாம் புத்தகம்—செய்யுள்
நீட்சலாக.

Poetry:—

தேவாரம்—

1. திருஞானசம்பந்தர்—முதல் திருமுறை—திருப்பரம
புரம்—பண்—நட்பாடை—‘தோடுடைய செவியன்’
—11 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.
2. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—தேவாரம்—‘நாமார்க்கும் குடியல்
லோம்’.
3. திருநாவுக்கரசர்—ஆறுந்திருமுறை—சோயில், திருத்
தாண்டசம்—‘அரியாலை யந்தணர்தம் சிந்தையாலை’—
10 திருப்பாட்டுகள்.

நாலாயிர தீவியப்பிரபந்தம்—

1. திருமங்கையாழ்வார்—பெரிய திருமொழி—முதற்பத்து
—முதல் திருமொழி—‘வாடினேன் வாடி வருந்தி
னேன்’—10 திருப்பாசரங்கள்.
2. நம்மாழ்வார்—திருவாய்மொழி—5-ம் பத்து—8-ம் திரு
மொழி—‘ஆரா—மேதே அடியேன்’—10 திருப்பாசரங்
கள்.

திருப்புகழ்—

1. ‘முத்தித்தரு பத்தித்திருநகை’.
2. ‘தேளவாரிஜ பாதாநமோநமோ’.

பாரதி பாட்டு—2 (Religious).

For class instruction Rev. Pope's rudiment on Tamil Grammar is suggested.

N.B.—The above will be the Syllabuses for the 3rd and 4th year courses for the final examination in Tamil

ENGLISH.

PRELIMINARY

- i. The paper in English shall be of two hours' duration.
- ii. Candidates shall be examined in writing simple paragraphs of prose on any given subject of everyday importance, in elementary English Grammar; and in reproducing matter read from a text-book containing both prose and verse.

APPENDIX G.

Syllabus for Pandits' Training Course.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING.

I. *Educational Psychology*:—Periods of child development and characteristics of each period. Infancy, childhood, adolescence.

Detailed study of mental processes. Nature of consciousness; Mind and Body; Instincts (curiosity, imitation, play) etc. Habit, Attention, Interest; Perception, Memory, Feeling, Emotion, Will.

Habit and method of habit formation. Influence of bodily fatigue upon mental activity.

II. *General Method*:—Significance of method to the teacher. Analysis of the learning process. Learning as selective activity. The need of preparation. Learning as a relating activity. The application of knowledge. Forms of presentation. Classification of knowledge. Lesson types. Developing of lesson types. Study lesson. The recitation lesson. The drill lesson. Review lesson. Art of questioning. Assignment of home work; oral and written exercises; how to study; questioning and treatment of answers. Discipline; its scope, relation to methods of teaching, incentives, causes of disorder and inattention; methods of dealing with weakness and offences, and penalties. Time tables. Purpose, principles involved in construction, and typical daily programmes for various kinds of schools. Records and reports. Keeping registers, value and kinds of school records. Forms and reports. Conduct of examinations. Tests for promotion. Tests of attainments.

III. *School Hygiene*:—Personal Hygiene (with the necessary minimum of anatomy and Physiology). Frame work of the body. Spinal curvature and its causes. Digestive system, Food, care of Teeth. Respiration and circulation. Skin and other depuratory organs; hair; nails; bathing; clothing. Muscles, relation of exercise to health. Brain and nervous system; Relation of mind to body, mental exercise, irregular work, overwork, mental strain and worry. Affections of the eye by improper school accommodations, colour blindness; tests for defective eyesight. Ear, throat and nose troubles, causing dullness in pupil; tests for defective hearing and breathing. Accidents and emergencies; first aid in such cases as fainting, suffocation, drowning, hæmorrhage, fracture and dislocation, venomous strings, poisoning, sunstroke, burns, bandaging.

THE TEACHING OF TAMIL.

I. *General*:—Importance of the mother-tongue; language and thought, the mother-tongue the foundation of all school subjects; responsibility of all teachers in regard to language. Neglect of vernaculars. The place of the vernacular teacher.

II. *Teaching Methods, General*:—Receptive and expressive functions of language. Traditional Methods of Tamil study; their defects. Reading, its purpose; acquisition of knowledge; appreciation of literature; language and the communication of thought. The text, the centre of instruction in reading, speaking and writing.

III. *The Early Stages*:—(1) Teaching the alphabet. Speech training; phonetic drill in pronunciation of e.g. ஸ, ட, ல, ள, ன, ன், and ட். Look—and say method; phonic method. Formation of curves in Tamil character.

(2) *Reading*:—Reading aloud; aim fluency and expressiveness. Intensive reading; meanings, theory of perception; oral composition based on text; means of extending vocabulary. Extensive reading; acquisition of knowledge, enjoyment of books. Technique of silent reading; questions and exercises. Training in use of dictionary. Suggestive lists of books. School and class libraries.

(3) *Poetry*:—Reading aloud and recitation. Use of ragams; Appreciation of poetry; didactic poetry. Poems suitable for the young.

(4) *Grammar*:—Function of grammar, accuracy in composition. Inductive method of teaching grammar. Correlation of grammar with texts. Peculiarities of Tamil alphabet; use of ஸ and ட் and ன். Combination of words. Rules of sandhi based on euphony; Sandhi, optional and compulsory. Etymology, word, formation and sentence-structure. Difference between Tamil and Loan words. Use of Nighantus.

(5) *Composition*:—Hand-writing and spelling. Correlation of composition with texts; oral and written. Story telling dialogue, dramatisation. Transcription; dictation. Progress to free composition. Use of pictures and drawings. Simple letter writing. Punctuation and simple paragraphing.

IV. *The latest stages*.—(1) Consideration of suitable texts. Study of Tamil literature. The extent of Samskrit influence on Tamil Thought and Literature.

(2) *Elementary Study of Diction*.—Poetical forms, prose forms, their varieties. Special effects intended by authors studied. Study of rhythm, rhyme and metre in texts.

(3) *Grammar and Rhetoric*.—Teaching correlated with select texts. The unity of the sentence. The unity of the paragraph and paragraph structure. Essay form. Figures of Speech. Qualities of style. Its merits and defects.

(4) *Study of words*:—The Vocabulary-slang, dialect, archaisms, and loan words. Progress of language. Literary and colloquial dialects; their inter-relation.

(5) *Advanced Composition*:—Topics correlated with Tamil texts and ~~with modern thought in~~ English texts, etc. The stages at which narrative descriptive and expository forms should be introduced. How to avoid imitation of foreign idioms. Scientific terms. Slang and colloquial forms.

Syllabus for Samskrit.

(a) *General: Preliminary*:—

Objects of teaching Samskrit. The standard to be aimed at in Secondary Schools and Pre-Collegiate Samskrit Schools. The position of Samskrit in India; its cultural and practical value. The inter-relations of Samskrit and Indian Vernaculars. Comparison of Samskrit and English, with particular reference to their grammar and structure. Practical and theoretical study of Samskrit.

(b) *Methods of Teaching*:—

The translation method and the direct method as applied to Samskrit study; traditional methods of Samskrit study—their merits and defects; the external and internal difficulties of the Samskrit language and how best to overcome them.

(c) *The early stage of Samskrit Teaching*:—

The sounds of Samskrit; detailed study of their production, the organic and the acoustic methods of studying Samskrit sounds. The means of teaching them to pupils. The teaching of Samskrit hand-writing; the place of dictation and transcription; translation. Reading and recitation. The Samskrit Text as the centre of instruction; manner of exposition, means of extending the Samskrit vocabulary. Inductive methods of Samskrit teaching, Samskrit Grammar. The use of Kosas, Indexes and Concordances.

(d) *The later stages*:—

The choice of Samskrit Texts, Lines of development in teaching the various aspects of Indian life. Correlation with Geography and History of India. Correlation with the History of Indian civilization and culture. Study of diction in Samskrit texts; types of Samskrit composition. Sentence structure in Samskrit Paraphrase and translation with reference to Samskrit. The Historical and comparative method of studying the Samskrit language and literature. Study of organisation of Samskrit teaching in English Schools. Classification of the time-tables; formation of class-libraries and general libraries.

Syllabus of Instruction in Physical Training
for the Pandits' Training.

1. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

1. Practical physical exercises including the following:—
 - (a) Introductory exercises and positions.
 - (b) Trunk—bending and turning and arm exercises.
 - (c) Balance and leg exercises.
 - (d) Shoulder-blade and simple corrective exercises.
 - (e) Order movements (marching and running).
 - (f) Breathing exercises.
 - (g) i. Easy dandals and bhaskies.
ii. Simple yogic exercises: Sundaram's yogic physical culture: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 18.
 - (h) Sports and games (general activity exercise).
2.
 - (a) Methods of teaching the exercises, inclusive of commanding, teaching fellow-students, a class of children.
 - (b) Practice of Teaching Group games suitable for School use. (E.G.) Games listed in "Handbook of Physical Training in Schools" by H. C. Buck, Advisor to Government on Physical Education.
 - (c) Practice, Teaching and Conduct of some organised Major Games and Athletics suitable for schools.
3. Demonstration and Criticism Lessons.
Number of Hours for Practical Instructions:—A Total of 45 as follows: 1, 20 hrs., 2-a. 8 hrs., 2-b & c, 12 hrs., and 3. 5 hrs.

*2. LECTURES.

1. Principles of Physical Training and Mode of its conduct.
2. The Physiology and Hygiene of Physical Training, and the purpose and effects of exercises.
3. The Principles of Teaching and Conducting.

REFERENCE.

Practical Instructions—

1. H. C. Buck: Hand-book of Physical Training for Indian Schools.
2. Board of Education (England); Syllabus of Physical Training for schools 1919.
3. J. Buchanan: Physical Training Programmes, Longmans, Calcutta.
4. S. C. Staley: Calisthanics.

5. Sundaram: Yogic Physical Culture.
6. Yogendra: Yogic Personal Hygiene.
7. Chief of Aundh: Suryanamaskar.

Theory:—

1. Same as 2 above: pp. 3-11, 19-33, 125-128 and 227-232
2. Board of Education (England): Suggestions in Regard Games.
3. J. F. Williams: Principles of Physical Education.
4. Bowan and Mitchell: Theory of Organised Play.
5. Crampton: The Pedagogy of Physical Training.

Board of Education (England) Syllabus of Instruction in Physical Training Colleges.

*Scheme of work in Training Schools, 1937—Madras.

Drawing Syllabus for Pandits' Training Course.

1. Drawing, a Fine Art—The place of drawing in Schools—its use for the teacher and the student—the use of blackboard in class—blackboard writing and illustration.

2. Drawing by movements first of the arm, next of the wrist and next again of the fingers—the drawing instinct in the child, straight lines, dots, their place as the basis of the art of drawing.

3. Model drawing: The three levels of the eyes—horizon, foreground and background—different views of a cylinder—the study of symmetry by drawing of some drinking vessels, pots etc.

4. The study of proportion by drawing of two or three models placed side by side and the presentation of parts visible—the study of how to suggest the rest of it.

5. The perspective principles of the following models; cube, rectangular prism, triangular prism and a square pyramid.

6. Easy sketches of a house—a small temple with a sthupi—a street containing a few houses—a road with trees on either side and neighbouring feature—the plan of a small school.

7. Simple story illustrations—two Dasavatara illustrations—two Ramayana illustrations—two Panchatantra illustrations—two illustrations from nature.

8. Map drawing—physical features of India—political divisions of India—main railways connecting important cities—the birthplace of the great poets of India.

APPENDIX H.
Text-books.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.
English.
1943.

Shakespeare:—

Julius Caesar.

Poetry:—

An Anthology of Longer Poems, ed. by T. W. Moles
and A. R. Moon.

Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.

Wordsworth: Resolution and Independence.

Tennyson: The Lotos-Eaters.

Rupert Brooke: The Old Vicarage, Grant-Chester.

Wilfrid Gibson: The Lodestar.

Prose:—

(1) Prose Selections for college classes omitting
the selections from Bacon, Cowley, Locke,
De Quincey and Tagore and the piece entitled
'The Grandeur of the Ocean'.

(2) The State of England in 1685, (The Third
Chapter of Macaulay's History) edited by
H. Clement Notcutt. (Blackie & Son.)

Books for Non-detailed Study:—

1. John Masefield: Jim Davis.

2. Jensen: Selections from Boswell's Life of John-
son. (George Harrap & Co).

3. Strange Stories, edited by Jepson. (Longmans
Green & Co.)

1944.

Shakespeare:—

Henry V.

Modern Poetry:—

Anthology of Longer Poems ed. by T. W. Moles and A. R. Moon—Longmans, Green & Co. Selections, as for 1943.

Prose:—

1. The State of England in 1685 (The Third Chapter of Macaulay's History) ed. by H. C. Notcutt—Blackie & Son.
2. This Modern World, ed. by L. Brander, O. U. Press—omitting Hazlitt and Stevenson.

Books set for Non-detailed Study:—

1. The Vicar of Wakefield.
2. Masani—Our India—Oxford University Press.
3. Nine Modern Stories—Laurel and Gold Series—Collins.

Logic.**1943.**

Creighton's Introductory Logic revised by Smart (omitting Chapter 2 and Part III).

1944.

Creighton: Introductory Logic (revised by Smart) omitting Chapter 2 and Part II.

History.**1943 and 1944.***Ancient History:—*

Woodhouse: A Tutorial History of Greece.
James: Our Hellenic Heritage.
Wells: History of Rome.
Pelham: An Outline of Roman History.
Cary: A History of Rome.

Indian History:—(a) Longmans Series—*A History of India.*Part I—*Pre-Musalman India*, by K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar;Part II—*The Muhammadan Period*, by H. L. O. Garrett and Sitaram Kohli;Part III—*The British Period*, by L. F. Rushbrook Williams.(b) Srinivasachari and Ramaswami Ayyangar: *A History of India*, Parts I, II and III.(c) R. D. Banerji:—*Pre-Historic, Ancient and Hindu India*, revised: Messrs. Blackie & Son, Ltd.**1943 and 1944.***Modern History:—**Text-book:—*Muir, Ramsay: *British History*.*For reference:—*Tout T. F.: *An Advanced History of Great Britain from the Earliest times to 1934.*Hearnshaw F. J. C.: *Outlines of the History of the British Isles.*Carter and Mears: *A History of Britain.*Tickner T. W.: *A Social and Industrial History of England* (new and revised edition).**Economics.****1943.***Books prescribed:—*Ashley: *Economic Organization of England.*Brown: *Principles of Economic Geography.*Lehfeldt: *Descriptive Economics.*Jathar and Beri: *Elements of Indian Economics.*

1944.

Books prescribed:—

- Ashley: Economic Organization of England.
 Brown: Economic Geography.
 Lehfeldt: Descriptive Economics.
 Jathar and Beri: Elements of Indian Economic

Sanskrit.

1943 and 1944.

PARTS II AND III.

- Kālidāsa's Kumārasambhava: Cantos 1 and 2.
 Bhāsa's Svapnavāsavadatta.
 Bhāsakathāsāra by Sri Y. Mahalinga Sastri.
 malai University, Annamalainagar, New Edition
 1939, Part III—pages 63 to 108. (Copies can
 had of the author).

Tamil.

1943.

PART II.

Poetry:—

- Selections published by the Madras University for
 1943.

Prose (Detailed):—

1. Karanthaikkatturai, Madras University Selections—Karanthai Tamil Sangam Publication, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 21, 22.
2. Pattinattadigal Varalaru by K. Subramania Pillai, M.A., M.L.

Prose (Non-detailed):—

1. Udayanan Kathai by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.
2. Munro the Great by A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, M.A. (2nd edn.).
3. Sirukathaittiral by Rao Bahadur C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, B.A., B.L.

1944.

Poetry:—

Selections published by the University of Madras for the Intermediate Examination, 1944.

Prose (Detailed):—

1. Urainadaikkovai, Part II. (உரை நடைக் கோவை, பகுதி II) by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar Avl.
2. Katturaittirattu, Part I. (கட்டுரைத் திரட்டு பகுதி I) by Pandita Navalar, N. M. Venkataswami Nattar Avl. Tanjore.

Prose (Non-detailed):—

1. Pratapa Mudaliar Charithram by Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai, Munsif, published by Gnanaprakasam Pillai.
2. பதினேழாம் நூற்றாண்டிப் புலவர் by S. Somasundara Desikar Ilakkana Vilakka Paramparai.

1943 and 1944.

PART III.

Poetry:—

Neethineri Vilakkam. 1—50. Kumaragurupara Swamigal.

Sonasaila Malai. 1—50. Sivaprakasa Swamigal.

Villi Bharatham. Krishnan Thuthu Carukkam.

Amuthambikai Pillaittamil, 1—50.

These portions in addition to the Poetical Selections prescribed for Part II—Tamil—Intermediate Examination, 1940.

Prose:—(Detailed):—

1. Tiruvalluvar—Prof. S. S. Bharathiar, M.A., B.L.
2. Merumandarar, Vidvan Venkatarajulu Reddiar.

Non-detailed:—

1. Manimekhalai-k-kathai-c-curukkam, by Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar.
2. Udayana Caritram, by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.

Telugu.**1943.****PART II.***Poetry:—*

1. Haravilasamu by Srinatha, C. III and IV. (Ananda Press, Madras) 198 verses.
2. Bharavi by Darimadugu Kamayya, Nellore. Complete.

Prose:—

3. Sreemadramayanamu—Aranyakandamu — Deva-
rajasudhipraneethamu. (Ananda Press,
Madras). Pages 569 to 703.
4. Madavidalanamu by Vidvan T. Arumugam,
Muthialpet High School, Madras.

Drama:—

5. Pratimanatakamu, by Veturi Prabhakara Sastri,
(V. R. S. & Sons).

Non-detailed:—

- Dasikanya by Chilakamarti Lakshminarasimham.
(Saraswati Power Press, Rajahmundry).

1944.*Poetry:—*

1. Haravilasamu—Srinatha—Cantos III and IV—
Ananda Press, Madras.
2. Bharavi—Darimadugu Kamayya—Mr. V. V.
Naidu & Sons, Nellore.

Prose:—

3. Sreemadramayanamu—Aranyakandamu — Deva-
rajasudheepraneethamu — Pages 569—703 —
Ananda Press, Madras.
4. Harshacharitramu by Tirupati Venkatakavulu,
Kadiyam, East Godavari Dist.
or V. R. S. & Sons, Madras.

Drama:—

5. Ratnavali Tr. by Vedam Venkataroya Sastri,
(Messrs. V. R. S. & Sons, Madras).

Non-detailed:—

6. Ekaveera by Visvanatha Satyanarayana, M.A.,
S. V. College, Bezwada.
7. Nadisundari—(Play) by Abburi Ramakrishna
Rao, B.A., Andhra University, Waltair.

Malayalam.**1943.**

PARTS II AND III.

Poetry:—

1. Brahmandapuram Kilipattu—First Half (Any
Press).
2. Bhasha Kumarasabhavam V. Canto. (B. V.
Book Depot).
3. Visvarupam—V. C. Balakrishna Panikar.
4. Sabhapravesam Thullal.

Drama:—

Urubhangam—Vallathol.

Prose:—

Martanda Varma—C. V. Raman Pillai.

Non-detailed Study:—

1. Pratigna—Krishna Dev.
2. Munnattu Viran—Appan Thampuran.

1944.

PARTS II AND III.

*Poetry:—*Brahmandapuram Kilippattu by Ezhuthachan—
First Half—Any Press.Pakkanar—by Kundur Narayana Menon.—B. V. Book
Depot, Trivandrum.

Visvarupam by V. C. Balakrishna Panikkar—
Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal.

Sabhapravesam Thullal by Kunjan Nambiar—Any
Press.

Drama:—

Malavikagnimitram by Raja Raja Varma—A. R. B. V.
Book Depot, Trivandrum.

Prose:—

Indulekha by O. Chandu Menon—Norman Press,
Calicut.

Non-detailed Study:—

Thaccoli Chandu by Dr. C. Achyutha Menon,
University of Madras.

Katha-Soudham—Part I by Ambady Narayana Podu-
val—B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

PART III.

Music.

For reference:—

Singarachari's Works.

Subbarama Dikshitar: Sangitha Sampradhaya Pra-
dharsini.

A. M. Chinnaswami Mudaliar: Oriental Music in
European Notation.

Popley: Music of India.

Fox Strangeways: Music of Hindustan.

K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar: Gana Bhaskara Thiaga-
raja Hridaya; Sangitha Chintamani; Sangitha
Sudambudhi.

Thistleton: Modern Violin Technique.

K. Ramachandran: Varnamalika.

R. K. Visvanathan: Acoustics.

Mathematics.**1943.**

T. K. Venkataraman, M.A.: Intermediate Algebra for Colleges. (Longmans Green & Co.).

G. A. Srinivasan: Intermediate Geometry.

Patrachariar and Mani: Junior Trigonometry.

C. Davison: Elements of Solid Geometry. (Cambridge University Press).

Physics.**1943.**

Glazebrook: Intermediate Physics Series.

V. J. Joseph: Intermediate Physics.

S. Rama Ayyar: do.

T. V. Venkatachari: do.

Manikkam, Subrahmanya Ayyar and Rao: Intermediate Physics—Vol. I.

1944.

Glazebrook: Intermediate Physics Series.

V. J. Joseph: Intermediate Physics.

S. Rama Ayyar: do.

T. V. Venkatachari: do.

Manikkam, Subrahmanya Ayyar and Rao: Intermediate Physics.

Chemistry.**1943 and 1944.***Text-books:—*

Senter: Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (Methuen).

M. L. Sitaraman: Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Students (Annamalai University).

For reference:—

- Suryanarayana: Foundations of Chemistry (Macmillan).
Holmyard: Inorganic Chemistry (Edward Arnold).
Lowry & Cavell: Intermediate Chemistry (Inorganic portions alone)—Macmillan.

Natural Science.**1943 and 1944.****ZOOLOGY.***Recommended for Study:—*

1. Borraidale: Elementary Zoology for Medical Students, (Oxford University Press).
2. Parker and Bhatia: Zoology for Indian Students, (Macmillan).
3. Huxley: Elementary Text-book of Human Physiology. (Macmillan).
4. Foster and Shore: Physiology for Beginners. (Macmillan).

Recommended for Reference:—

1. Marshall: The Frog.
2. Bourne: Comparative Anatomy of Animals. 2 Vols. (G. Bell & Sons).
3. Bambridge and Menzies: Essentials of Physiology. (Longmans).
4. Furneaux and Smart: Human Physiology. (Longmans).

BOTANY.

1. K. Rangachari: Hand book of Botany for India.
 2. Tansley: Elements of Plant Biology.
 3. M. S. Sabhesan: Intermediate Botany.
 4. P. F. Fyson: Text-book of Indian Botany.
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B.A. and B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

English.

1943.

PART I.

Modern Prose:—

1. Selections from Newman, edited by Hampton. (Longmans, Green & Co.).
2. Charles Lamb—Prose and Poetry, with an Introduction by George Gordon. (The Clarendon Press)—the Prose Selections only.
3. Sixteen Moderns, edited by Edward Parker, (Methuen & Co.).

Books for Non-detailed Study:—

1. Hardy: The Return of the Native.
2. Shaw: The Apple Cart.
3. Modern Short Stories, edited by Phyllis M. Jones. (The Worlds' Classics).

1944.

Modern Prose:—

1. Ruskin—The Crown of Wild Olive—*Introductory, Work, Traffic and War.*
2. Charles Lamb—Prose and Poetry, with an Introduction by George Gordon. (The Clarendon Press)—the Prose Selections only.
3. Sixteen Moderns, ed. by Edward Parker, (Methuen & Co.).

Books set for Non-detailed Study:—

1. Meredith—Evan Harrington.
2. Dr. Dougall—Sir Isaac Newton—Blackie & Son
3. Shaw—Candida.

U—70

PART II—(*A Second Language.*)

Tamil.**1943.***Poetry:—*

Selections published by the Madras University for 1943.

Prose:—(Detailed):—

1. Manniyal Siruther—Act I and Acts VI to X by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.
2. Araichi Tokuthi by M. Raghava Ayyangar, Essays. Nos. 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21 and 23.

Prose:—(Non-detailed):—

1. Buddhism and Tamil by Mailisini Venkatasvami.
2. Tamil Tenral by T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar.

1944.*Poetry:—*

Selections published by the University of Madras for the B.A. Degree Examination, 1944..

Prose:—(Detailed):—

1. Tolkappia-p-porulathikara-k-karuthu (தொல்சாப் பியப் பொருளதிகாரக் கருத்து—பழந் தமிழர் நாகரிகம்) by Prof. K. Subrahmanya Pillai Avl., M.A., M.L.
2. Abhijnana Sakuntalam (அபிஜ்ஞான சகுந்தலம்) first five ankams—by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Ayyangar Avl.

Prose (Non-detailed):—

1. Manimekhalai by Vidvan M. Rajamanikkam Avl., B.O.L., published by Murugan & Co., Ramnad House, Tanjore.
2. Sintanai-katturaigal (சிந்தனை சுட்டுரைகள்) by Swami Vedachalam Avl., Pallavaram.

Sanskrit.**1943.***Drama, Poetry and Prose:—*

Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa's Vēṇīsamhāra.

The Vana and the Virāṭa parvas in the 'Mahābhārata condensed' published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

Mahāśvetārvṛttānta from Kādambarī; pages 258—315 in the Nirnayasagara Press edition.

Language and Literature: The scope of these subjects to be indicated by Macdonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners and Keith's Classical Sanskrit Literature.

1944.

PARTS II AND III.

Same as for 1943, with the following change:—

The Vana and Virāṭa Parva in the 'Mahābhārata condensed' under Part II—Poetry, be replaced by Kālidāsa's Meghasandēśa.

Malayalam.**1943.***Poetry:—*

Ramayanam—Sundarakandam.

Krishnagatha—Subhadraharanam.

Karnabhushanam by Ullur, B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

Sahityamanjari, Part I by Vallathol.

Ambarisha Caritam—Kathakali.

Bharataramani by C. Govinda Kurup (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).

Prose:—

Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar—Murkoth Kumaran (V. V. Press, Ernakulam).

Von-detailed:—

Jayadevan—H. H. Prince Ravi Appan Thampuran of Cochin.

1944.
Poetry:—

Bharatam by Ezhuthachan—Karna Parvam—Any Press.

Krishnagatha by Cherusseri—Subhadraharanam—Any Press.

Malayamkollam, by Kochunny Thampuran—1st Four Chapters—S. D. Printing Works, Ernakulam.

Nalacharitam Attakkatha by Unnayi Varier, 2nd day's Plays. B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

Kochu Sita by Vallathol.

Prose—Drama:—

Payacci Raja by Kappanna Krishna Menon—Mathrubhumi Press, Calicut.

Prose:—

Asan—Edited by Madhavan, with the author, Chirayinkil, Travancore.

Non-detailed Study:—

Ranigangadharalakshmi by Anujan Nambudripad—Mangalodayam Press, Trichur.

Telugu.**1943.***Poetry:—*

1. Bharatamu—Udyoga Parvamu by Tikkana, III Canto.
2. Prabhavathi Pradyumnamu by Pingali Surana, C. I. and II, from Kathaprarambhamu.
3. Kaduputheepu by V. Prabhakara Sastry (V. R. S. & Sons).

Prose:—

4. Sameeksha by Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Editor, Krishna Patrika, Masulipatam.

Drama:—

5. Uttararama Charitramu by Vavilala Vasudeva Sastry, (V. R. S. & Sons).

Non-detailed:—

- Veyipadagalu by Viswanatha Satyanarayana, M.A., Bezvada.

1944.*Poetry:—*

1. Bharatamu — Tikkana — Udyogaparvamu — III Canto—Any Press.
2. Prabhavatipradyumnamu — Pingali Surana -- Cantos I and II from Kathaprarambhamu— V. R. S. & Sons.
3. Kaduputheepu by Sri Veturi Prabhakara Sastri, Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tirupati.

Prose:—

4. Kavitvatatva Vicharamu by Dr. C. R. Reddi— Andhra University Publication.

Drama:—

5. Mricchakatikamu by Tirupati Venkatakavullu, Kadiyam.

Non-detailed:—

6. Veyipadagalu by Visvanatha Satyanarayana, M.A., Bezvada.

PART III—(Optional Subjects).**English.****1943.***Shakespeare:—*

Hamlet.

A Mid-summer Night's Dream.

Modern Poetry:—

Milton: Paradise Lost. Book II.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics:
the following poems:—

Collins: To Evening.

 The Passions.

 How Sleep the Brave.

Wordsworth: Ode on The Intimations of Immortality.

Shelley: To a Skylark.

 Ode to the West Wind.

 Stanzas written in Dejection near Naples.

Browning: Rabbi Ben Ezra.

 The Grammarian's Funeral.

Prose:—

Carlyle: Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Standard English Essays: edited by Armour.
(Blackie & Son)—Essays X to XXV (both inclusive).

Dryden: Preface to the Fables.

Form of Literature:—

 The Novel.

Books recommended for theory:—

1. Raleigh: History of the English Novel.
2. Saintsbury: The Novel (Channels of English Literature Series).
3. Hugh Walpole: The English Novel.

Books prescribed as illustrative of the types:—

Fielding: Joseph Andrews.

Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice.

Thackeray: Esmond.

Meredith: The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.

1944.

Shakespeare:—

 Othello.

 A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Modern Poetry:—

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Book I.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury: the following pieces:—

Dryden: *Alexander's Feast*.

Gray: *The Progress of Poesy*.

Wordsworth: *Ode on the Intimation of Immortality*

Keats: *Ode to a Nightingale*.

Ode to Autumn.

Browning: *Rabbi Ben Ezra*.

Modern Prose:—

Dryden: *Preface to the Fables*.

Swift: *The Battle of the Books*.

Modern Literary Essays: The University of London Press.

Form of Literature:—

The Novel.

Books recommended for theory and books prescribed as illustrative of the types:—

The same as for 1943.

Philosophy.

1943 and 1944.

Psychology:—

Woodworth: *A Study of Mental Life*. (The latest edition).

Ethics:—

Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics*.

Indian Philosophy:—

Hiriyanna: *Outline of Indian Philosophy* (Chapters on Jainism, Buddhism, Materialism and the Six systems).

General Philosophy:—

Patrick: *Introduction to Philosophy*.

Indian History.**1943.***Text-books:—*

- Smith: The Oxford History of India (revised).
Majumdar: Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation.
Ishwari Prasad: Muhammadan India.
Roberts: History of British India.
The Cambridge Shorter History of India by Allan, Haig and Dodwell.
Moreland and Chatterjee: A Short History of India.

Reference:—

- Smith: Early History of India.
Dodwell: History of British India.
R. K. Mookerji: Hindu Civilisation.

1944.*Indian History:—*

- (i) The Cambridge Shorter History of India.
(ii) Moreland and Chatterjee: A Short History of India.
(iii) R. Sathianathaier. A College Text-book of Indian History, Vols. I and II.

Reference books:—

- (i) V. A. Smith: Early History of India.
(ii) V. A. Smith: Oxford History of India.
(iii) R. K. Mookerji: Hindu Civilization.

Politics.**1943 and 1944.***Books recommended for Study:—*

- Sidgwick: Development of European Polity.
Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
Strong: Modern Political Constitutions.
Gettell: Introduction to Political Science.
Cole and Cole: A Guide to Modern Politics.
Eddy and Lawton: India's New Constitution.

One of the following books is to be studied intensively by students in the B.A. (Pass) course Politics:—

Machiavelli: The Prince.

Mill: Considerations on Representative Government.

Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France.

Locke: Two Treatises of Government (Second Treatise only), (Everyman's Library).

Hamilton: The Federalist (Everyman's Library).

Sir Thomas More: Utopia (Everyman's Library).

Reference:—

A. F. Hattersley: A Short History of Democracy (C.U.P.).

Petrie: History of Government.

Constitutional History.

1943 and 1944.

Text-books:—

Ogg, F. A.: English Government and Politics.

Marriott: English Political Institutions.

Prosser and Short: A Short Constitutional History of England.

European History.

1943 and 1944.

Text-book:—

A. J. Grant: A History of Europe, Part III—Modern Europe.

For reference:—

H. A. L. Fisher: A History of Europe, Books II and III.

Hayes: A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe, Volumes I and II.

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Economics.**1943.****ECONOMICS I.***Books recommended:—*

- H. Clay: Economics for the General Reader.
Briggs and Jordan: A Text-book of Economics.

Reference:—

- A. Marshall: Economics of Industry.
N. B. Dearle: Economics: Introduction to Student
and for Everyman.
Fairchild, Buck and Furniss: Elementary Economics

ECONOMICS II.*Books recommended:—*

- Todd: Mechanism of Exchange.
H. Withers: Meaning of Money.
H. Dalton: Public Finance.
D. H. Robertson: Money.

Rural Economics and Co-operation:—

- T. N. Carver: Principles of Rural Economics.
Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in
India.
Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.
Report of the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee.
Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation,
1940.
E. Hough: Co-operative Movement in India.
C. R. Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
The Madras Co-operative Manual.

Economic History of England and India, since 1700 A.D.

- Knowles: Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in
Great Britain during the 19th Century.
M. D. Stocks: The Industrial State.
Gadgil: Industrial Evolution in India.
V. Anstey: Economic Development of India.
Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas
Empire, Vol. I, Book II, Section B. British India.

Labour Problems:—

- Webb: History of Trade Unionism.
De Montgomery: British and Continental Labour Policy.
Tillyard: The Worker and the State.
G. D. H. Cole: Self-Government in Industries.
Salter: Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
Gilechrist: Conciliation and Arbitration.
Report of the Indian Factory Commission.
The Labour Gazette, Bombay (Monthly).
Broughton: Labour in Indian Industries.
Census of India, 1921, India and Madras, Chapters on Industries and Occupations.
The Whitley Commission Report.
Clay: Post-War Unemployment.
Silverman: Social Economics.
Industrial Relations: Sir Balfour Committee's Report.
Watkins: Labour Problems.
Lindsay: Karl Marx.
Dr. P. S. Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India.

Reference book:

- Economics by Frederic Benham.

1944.

ECONOMICS I.

Books recommended:—

- H. Clay: Economics for the General Reader.
Briggs and Jordan: A Text-book of Economics.

Reference:—

- A. Marshall: Economics of Industry.
N. B. Dearle: Economics—Introduction to Student and for Everyman.
Fairchild, Buck and Furniss: Elementary Economics.
Frederic Benham: Economics.

ECONOMICS II.

Books recommended:—

- Todd: Mechanism of Exchange.
 H. Withers: Meaning of Money.
 H. Dalton: Public Finance.
 D. H. Robertson: Money.
 Banerji: Indian Economics.
 Ropkey: Crisis and Cycles.

Rural Economics and Co-operation:—

- T. N. Carver: Principles of Rural Economics.
 Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
 Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee.
 Report of the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee.
 Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation, 1940.
 E. Hough: Co-operative Movement in India.
 C. R. Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
 The Madras Co-operative Journal.
 Talmaki: Co-operation in India and Abroad.

Economic History of England and India, since 1700 A.D.

- Knowles: Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in Great Britain during the 19th Century.
 M. D. Stocks: The Industrial State.
 Gadgil: Industrial Evolution in India.
 V. Anstey: Economic Development of India.
 Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire, Vol. I, Book II, Section B, British India.

Tamil.**1943 and 1944.***Poetry:—*

- Kurunthokai—1-50 stanzas;
 Muththollayiram—51-100;
 Thirukkovaiyar—1-25;

Periyapurānam—Karaikkal Ammaiyar Purānam;
 Silappadhikaram—Kadaladu Kathai; Venir Kathai;
 Chintamani—Govindaiyarilambakam;
 Manimekhalai—Sirai Vidu Kathai.
 Kambaramayanam—Balakandam-Mithilaikkatchi.

Prose:—

Nakkirar by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar;
 Sethunadum Thamizhum by R. Raghava Ayyangar;
 Uthayanan Charitram by Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar;
 Manonmaniyam by Shanmughasundara Mudaliyar,
 Assistant Professor, Pachaiyappa's College.

Grammar:—

1. Nannul Kandigai, by Arumuga Navalar.
2. Yapparunkalakkarikai.
3. Ani Ilakkanam, by Visakha Perumal Ayyar.

History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

1. History of Tamil Literature by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, B.A., L.T.
2. History of Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, B.A.

Sanskrit.

1943 and 1944.

Books of the Early Period:—

Lanman's Reader: Sections D to H (both inclusive).
 Mahābhāṣya Āhnika I;
 Kāthopaniṣad.

Books of the Later Period:—

Māgha Canto 1 with Mallinātha's Commentary;
 Mṛcchakaṭika;
 Svapnavāsavadatta.
 Harṣacarita: 3rd Uchvāsa.

Grammar, Prosody, etc.:—

Laghukaumudī — Samjnā, Sandhi, Kāraka, and
Sāmāsa—Prakaraṇas;

Kāyādarśa;

Tarka Sangraha.

History of Samskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar:—

Books recommended:—

History of Samskrit Literature—Macdonell.

History of Samskrit Literature—Keith.

The Samskrit Drama—Keith.

For elements of Comparative Grammar the Syllabus prescribed by the Madras University is to be followed.

Malayalam.

1944.

Ancient and Mediaeval Malayalam:—

1. Pracina Malayala Matrurkakal Part I—1 to 8 Patalams. (Edited by Ullur).
2. Unnunilisandesam—B. V. Book Depot.
3. Duta Vakyam—Malayalam Improvement Committee, Cochin.

Modern Malayalam Poetry, Prose and Drama:—

1. Bharatam Kilipattu—Karnaparvam.
2. Komappan—Kundur.
3. Munnu bhashakavyangal—Ullur and others.
4. Kirmira Vadham—Kathakali.
5. Tenkailanathodayam — Ed. by the Malayalam Improvement Committee, Cochin.
6. Malayala Sakuntalam—Drama. A. R. Raja Raja Varma.

Note.—Students are expected to have a general idea of the development of Modern Malayalam Poetry and Novel.

Elements of Grammar, Prosody, and Poetics and Literature:—

1. Lilatilakam—Ed. by A. Krishna Pisharoti.
2. Bhashabhushanam.
3. Vrittamanjari.

History of Malayalam Literature—Nara-
Panikkar. Vols. I and II.

Note.—Students are expected to be familiar with
following works:—

Keralapaniniyam—A. R. Raja Raja Varma.

History of Malayalam Literature:

1. Govinda Pillai,
2. Sankaran Nambiar.

Composition Original and Non-detailed:—

1. Keraleswaran—T. Raman Nambissan.
 2. Dargesa Nandini—C. S. Potti.
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B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

PART I.

Same as for the B.A. Degree. (*Vide* page 545).

PART II.

Same as for the B.A. Degree. (*Vide* page 546).

PART III.

Mathematics.

1943 and 1944.

Text-books and Books for reference:—

Briggs and Bryan: Tutorial Algebra.

Loney: Trigonometry Part II.

Sastri and Acharya: Statics.

S. R. Gupta: Dynamics (Atmaram & Sons).

Irving: G. G.: First course in Statistical method.
H. Subramania Iyer: Astronomy.
W. M. Baker: Algebraic Geometry, G. Bell & Sons.
Ramanathan: Analytical Geometry (alternative).
Caunt: Elementary Calculus, (Oxford).

Physics.

1943 and 1944.

Starling: Properties of Matter.
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter.
Edser: Heat.
Mitton: Heat.
Noakes: Light.
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity.
Capstick: Sound.
Catchpool: Sound.
Bedford: Practical Physics.
Davis & Black: The New Practical Physics (For
general study).
K. S. Venkatesan: Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

1943.

Inorganic Chemistry:—

Text-books:—

Caven and Landor: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry
(Blackie).
Mellor: Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Revised Edition
by Mellor and Parker, 1939, Longmans),

Reference:—

Lowry: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).

*Physical Chemistry:—**Text-books:—*

Lowry and Sudgen: Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).

S. J. Smith: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

Reference:—

H. S. Taylor: Elementary Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Senter: Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen).

Getman and Daniels: Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry (J. Wiley & Sons, 1937, Sixth Edition).

A. J. Mee: Physical Chemistry.

*Organic Chemistry:—**Text-books:—*

Kipping and Kipping: Organic Chemistry, Parts I and II (Chambers).

J. B. Conant: Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Reference:—

Moureaux: Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry (Bell);

Holleman: Organic Chemistry (Wiley).

F. C. Whitmore: Organic Chemistry.

General and Historical:—

Lowry: Outlines of Historical Chemistry.

Practical:—

(a) *Organic*: M. V. S. Raman and B. B. Dey: Practical Organic Chemistry.

(b) *Inorganic*: Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).

Caven: Quantitative Chemical Analysis (Vols. 1 and 2) (Blackie).

Reference:—

Middleton: Systematic Qualitative Organic Analysis.

1944.

To the existing list *add* under text-books:—
Palit: Elementary Physical Chemistry.

Natural Science.**BOTANY.**

Books for study and reference:—

1. Coulter Barnes and Cowles: Text-book of Botany. (American Book Co.).
2. Bower: The Living Plant (Macmillan).
3. Strasburger: Text-book of Botany (Macmillan).
4. Smith Overton and Gilbert: Text-book of General Botany (Macmillan).
5. Keeble: Practical Plant Physiology (Bell).
6. Scott: Structural Botany, 2 vols. (A. and C. Black Ltd., London).
7. Hallman and Robins: Text-book of General Botany (John Wiley).
8. Strassburger and Hillhouse: Practical Botany (George Allan and Unwin Ltd.).
9. Oliver: First book of Indian Botany.

ZOOLOGY.

Text-book:—

Parker and Haswell: Text-book of Zoology, 2 Vols. (Macmillan).

Practical:—

1. Marshall: The Frog (Macmillan).
2. Marshall and Hurst: Practical Zoology (Smith Elder & Co.).
3. Parker: Practical Zoology (Macmillan).

Reference:—

1. Sedgwick, (A.) Students' Text-books of Zoology 3 Vols. (George Allen and Unwin Ltd.).
2. Kingsley: Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates. (Macmillan).

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3. Lull: Organic Evolution (Macmillan).
 4. Holmes: Biology of the Frog. (Macmillan).
 5. Walter: Biology of the Vertebrates. (Macmillan).
 6. Woodruff: Animal Biology. (Macmillan).
 7. Hogben: Comparative Physiology (Sedgwick and Jackson).
 8. Borrodaile: The animal and its environment (Henry Froude and Hodder and Stoughton).
 9. Thomson: Outlines of Zoology (Oxford University Press).
 10. Graham Kerr: Zoology for Medical Students, (Macmillan).
 11. De Boer: Vertebrate Zoology (Sedgwick and Jackson).
 12. Dendy: Outlines of evolutionary Biology. (Constable).
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**B.A. AND B.Sc. (HONOURS) PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATIONS.**

1943 and 1944.

Same as for B.A. and B.Sc., Part I—

(*Vide* page 545).

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Philosophy.

1943.

COMPULSORY PART.

1. *Psychology* :—

Macdougall: Outline of Psychology.*

Watson: Behaviourism.

Hartmann: Gestalt Psychology.

Woodworth: Contemporary Schools of Psychology.

Freud: New Introductory Lectures.

Spearman: Psychology Down the Ages: 2 Vols.

Tansley: The New Psychology.

Fleugel: A Hundred Years of Psychology.

2. *Prescribed Philosophical Classic*:—

Pancadaśī—(Prakaraṇas 6 to 10)

or

Kaivalyanavanītam.

Reference:—

Hiriyanna: Outline of Indian Philosophy.*

Sir S. Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy, Vols. 1 & 2.

Das Gupta: A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. 1.

Cowell and Gough: Sarvadarsana Samgraha.

Mahadevan: Philosophy of Advaita Vedanta.

OPTIONAL PART.

Group A.

3. *European Philosophy*:—

Thilly: History of Philosophy.*

Bakewell: A Source in Ancient Philosophy.

Stace: A Critical Introduction to Greek Philosophy.

Robinson: Anthology of Modern Philosophy.

Erdmann: History of Philosophy, 3 Vols.

Descartes,

Spinoza,

Leibniz,

Locke,

Berkeley,

Hume,

Kant,

Hegel.

Leaders of Philosophy Series.

Dresser: History of Modern Philosophy.

Calkins: Persistent Problems of Philosophy.

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4. *Logic and Theory of Knowledge*:—
 Bosanquet: *Logic*, Vols. 1 and 2.*
 Joachim: *The Nature of Truth*.*
 James: *The Meaning of Truth*.
 James: *Essays in Critical Realism*—Chapters on
 “The Approach to Critical Realism” and “The
 Problem of Error”.
 New Realism: *The Introductory Chapter and the
 chapter on “The Emancipation of Metaphysics
 from Epistemology.”*
 Russel: *Our Knowledge of the External World*.
 Chapters 2 and 3.
5. *Contemporary European Philosophy*:—
 Bosanquet: *Individuality and Value*.*
 Joad: *Guide to Philosophy*.
 Perry: *Present Philosophical Tendencies*.
 Laird: *Recent Philosophy*.
6. *Philosophy of Religion*:—
 Galloway: *Philosophy of Religion*.*
 Pratt: *The Religious Consciousness*.*
 Caird: *Introduction to Philosophy of Religion*.
 Hoffding: *Psychology of Religion*.
 Needham: *Science, Reality and Religion*.
 Leuba: *The Psychological Study of Religion*.
 Radhakrishnan: *Eastern Religions and Western
 Thought*.
 Articles from E. R. E. on Animism, Totemism,
 Fetishism, Magic and Taboo.
7. *Optional Subjects*:—
 (a) *Nyāya Vaiśeṣika*.
 Roer's Translation of *Siddhanta-Muktavali*. Mm.
 S. Kuppuswami Sastri: *A Primer of Indian
 Logic*.
 (b) *Sāṅkhya-Yoga*.
 Gaudapadabhashya on *Sāṅkhyakarika* (Colebrooke's
 translation) and Bhojavṛtti on *Patanjali Sūtras*.*

- (c) *Advaita Vedānta*: Saṃkara's Contemporary on Vedānta Sūtras. (Sūtras 1 to 4) Translated by Thibaut.*

Deussen: System of the Vedānta.

Das Gupta: A History of Indian Philosophy. Vol. 1. The chapter on Saṃkara; Vol. 2. Chapters on Post-Saṃkarites.

Radhakrishnan: Indian Philosophy, Vol. 2, Chap. 8.

Suryanarayana Sastri: Bhāmati (Sūtras 1 to 4).

Suryanarayana Sastri: Siddhāntaleśasangraha.

Suryanarayana Sastri: The Critique of Difference.

Hiriyanna: Vedānta-sāra.

Anilbaran Roy: The message of the Gita.

Tilak: Gītārahasya: Vols. 1 & 2. (English Translation).

- (d) *Viśiṣṭādvaita Philosophy*:—

Ramanuja's Commentary on the Vedānta Sūtra (Sūtras 1 to 4) Thibaut's translation.*

Carpenter: Theism in Mediaeval India.

Bhandarkar: Vaiṣṇavism, Saivism, etc.

Srinivasachariar: Ramanuja's Idea of the Finite Self.

Srinivasachariar: Philosophy of Bhedābheda.

Suryanarayana Sastriar: Sivādvaita of Srikanṭha.

Rajagopalachariar: Vaiṣṇavite Reformers.

- (e) *Saiva Siddhanta*:—

Sivagnanabodham with Mapadiyam of Sivagnana Swamigal.*

Brahma Sūtras with Srikanta's Commentary (Tamil Translation).

S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri: Sivadvaita of Srikanta.

Paranjoti's Śaiva Siddhanta.

Note.—Candidates are expected to acquire a detailed knowledge of the books marked with asterisks.

Group B.

Social and Abnormal Psychology:—

Mukerjea & Sen Gupta: Introduction to Social Psychology.*

MacDougall: Social Psychology.

Thouless: Social Psychology.

MacDougall: Abnormal Psychology.*

Doreus and Schaffer: A text-book of Abnormal Psychology.

Ethics:—

H. Bradley: Ethical Studies.*

A. E. Taylor: The Problem of Conduct.

G. E. Moore: Principia Ethica.

Alexander: Moral Order and Progress.

Dewey and Tufts: Ethics.*

Broad: Five Types of Moral Theory.

Rand: Classical Moralists.

S. K. Maitra: Hindu Ethics.

Sociology:—

Gillin & Blackmar: Outlines of Sociology.*

Davis and Barnes: Introduction to Sociology.

Davis and Barnes: Readings in Sociology.

Giddings: Principles of Sociology.

Park and Burgess: Introduction to Sociology.

Wadia: Ethics of Feminism.

Letourne: Evolution of Marriage.

Political Philosophy:—

Bosanquet: A Philosophical Theory of the State.*

Laski: A Grammar of Politics.*

T. H. Green: Lectures on Political Obligations.

Barker: Political Theories (Home Univ. Library).

Mac Iver: Community.

Bukharin: Historical Materialism.

Joad: Modern Political Theory.
 Joad: Guide to the Philosophy of Morals and Politics.
 Hearnshaw: Development of Political Ideas.
 Macmarry: The Philosophy of Communism.
 Macmarry: Freedom in the Modern World.
 Sabine: History of Political Theory.
 Plamenatz: Freedom, Consent and Political Obligation.

Comparative Religion:—

Estlin Carpenter: Comparative Religion.*
 Kellett: History of Religion.
 Widgery: Comparative Religion.*

History.

(1) History of India down to 1600 A.D.

1943.

Books recommended:—

*Cambridge History of India, Vols. I and III.
 *Smith: Early History of India (revised by Edwardes).
 Griswold: Religion of the Rig Veda.
 Macdonell: India's Past.
 *Rapson: Ancient India.
 *Barnett: Antiquities of India.
 Ray Chaudhuri: Political History of Ancient India (3rd Edn.).
 Bhandarkar: Asoka.
 Mookerji: Harsha.
 Mookerji: Hindu Civilisation.
 Jayaswal: An Imperial History of India.
 *Aiyangar: S. K.: Studies in Gupta History and Administration.
 *Aiyangar, S. K.: The Vakatakas; and South India and her Muhammadan Invaders.
 *Ishwari Prasad: History of Mediaeval India.

Vaidya: History of Mediaeval Hindu India, (3 volumes).

Smith: Akbar, the Great Moghul.

Ibn Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.

Qanungo: Sher Shah.

1944.

Same as 1943 with the following added:—

K. A. Nilakantha Sastri: Foreign Notices of South India.

V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar: Mauryan Polity.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: The Pandyan Kingdom.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastri: The Colas. Volumes I and II.

(2) History of India from 1600 A.D.
to the Present Day.

1943.

*Beni Prasad—*History of Jahangir*.

*B. P. Saksena—*History of Shah Jahan*.

*J. N. Sarkar—*A Short History of Aurangazib*.

W. Irvine—*The Later Moguls* (Edited by J. N. Sarkar), 2 volumes.

*Kincaid and Parasnis—*A History of the Maratha People* (Vols. 1, 2 and 3).

S. N. Sen—*Administrative system of the Marathas : Military System of the Marathas*.

Grant Duff—*A History of the Marathas*, (Revised by S. M. Edwardes).

Balkrishna—*Shivaji the Great*.

Edwardes and Garrett—*Mughal Rule in India*.

P. J. Thomas—*Mercantilism and the East India Trade*.

A. Loveday—*Famines in India*.

**The Cambridge History of India*, Vols. V and VI.

Horne—*Administrative System of British India*.
 Gadgil—*Industrial Evolution in India*.
 *Robert—*History of British India*.
 *Sen—*Indian States*.
 *Lee-Warner—*Native States of India*.
 Keith—*Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy*.
 *Lyall—*British Dominion in India*.
The Harcourt Butler Committee Report.
The Montagu-Chelmsford Report.
 *Dodwell—*History of British India (1858-1919)*.
 Bowring—*Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*.
 Griffin—*Ranjit Singh*.

1944.

Same as 1943 with the following *deleted*:—

P. J. Thomas: *Mercantilism and the East India Trade*.
 A. Loveday: *Famines in India*.
 Gadgil: *Industrial Evolution in India*.
 Sen: *Indian States*.
 Lee Warner: *Native States of India*.
The Montagu Chelmsford Report.

and the following *added*:—

S. A. Khan: *Sources for the History of British India in the 17th Century*;
 Thompson and Garratt: *The Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India*.
 Yusuf Ali, A.: *A Cultural History of India during the British Period*.
 Eddy and Lawton: *India's New Constitution*.

(3) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

1943.

The following books are recommended:—

Stubbs: *Select Charters (Introduction)*.
 Lodge and Thornton: *English Constitutional Documents (1307—1485)*.

- Tanner: Tudor Constitutional Documents.
 Prothero: Select Documents illustrative of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I (Introduction).
 Gardiner: Select Documents of the Puritan Revolution (Introduction).
 *Robertson: Select Statutes, Cases and Documents.
 Bicknell: Cases in Constitutional Law.
 White: The Making of the English Constitution.
 Wakeman: Constitutional Essays.
 Medley: English Constitutional History.
 Maitland: English Constitutional History.
 Pollard: The Evolution of Parliament.
 Pollard: Factors in Modern History.
 Percy: The Privy Council under the Tudors.
 Dicey: The Privy Council.
 Tanner: English Constitutional Conflicts of the 17th Century.
 Davis: George III and the Constitution.
 Bagehot: The English Constitution.
 Lowell: Government of England.
 Muir: How Britain is Governed.
 Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
 Jennings: The Law and the Constitution.
 Hewart: The New Despotism.
 Pike: A Constitutional History of the House of Lords.
 Jennings: Cabinet Government.
 Keith: The King and the Imperial Crown.

*Candidates are required to make a detailed and critical study of this collection of documents.

1944.

Same as 1943 with the following *deleted*:—

- Lodge and Thornton: English Constitutional Documents (1307-1485).
 Bicknell: Cases in Constitutional Law.

Wakeman: Constitutional Essays.
 Pollard: Factors in Modern History.
 Dicey: The Privy Council.
 Davis: George III and the Constitution.
 Bagehot: The English Constitution.
 Muir: How Britain is governed.
 Hewart: The New Despotism.
 Pike: A Constitutional History of the House of Lords.
 Keith: The King and the Imperial Crown.

and the following *added*:—

Bagehot: The English Constitution (World's Classics edition).
 Mark A. Thompson: A Constitutional History of England (1642-1801).
 Smellie: Hundred Years of English Government.
 Joliffe: Constitutional History of Mediaeval England.
 Deane Jones: The English Revolution.
 Jennings: Parliament.
 Keir: Constitutional History of England.
 Keith, A. B.: The Constitution of England from Queen Victoria to George VI, 2 volumes.

BRANCHES II AND III.

Political Theory.

1943.

(including the critical study of a Classic.)

The following books are recommended:—

Coker, F. W. (Ed.): Readings in Political Philosophy.
 Spahr, M. (Ed.): Readings in Recent Political Philosophy.
 Sabine: History of Political Theory.
 Dunning, W. A.: A History of Political Theories, 3 volumes.

- Merriam, C. E. and Barnes, H. E. (Ed.): A History of Political Theories—Recent Times.
 Gettell, R.: A History of Political Thought.
 Willoughby, W.: Political Theories of the Ancient World.
 MacIlwain, C. H.: The Growth of Political Thought in the West.
 Jarret, B.: Mediaeval Socialism.
 Brown, I.: English Political Theory.
 Graham, W.: English Political Philosophy.
 Laski, H. J.: A Grammar of Politics.
 Tawney, R. H.: Equality.
 Willoughby, W.: The Ethical Basis of Political Authority.
 Burns, D.: Principles of Revolution.
 Lindsay, A.: Essentials of Democracy.
 Hobson, J. A.: Twentieth Century Democracy.
 Laidler, H. W.: Socialism in Thought and Action.
 Coker: Recent Political Thought.
 Lichtenberger: Development of Social Theory.
 Burns, E. (Ed.): Handbook of Marxism.
 Sillani, T. (Ed.): What is Fascism and Why?
 Hsiao, K. C.: Political Pluralism.

The Prescribed Texts:—

One of the following books to be studied intensively and critically:—

- Plato: The Republic (Translated by Jowett).
 Aristotle: Politics (Translated by Jowett, edited by H. W. C. Davis).
 Grotius: De Jure Belli ac Pacis (II volume—Translation, O.U.P.).
 Hobbes: Leviathan, Parts I and II (Edited by Pogson Smith, O.U.P.).
 Montesquieu: The Spirit of the Law (Translated by Thomas Nugent), 2 volumes.

Rousseau: The Social Contract, (Ed. by G. D. H. Cole, Everymans).

Bentham: Fragment on Government (Edited by F. C. Montague).

Mill, J. S.: On Liberty.

1944.

Same in 1943, with the following added:—

Oakeshott: Social and Political doctrines of Contemporary Europe.

Crossman: Government and the Governed.

Modern Constitutions with Special Reference to Recent European History from 1789 A.D.

1943.

The following books are recommended:—

Gooch, G. P. and Temperley, H. W.: Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries—(1789—1932).

Hayes, C. J. H. A.: Social and Political History of Modern Europe, Vol. II, (1815—1924).

Strong, C. F.: Modern Political Constitutions.

Ogg, F. A.: European Governments and Politics.

Bryce, J.: Modern Democracies—2 volumes.

Harris, G. M.: Local Government in Many Lands.

Lees-Smith, H. B.: Second Chambers in Theory and Practice.

Beck: The American Constitution.

Finer, H.: Mussolini's Italy.

U.S.S.R. Handbook (Gollancz).

Dicey, A. V.: Law of the Constitution.

Jennings, W. I.: Law and the Constitution.

Lowell, A. L.: Government of England.

Keith, A. B.: Governments of the British Empire.

Keith, A. B.: A Constitutional History of India.

The Butler Committee Report.

The J. P. C. Report.
The Government of India Act, 1935.
Singh, Prince Raghubir: Indian States and the New
Regime.
Schumann: International Politics.
Munro: Governments of Europe.
Hawgood: Modern Constitutions since 1787.

1944.

Same as 1943, with the following deleted:—

Gooch and Temperley: Europe in the Nineteenth and
Twentieth Centuries.
Harris G. M.: Local Government in Many Lands.
Lees Smith: Second Chambers in Theory and
Practice.
Beck: The American Constitution.
Finer H.: Mussolini's Italy.
The Butler Committee Report.
The J. P. C. Report.
The Government of India Act, 1935.
Singh, Prince Raghubir: Indian States and the new
Regime.

and the following added:—

Finer H.: The Theory and Practice of Modern
Government, Volumes 1 and 2.
Laski H. J.: Parliamentary Government in England.
West: American Government.
Chintamani and Masani: India's Constitution at
Work.
Ramaswamy M.: The Law of the Indian Constitution.
Grant A. J. and Temperley: Europe in the Nineteenth
and Twentieth Centuries. (1789-1939)—Long-
mans, April, 1940.
Jennings: Parliament.
Jennings: Cabinet Government.
Keith A. B.: The British Cabinet System (1830-1930).

BRANCH III.

1943.

Economics I.

- A. Marshall: Principles of Economics.
A. Marshall: Industry and Trade.
F. W. Taussig: Principles of Economics.
T. N. Carver: Distribution of Wealth.
Car-Saunders: Population.
D. H. Robertson: Control of Industry.
H. D. Henderson: Supply and Demand.
M. Dobb: Wages.
H. Dalton: Inequality of Incomes.
Meade: An Introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy.
F. H. Knight: Risk, Uncertainty-bearing and Profit.

Economics II.

- D. H. Robertson: Money.
R. H. Hawtrey: Currency and Credit.
J. M. Keynes: A Treatise on Money, Vols. I and II.
J. M. Keynes: The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money.
Robinson: Structure of Competitive Industry.
Haney: Business Organisation and Combination.
Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India.
Macmillan Committee Report.
Indian Currency Committees' and Commissions' Reports.
Kisch and Elkin: Central Banks.
Lavington: The English Capital Market.
Moulton: Financial Organisation.
Harrod: International Economics.
Taussig: International Trade.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.
J. G. Smith: Organised Produce Markets.
Report on the Marketing of Wheat in India.

Public Economics.

- H. Dalton: Public Finance.
F. Shirras: The Science of Public Finance.
Lutz: Public Finance.
Bonavia: Transport.
Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.
Budget Statements: Government of India since 1920.
The Simon Commission Report: Chapters on Finance.
The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.
Soltau: Economic Functions of the State.
B. P. Adarkar: The Principles and Problems of Federal Finance.
A. C. Pigou: Public Finance.
Glaeiser: Outlines of Public Utility.
Report of the Committee on National Debt and Taxation—Britain.
Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.
Silverman: Incidence and Effects of Taxation.
Antonio De Viti De Marco: First Principles of Public Finance.
Report of the Indian Railway Committee (Acworth Committee).

Recent Economic History.

- Birnie: An Economic History of Europe, 1760—1930.
Vera Anstey: Economic Development of India.
Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire, Vol. I.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar: Memorandum on Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.
Knowles: The Industrial and Commercial Revolution of the 19th Century.
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce.

Clapham: Economic Development of France and Germany.

Ogg: Economic Development of Modern Europe.

Bogart: Economic History of the United States.

Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.

Dutt: Economic History of India.

History of Economic Thought.

Books recommended:—

Gide and Rist: History of Economic Doctrines.

Haney: History of Economic Thought.

Ingram: History of Political Economy.

Cannan: A Review of Economic Theory.

Higgs: The Physiocrats.

L. L. Price: English Classical Economics.

Bonar: Philosophy and Political Economy.

G. D. H. Cole: Some relations between Political and Economic Theory.

Homan: Contemporary Economic Thought.

Hearnshaw: Socialism.

Kirkup: History of Socialism.

Morris: Socialism—its growth and outcome.

Graham Wallace: Socialism.

Schaffle: Quintessence of Socialism.

Karl Marx: The Capital.

Fabian Essays on Socialism: Ed. by Shaw.

Kelly: Twentieth Century Socialism.

Shaw: Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism.

Classic to be studied in detail:—

Malthus: Parallel Chapters from the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Essay on Population—Economics Classics, edited by Ashley.

1944.

Economics I.

- A. Marshall: Principles of Economics.
A. Marshall: Industry and Trade.
F. W. Taussig: Principles of Economics.
T. N. Carver: Distribution of Wealth.
Carr Saunders: Population.
D. H. Robertson: Control of Industry.
H. D. Henderson: Supply and Demand.
Maurice Dobb: Wages.
Huge Dalton: Inequality of Incomes.
Meade: An Introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy.
F. H. Knight: Risk, Uncertainty-bearing and Profit.
Frederic Benham: Economics.

Economics II.

- D. H. Robertson: Money.
R. H. Hawtrey: Currency and Credit.
Coulborne: An Introduction to Money.
J. M. Keynes: The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money.
Robinson: Structure of Competitive Industry.
Haney: Business Organisation and Combination.
Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India.
Macmillan Committee Report.
Indian Currency Committees' and Commissions' Reports.
Kisch and Elkin: Central Banks.
Moulton: Financial Organisation.
Taussig: International Trade.
Barrett Whale: Joint Stock Banking in Germany.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.
J. G. Smith: Organized Produce Markets.

Report on the Marketing of Wheat in India.

R. S. Sayers: Modern Banking.

G. D. H. Cole: What everybody wants to know about Money.

Public Economics.

H. Dalton: Public Finance.

F. Shirras: The Science of Public Finance.

Lutz: Public Finance.

Bonavia: Transport.

Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.

Budget Statements: Government of India (since 1920).

The Simon Commission Report: Chapters on Finance.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

B. P. Adarkar: The Principles and Problems of Federal Finance.

A. C. Pigou: Public Finance.

Glaeiser: Outlines of Public Utility Economics.

Report of the Committee on National Debt and Taxation, Britain.

Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.

Silverman: Incidence and Effects of Taxation.

Antonio De Viti De Marco: First Principles of Public Finance.

Report of the Indian Railway Committee (Acworth Committee).

A. T. K. Grant: A Study of the Capital Market in Post-War Britain.

P. J. Thomas: Growth of Federal Finance in India.

Recent Economic History.

Birnie: An Economic History of Europe, 1760—1930.

Vera Anstey: Economic Development of India.

Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire, Vol. I.

- Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar: Memorandum on Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.
Knowles: The Industrial and Commercial Revolution of the 19th Century.
Clapham: Economic Development of France and Germany.
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
Ogg: Economic Development of Modern Europe.
Bogart: Economic History of the United States.
Dutt: Economic History of India.
Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.
P. Ray: Foreign Trade of India.

Labour Problems.

- Webb: History of Trade Unionism.
De Montgomery: British and Continental Labour Policy.
Tillyard: The Worker and the State.
G. D. H. Cole: Self-Government in Industries.
O'Brien: Labour Organisation.
Saiter: Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
Gilechrist: Conciliation and Arbitration.
Report of the Indian Factory Commission.
The Labour Gazette, Bombay (Monthly).
Broughton: Labour in Indian Industries.
Census of India, 1921, India and Madras, Chapters on Industries and Occupations.
The Whitley Commission Report.
Clay: Post-War Unemployment.
Silverman: Social Economics.
Industrial Relations: Sir Baifour Committee's Report.
Watkins: Labour Problems.
Lindsay: Karl Marx.
Das: Industrial Labour Legislation in India.

History of Economic Thought.

- Gide and Rist: History of Economic Doctrines.
 Haney: History of Economic Thought.
 Ingram: History of Political Economy.
 Cannan: A Review of Economic Theory.
 Higgs: The Physiocrats.
 G. D. H. Cole: Some relations between Political and Economic Theory.
 Homan: Contemporary Economic Thought.
 Hearnshaw: Socialism.
 Morris: Socialism—its growth and outcome.
 Graham Wallace: Socialism.
 Schaffle: Quintessence of Socialism.
 Karl Marx: The Capital.
 Fabian Essays on Socialism: Ed. by Shaw.
 Kelly: Twentieth Century Socialism.
 Eric Roll: History of Economic Thought.

Classic to be studied in detail:—

- Malthus: Parallel Chapters from the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Essay on Population—Economics Classics, edited by Ashley.

1945.

Economics I.

- A. Marshall: Principles of Economics.
 A. Marshall: Industry and Trade.
 F. W. Taussig: Principles of Economics.
 T. N. Carver: Distribution of Wealth.
 Carr Saunders: Population.
 D. H. Robertson: Control of Industry.
 H. D. Henderson: Supply and Demand.
 Maurice Dobb: Wages.
 Hume Dalton: Inequality of Incomes.
 Meade: An Introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy.
 F. H. Knight: Risk, Uncertainty-bearing and Profit.
 Frederic Benham: Economics.

Economics II.

- D. H. Robertson: Money.
R. H. Hawtrey: Currency and Credit.
Coulborne: Money.
J. M. Keynes: The General Theory of Employment,
Interest and Money.
Robinson: Structure of Competitive Industry.
Haney: Business Organisation and Combination.
Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India.
Macmillan Committee Report.
Indian Currency Committees' and Commissions'
Reports.
Kisch and Elkin: Central Banks.
Moulton: Financial Organisation.
Taussig: International Trade.
Barrett Whale: Joint Stock Banking in Germany.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.
J. G. Smith: Organized Produce Markets.
Lavingstone: Report on the Marketing of Wheat in
India.
R. S. Sayers: Modern Banking.
G. D. H. Cole: What everybody wants to know about
Money.
Geoffrey Crowth: An outline of Money.

Public Economics.

- H. Dalton: Public Finance.
F. Shirras: The Science of Public Finance.
Lutz: Public Finance.
Bonavia: Transport.
Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Report.
Budget Statements: Government of India (since
1920).
The Simon Commission Report: Chapters on Finance.
The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in
India.

B. P. Adarkar: The Principles and Problems of Federal Finance.

A. C. Pigou: Public Finance

Glaiser: Outlines of Public Utility Economics.

Report of the Committee on National Debt and Taxation—Britain.

Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.

Silverman: Incidence and Effects of Taxation.

Antonio De Viti De Marco: First Principles of Public Finance.

Report of the Indian Railway Committee (Acworth Committee).

A. T. K. Grant: A Study of the Capital Market in Post-War Britain.

P. J. Thomas: Growth of Federal Finance in India.

Recent Economic History.

Birnie: An Economic History of Europe (1760 to 1930).

Vera Anstey: Economic Development of India.

Knowles: Economic Development of the Overseas Empire, Vol. I.

Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar: Memorandum on Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.

Knowles: The Industrial and Commercial Revolution of the 19th Century.

Clapham: Economic Development of France and Germany.

Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce.

Ogg: Economic Development of Modern Europe.

Bogart: Economic History of the United States.

Dutt: Economic History of India.

Jathar and Beri: Indian Economics, Vols. I and II.

P. Ray: Foreign Trade of India.

Day: World Economic Development.

Labour Problems.

- Webb: History of Trade Unionism.
De Montgomery: British and Continental Labour Policy.
Tillyard: The Worker and the State.
G. D. H. Cole: Self-Government in Industries.
O'Brien: Labour Organisation.
Salter: Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
Gilchrist: Conciliation and Arbitration.
Report of the Indian Factory Commission.
The Labour Gazette, Bombay (Monthly).
Broughton: Labour in Indian Industries.
Census of India, 1921, India and Madras, Chapters on Industries and Occupations.
The Whitley Commission Report.
Clay: Post-War Unemployment.
Silverman: Social Economics.
Industrial Relations: Sir Balfour Committee's Report.
Watkins: Labour Problems.
Lindsay: Karl Marx.
Das: Industrial Labour Legislation in India.

History of Economic Thought.

- Gide and Rist: History of Economic Doctrines.
Haney: History of Economic Thought.
Ingram: History of Political Economy.
Cannan: A Review of Economic Theory.
Higgs: The Physiocrats.
G. D. H. Cole: Some relations between Political and Economic Theory.

Homan: Contemporary Economic Thought.

Morris: Socialism—its growth and outcome.

Schaffle: Quintessence of Socialism.

Karl Marx: The Capital.

Fabian Essays on Socialism: Ed. by Shaw.

Kelly: Twentieth Century Socialism.

Eric Roll: History of Economic Thought.

Gray: Development of Economic Doctrine.

Classics to be studied in Detail:—

Ricardo: Edited by Ashley.

English Language and Literature.

1943 and 1944.

I PAPER.

Chaucer and the History of the English Language:—
The Prologue.

Nun's Priest's Tale.

Troilus and Criseyde—Ed. by Goffin.

The following books indicate the scope of the History of the Language.

Classen: History of the English Language.

Bradley: The Making of English.

II PAPER.

Shakespeare:—

The Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Henry IV—Part I.

As You Like It.

Othello.

The Winter's Tale.

III PAPER.

English Literature from 1559-1660.

Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare
ed. by Young: The Sonnets.

Marlowe: Hero and Leander, Sestiad.

Spenser: *Epithalamion*; *Prothalamion*; The Shepherd's Calendar: *April* and *October*; the Faerie Queene—Book II.

Metaphysical Poets, ed. by Grierson: Selections from Donne, Vaughan, Herbert.

Milton: *Lycidas*, *Paradise Lost*—Book IV.

Sidney: *Apology for Poetry*.

Bacon: *Essays*: First 10.

Bacon: New Atlantis.

North: Translation of Plutarch; Coriolanus, Marius.

Greene: Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Marlowe: Dr. Faustus.

Ben Jonson: The Silent Woman.

Beaumont and Fletcher: The Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Webster: The Duchess of Malfi.

Dekker: A Shoemaker's Holiday.

IV PAPER.

English Literature from 1660-1780.

Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*.

Pope: The Rape of the Lock: *Epistle to Arbuthnot*.

Thomson: Winter (from The Seasons).

Collins and Gray: The Odes.

Burns and Blake: from Ward's English Poets,
Vol. III.

Crabb: The Village.

Gay: Trivia.

Walton: The Compleat Angler.

Dryden: *Preface to the Fables*.

Pepy's Diary: Selections (Harrap).

Addison and Steele: Essays from the Spectator, ed. by Lobban.

Swift: Gulliver's Travels.

Johnson: Lives of *Milton* and Dryden.

Burke: Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America.

Boswell: Life of Johnson (Nelson & Sons).

Gibbon: Age of the Antonines.

Congreve: The Way of the World.

Dryden: All For Love.

Sheridan: The Rivals.

Fielding: Tom Jones.

Sterne: Sentimental Journey.

Letter Writers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries—From Letters of Great Writers (Blackie & Son).

V PAPER.

English Literature from 1780-1830.

Selections from Wordsworth—ed. by M. Arnold.

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner; Christabel.

Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto IV.

Shelley: Adonais; Selections from Palgrave's Golden Treasury (World's Classics).

Keats: *The Eve of St. Agnes*; Selections from Palgrave's Golden Treasury (World's Classics).

XIX Century Critical Essays: ed. by Jones. Selections from Wordsworth, Coleridge & Shelley.

Landor: Selections—ed. by Welby.

Lamb: *Essays of Elia*—I Series.

Hazlitt: *Essays*—Ed. by Howe.

Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*; *Persuasion*.

Scott: *The Bride of Lammermoor*.

Peacock: *Nightmare Abbey*; *Crotchet Castle*.

VI PAPER.

English Literature from 1830-1930.

Tennyson: *Maud*.

Browning: *Andrea del Sarto*; *Fra Lippo Lippi*; *Abt Vogler*; *Saul*; *By the Fireside*.

Arnold: *The Scholar Gipsy*; *Thyrsis*.

Rossetti: *The Blessed Damozel*; *My Sister's Sleep*.

Swinburne: *The Triumph of Time*.

Morris: *Defence of Guinevere and Other Poems*, (World's Classics).

Francis Thompson: *The Hound of Heaven*.

Anthology of Modern Verse: Ed. by Methuen.

Carlyle: *Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Newman: *Idea of a University*.

Pater: *Selections*—Ed. by Rawlinson.

Arnold: *Culture and Anarchy*; *Preface to the Poems 1853* (Jone's XIX Century English Critical Essays).

Arnold: *Essays in Criticism, II Series*.

Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*.

Meredith: *The Egoist*.

Hardy: *The Return of the Native*.

VII PAPER.

Essay: A wide choice of subjects, some of literary and others of general interest shall be given and candidates shall be examined in their capacity to develop one of them in good English prose.

VIII PAPER.

Special Subject I.—Beowulf and other Old English Texts.

In Old English are prescribed certain texts for translation and detailed study. Ability to translate passages from Old English texts not prescribed shall be tested. Candidates will be examined in the phonology and accidence of Old English in relation to the prescribed texts. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the history of English Literature, life and thought in the Old English Period.

[The following selections from Wyatt's Anglo-Saxon Reader:—

- No. 1. The Chronicle.
- No. 2. Crocius (2 and 3).
- No. 7. Bede—4 (Caedmon).
- No. 11. Aelfric's Homilies, 2 (St. Cuthbert).
- No. 14. Laws.
- No. 24. The Wanderer.
- No. 26. Beowulf.
- No. 28. The Dream of the Rood.
- No. 32. The Later Genesis.
- No. 34. The Battle of Maldon.]

IX PAPER.

Special Subject II.—Middle English Texts.

In Middle English are prescribed certain texts for translation and detailed study. Ability to translate passages from Middle English texts not prescribed shall be tested. Candidates will be examined in the phonology

and accidence of Middle English in relation to the prescribed texts. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the history of English literature, life and thought in the Middle English period.

The following selections from Emerson's Middle English Reader:—

- I A. 1. The Peterborough Chronicle.
 - 2. The Ormulum (The first sixty lines).
 - I B. 1. The Bestiary.
 - 6. Havelock the Dane.
 - 7. Robert Mannyng.
 - II A. 3. Richard Rolle.
 - 6. Barbour's Bruce.
 - II B. 2. Layamon's Brut.
 - 4. The Anceren Riwe.
 - 8. Trevisa.
 - II C. 3. The First Petition to Parliament in English.
- Sir Gawain and the Green Knight the first 565 lines.

1945.

Chaucer:—

The Prologue, The Pardoner's Tale, and the Knight's Tale.

Shakespeare:—

A Mid-Summer Night's Dream; Henry IV, Part I; Twelfth Night; King Lear and the Tempest.

English Literature from 1559 to 1660.

Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare:
ed. by Young. The Sonnets.

Marlowe: Hero and Leander;
First Sestiad.

Spenser: The Shepherd's Calendar.
The Fairie Queene Book—I.

The Metaphysical Poets, ed. by Grierson: Selections from Donne, Vaughan and Herbert.

Milton: *Paradise Lost*—Book II.

Bacon: *Essays* 1—10; the rest, non-detailed.

Selections from Hakluyt. Ed. by E. J. Payne, Clarendon Press.

Sydney: *Apology for Poetry*.

North's Translation of Plutarch—Caesar and Coriolanus.

Greene: Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Marlowe: Dr. Faustus.

Ben Jonson: The Silent Woman.

Beaumont and Fletcher: The Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Webster: The Duchess of Malfi.

Dekker: A Shoemaker's Holiday.

English Literature from 1660 to 1780.

Dryden: *Mac Flecknoe*.

Pope: Rape of the Lock.

Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Collins and Gray: The Odes.

Cowper: The Task—Winter Evening.

Burns and Blake: From Ward's English Poets, Vol. III.

Crabbe: Tales of the Hall. (1) The Hall; (2) The Brothers, and (3) The Boys at School.

Walton: The Compleat Angler.

Dryden: *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*.

N. Smith: Selections from the Character Writers of the XVII Century.

Addison and Steele: *Essays from the Spectator*: Ed. by Lobban.

Swift: *The Tale of a Tub*.

Johnson: *Lives of Addison and Pope*.

Burke: *The Bristol Address*.

Goldsmith: *Essays*, edited by Lobban.

Congreve: *Love for Love*.

Rowe: *The Fair Penitent*.

Sheridan: *The Rivals*.

Fielding: *Tom Jones*.

Smollet: *Humphrey Clinker*.

Letter Writers of the XVII and XVIII Centuries:
From Letters of Great Writers—Blackie & Son.

English Literature from 1780 to 1830.

Wordsworth: *Selections in Ward's English Poets*;
and the *Prelude*: Books 1—6.

Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner* and *Christabel*.

Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, Canto IV.

Shelley: *Selections in Ward's English Poets*.

Keats: *The Odes*; and *Endymion*.

XIX Century Critical Essays—ed. by Jones—Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley.

De Quincey: *Selections in the Wallet Library edition*.

Lamb: *Essays of Elia*—1st Series.

Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age*.

Jane Austen: *Emma*; *Northanger Abbey*.

Scott: *Rob Roy*.

Peacock: *The Four Ages of Poetry*; *Gryl Grange* and *Maid Marianne*.

English Literature from 1830 to 1930.

Tennyson: *The Princess*.

Browning: *Andrea del Sarto*, *Fra Lippo Lippi*, *Abt Vogler*, *Saul*, and *By the Fireside*.

Arnold: *The Scholar Gypsy* and *Sohrab and Rustum*.

Rosetti: *The Blessed Damozel*; *My Sister's Sleep*.

Swinburne: *The Triumph of Time*.

Morris: *Defence of Guinivere* and other Poems—*World's Classics*.

Francis Thompson: *The Hound of Heaven*.

Anthology of Modern Verse: Ed. by Phyllis and Jones. *World's Classics*.

Carlyle: *Essay on Burns*.

Ruskin: *The Crown of Wild Olive*.

Arnold: *Preface to the Poems of 1853* and *Essays in Criticism, 2nd Series*.

Stevenson Edited by Rawlinson.

Morley: Ed. by Rawlinson.

Dickens: *Great Expectations*.

Thackeray: *Pendennis*.

Meredith: *The Egoist*.

Hardy: *The Woodlanders*.

Special Subject:—

(1) Sp. Sub. I.—*Beowulf* and other Old English Texts.

(2) Sp. Sub. II.—Middle English Texts.

(Same as for 1944).

Post-Graduate Course in Two Languages.

PART I.

English.

The course in English shall comprise the study of the following subjects and the texts to be studied for

papers II, IV and V shall ordinarily be prescribed once in five years. There shall be five papers, each of three hours' duration, one on each of the five subjects. The maximum mark for each paper shall be 200.

I PAPER.

History of English Literature:—

Books recommended:—

1. Legouis: A Short History of English Literature.
2. Saintsbury: A Short History of English Literature.
3. Compton Rickett: A History of English Literature.
4. Mair: Modern English Literature, (Home University Library).

II PAPER.

Shakespeare:—

Three plays to be studied in detail.

A Winter's Tale.

Othello.

Henry IV—Part I.

III PAPER.

Literary Forms and Literary Criticism:—

1. Distinction between Prose and Poetry:—
 - (a) Nature of Poetry;
 - (b) Poetic Diction;
 - (c) Elements of Prosody.
2. The different kinds of Poetry:—
 - (a) Narrative: Epic, romance, mock epic.
 - (b) Lyric: Song, Ode, Elegy, Sonnet.
 - (c) Drama (Classical and romantic) Tragedy, Comedy, Tragi-comedy, History Play, Masque and the Modern Social Play.
 - (d) Others: Satire, Pastoral.
3. Literary kinds in Prose:—

The essay, the novel, the short story, biography, Literary Criticism.

Books for Reference:—

- Hudson: Introduction to Literature.
 Upham: The Typical forms of English Literature.
 Alden: Introduction to Poetry.
 Butcher: Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art.
 Cowl: Theory of Poetry in England.
 Allardyce Nicoll: Introduction to Dramatic Theory.
 Vaughan: Types of Tragic Drama.
 Abercrombie: Literary Criticism.
 Gayley and Scott: An Introduction to the methods and materials of Literary Criticism.
 Saintsbury: A History of English Criticism.
 Raleigh: A History of the English Novel.
 *Warwick Library of English Literature (Blackie); English Satires; English Essays; English Tales in Verse; English Masques; English Pastorals; English Literary Criticism; English Lyric Poetry.
 *Candidates shall not be examined in the extracts contained in the books of this series.
 Channels of English Literature Series (Dent):
 M. Dixon: Epic and Heroic Poetry.

IV PAPER.

Selections in Poetry:—

- The Ballads in Ward's English Poets, Vol. I.
 Spenser: Epithalamion.*
 Spenser: The Shepherd's Calendar—April and October.
 Spenser: Fairy Queen: Book II.
 Milton: Paradise Lost—Book IV.*
 Milton: Samson Agonistes.
 Pope: The Rape of the Lock.
 Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot.*
 Gray: Selections in Palgrave's Golden Treasury.*
 Wordsworth: Selections (in the Golden Treasury Series), edited by Arnold.*

Coleridge: *Christabel*.
 Shelley: *Adonais*.
 Keats: *Selections in Palgrave's Golden Treasury*.
 Tennyson: *Maud*.
 Browning: *Andrea Del Sarto**; *Fra Lippo Lippi**;
*Abt Vogler.**
 Rossetti: *The Blessed Damsel*.
 Morris: *The Defence of Guinevere and other Poems*.
Anthology of Modern Verse (Methuen).

V PAPER.

Selections in Prose:—

Sidney: *Apologie for Poetrie*.
 Bacon: *The first ten essays*.
 Dryden: *Preface to The Fables.**
 Addison: *Essays from the Spectator, edited by Lobb*.
 Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*.
 Johnson's *Life of Milton*.
 Johnson's *Preface to Shakespeare (Raleigh)**.
 Burke: *Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America*.
 Boswell: *Life of Johnson (Abridged by Bailey: Nelson & Co.)*.
 Sheridan: *The Rivals*.
 Fielding: *Tom Jones*.
 XIX Century Critical Essays edited by Jones, (World's Classics). *Selections from Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley*.
 Lamb: *Essays of Elia (First series)**.
 Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*.
 Scott: *The Bride of Lammermoor*.
 M. Arnold: *Essays in Criticism (Second Series)**.
 M. Arnold: *Preface to the Poems of 1853*.
 Pater: *Selections, edited by Rawlinson (Macmillan)*.

Morley: Selections (Macmillan).

Thackeray: Vanity Fair.

Hardy: The Return of the Native.

Galsworthy: The Silver Box.

(Books marked with an asterisk in IV and V are for detailed study).

Part II—Sanskrit or Tamil.

1943 and 1944.

Sanskrit.

PAPER I.

The History of Sanskrit Literature:—

Macdonell: A History of Sanskrit Literature.

Winternitz: A History of Indian Literature.

Keith: Sanskrit Drama.

Keith: A History of Sanskrit Literature.

PAPER II.

Literary Criticism in Sanskrit:—

(a) *Sanskrit Texts:—*

Bharata: Nāṭyaśāstra, Chapter VI.

Dandin: Kāvya-darśa, Chapter I.

Anandavardhana: Dhvanyaloka—Kārikas only.

Dananjaya: Dasarupaka, Chapters I to III (Indo-Iranian Series).

Kuvalayanandakarikas: (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

(b) *Books recommended for study:—*

P. V. Kane: A History of Alankara Śāstra.

S. K. De: A History of Sanskrit Poetics, Vols I and II.

B. Croce: Aesthetics.

PAPER III.

Valmiki. Vyasa and Kalidasa:—

Ramayana:—

Ayodhyakanda, Chapters 18—20.

Aranyakanda, Chapter 16.

Kiskindhakanda, Chapter 1, (Law Journal Press, Madras).

Mahabharata:—

Sabhaparvan—Chapters 85 to 95. (T. R. Krishna-charya's edition, Bombay).

Srimad Bhagavata:—

Dasamaskandha, Chapters 1 to 4.

Kalidasa:—

Raghuvamsa: Cantos II and XIV.

Kumarasambhava: Cantos III and IV.

PAPER IV.

Kalidasa and other Dramatists before A.D. 1200:—

(a) *Detailed*:—

Kalidasa: Vikramorvasiya.

Bhavabhuti: Uttararama Carita.

Visakhadatta: Mudraraksasa.

(b) *Non-detailed*:—

Bhasa: Pratimanataka.

Sudraka: Mrechakatika.

Bodhayana: Bhagavadajjukiya.

Rajasekhara: Viddhasalabhanjika.

PAPER V.

Types of Prose and Verse in Samskrit other than the above:—

(a) *Gadyakavya*:—

Bana: Harshacarita, Uchhvasa V.

Dandin: Dasakumaracarita — (Pramaticarita), Uchhvasa V.

Srimad Bhagavata—Fifth Skandha—Jadabharatopakhyana, Chapters 7 to 14.

(b) *Mahakavya*:—*Asvaghosa*: *Buddhacarita*—Canto III.*Bharavi*: *Kiratarjuniya*—Canto XIII.*Magha*: *Sisupalavadha*—Canto III.*Sri Harsa*: *Naisadhiya Carita*—Canto VI.*Nilakantha Dikshita*: *Sivalilarnava*—Canto IV.(c) *Campu*:—*Nilakantha Dikshita*: *Nilakanthavijaya* — Uchchavasas I to III.*Venkatadhvarin*: *Visvagunadarsa*—Bombay edition, pp. 67 to 111.(d) *Sandesakavya*:—*Kalidasa*: *Meghasandesa*.(e) *Stotras*:—

161 verses: Mayura 1; Sankaracarya 37; Utpaladeva 23; Vedanta Desika 17; Venkatadhvarin 5; Puspadanta 2; Muka 7; Kulasekhara 9; Lila-suka 19; Appayya Diksita 15; Nilakantha Diksita 8; Jagannatha Pandita 6; Ramabhadra Diksita 5; Sridhara Venkatesa 7—selected from Prayers, Praises and Psalms (Published by G. A. Natesan, Madras).

(f) *Other lyric and gnostic poetry*:—*Kalidasa*: *Rtusamhara*—Canto VI, (Vasanta).*Amaruka*: *Amarusataka*—20 verses, (Bombay edition); Verses 2, 4, 7, 12, 34, 35, 38, 41, 43, 45, 50, 57, 58, 62, 69, 71, 81, 82, 99 and 102.*Bhallatā*: *Bhallatasataka*—20 verses, (*Kavyamala Guechaka IV*). Verses 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 18, 20, 23, 24, 35, 39, 46, 56, 58, 60, 66, 69, 70, 87 and 96.*Bhartrhari*: *Vairagyasataka*, (Bombay edition).*Ksemendra*: *Kalavilasa*, Chapter VI. (*Kavyamala Guechaka I*).*Nilakantha Dikshita*: *Sabharanjanasataka*. (*Kavyamala Guechaka IV*).*Jagannatha Pandita*: *Bhaminivilasa-Karunasa-mullasa*, (Bombay Edition).

(g) *Anthology* :—

Kavindravacanasamuccaya : Pravrt Vrajya (verses 105—134). (Dr. F. W. Thomas Edition).

(h) *Historical Kavya* :—

Kalhana : Rajatarangini—taranga V—Reign of Avantivarman only—verses 1 to 126 only. (Bombay edition).

Tamil.

I. *History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism or Poetics with portions of Porulathikaram* :—

1. History of Tamil Literature, by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai.
2. History of Tamil, by K. Srinivasa Pillai, (Parts I and II).
3. History of Tamil Prose Literature, by S. Chengalvaraya Pillai, M.A.
4. Iraiyanar Ahapporul Urai.
5. Dandialankaram, Porulani-iyal.
6. Purapporul Venbamalai, omitting the three last iyals. (Kaikilai, Perunthinai, and Poduvial).

Text-Books in Tamil :—

II. *Epics* :—

1. Silappadikaram—Puhar-kandam, omitting Arangaerrukathai.
2. Chintamani—Suramanjariyar Ilambakam, (Nachinarkiniyar Urai).
3. Kambaramayanam — Sundarakandam, Urthedu padalam.
4. Periyapuramam—Kannappa Nayanar Puranam.

III. *Sangam Classics other than Epics* :—

1. (a) Tirukkural—Arasiyal, Chapters 1 to 15 and
(b) Tirukkural—Kamattuppal, Chapters 1 to 3, and the last seven chapters—with Parimelalakar's commentary.
2. Tirumurugarruppadai — Nachinarkiniyar's commentary.

3. Kalithokai—Palaikkali. 1 to 15, with Nachinar-kiniyar's commentary.
4. Ahananuru—21 to 40 (with the Old Commentary).
5. Purananuru—151 to 200, (with commentary).

IV. *Post-Sangam Poetry other than Epics:—*

1. Muthukumaraswami Pillai-Tamil, by Sri Kumarakuruparaswamigal, First five stanzas in each Parvam.
2. Kasikkalambakam, by Sri Kumarakuruparar.
3. Tiruppuvananathar Ula by Kandasamippulavar.
4. Muthollayiram, (Tamil Sangam Edition).

V. *Tamil Prose:—*

1. Sethunadum Tamilum, by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Ayyangar.
2. Manniyal Ciruter, by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar: Act I and Acts 5 to 10.
3. Kapilar by Sri N. M. Venkatasami Nattar.
4. Ilakkanam Eluthu and Sol. Visakapperumal Ayyar, Seyyul Vina Vida. Madura Tamil Sangam Edition.

Branch V—Sanskrit Language and Literature.

1943 and 1944.

A. *Prescribed Text-books—General:—*

Vyakarana:—

Siddhantakaumudi—up to the end of Sarvasabda and Karaka.

Laghukaumudi—whole.

Alamkara:—

Prataparudriya—whole, excepting Natakaprakarana.

Dasarupaka—Chapters 1 and 3 only.

Nyaya:—

Annambhatta's Tarkasaṅgraha with Dīpikā.

Vedic Texts:—

Macdonell's Vedic Reader—Suktas I-IV and XXVII-XXX both inclusive with Sayanabhasya and Sayana's Upodghata.

Upanisad:—

Kathopanishad—text only.

Smṛti:—

Manusmṛti—Chapter IX.

Kavya:—

Naisadha—Cantos ii and iii.

Harsacarita—V Uucchava.

Ramayana—Sundarakāṇḍa from Chapter 48 to the end—according to T. R. Krishnamachari's edition.

Nataka:—

Mudrārākṣa.

B. Prescribed Text-books—Special:—

Any two of the following six branches:—

(a) *Vyākaraṇa:—*

1. Siddhanta Kaumudi with Praudha Manorama—Samjña, Paribhasa, Sandhi and Karaka Prakarana.
2. Patanjali's Mahabhashya:—I-(i)—i and ii.
3. Hari's Vakyapadiya, Kanda I.

(b) *Alaṅkāra:—*

1. Anandavardhana's Dhvanyaloka.
2. Jagannatha's Rasa Gangadhara—1st Anana only.
3. Bharata's Nāṭyaśāstra, Chapters VI and VII.

(c) *Sāṅkhya—Yoga:—*

1. Isvarakṛṣṇa's Sāṅkhyakārikā with Gaudapada's Vṛitti and Vacaspati's Tattva Kaumudi.
2. Patanjali's Yogasūtra with Vyasabhashya and Vacaspati's Gloss on it.
3. Sāṅkhyasūtra with Vijñānabhikṣu's bhasya.

(d) *Nyaya-Vaisesika* :—

1. Muktavali (whole).
2. Dinakariya—Anumana and Sabda skhanda.
3. Gautama's Nyaya Sutras with Vatsyayanabhashya—Chapter I.
4. Udayana's Nyayakusumanjali, Stabakas I and II.
5. Kanada's Vaisesikasutras.

(e) *Vedanta* :—

1. Vedantapariibhasha of Dharmarajadhvari.
2. Vedanta Sutras—Catussutri with Samkarabhashya.
3. Bhamati—Adhyasa Bhashya.
4. Ananda Tirthas Bhashya with Tattavaprakasika of Jaya Tirtha Adhyaya 1 Pada 1. The first five adhikaranas, (Pancadhikarani).
5. Vedartha Sangraha of Ramanujacarya.

(f) *Mimamsa* :—

1. Apodeva's Nyayaprakasa.
2. Manameyodaya, (whole).
3. Bhatta Dipika, Chapter I, Padas II, III and IV.

(g) *Archaeology* :—

1. Hindu Art;
 - (a) Manasara (First 19 Chapters only) Ed. by Dr. P. K. Acarya, Allahabad.
 - (b) Vastuvidya (T.S.S.).
 - (c) Elements of Hindu Iconography by T. A. Gopinatha Rao, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 1 to 245, 325 to 400, Vol. II, Part I, pp. 1 to 102.
2. Epigraphy;
 - (a) Disalkar's Selections from Samskrit Inscriptions.
 - (b) Samskrit Coin Legends—Allan's Catalogue.

Books recommended for further study :—

1. A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture by Dr. P. K. Acarya.
2. Indian Architecture by P. K. Acarya.

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3. A History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon—Smith revised by Codrington.
 4. Hindu Architecture—Fergusson and Burgess.
 5. Indian and Indonesian Art by A. Kumaraswami.
 6. Indian Painting by C. P. Brown.
 7. Ancient India—Codrington.
 8. Fleet's Epigraphy Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. II, Part I.
 9. South Indian Gods and Goddesses—H. K. Sastri.
 10. Hindu Art and Architecture—Havell.

History of India with reference to Sanskrit Culture.

(a) *Text-books:—*

1. R. C. Mazumdar: Outlines of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation.
2. Barnett: The Antiquities of India.

(b) *Recommended for study:—*

1. Monier Williams: Indian Wisdom.
2. Macdonell: India's Past.
3. Hopkins: Religions of India.
4. Max Muller: India—What it can teach us.

N.B.—"Students who offer *Vedānta* and *Nyāya* as their special subjects are advised to read, in particular, the following three philosophical plays:—Prabodhacandrodaya, Sankalpasūryodaya and Amṛtodaya; and it must be definitely understood that they are in no sense prescribed."

Branch VI—Tamil Language and Literature.

1943.

- I. Principles of Comparative Philology (*vide syllabus*).
- II. Elements of Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages—*vide syllabus*.
- III. History of the Tamil Language—*vide syllabus*.

IV. History of Tamil Literature:—

1. Tamil Varalaru, Parts I and II, by K. Srinivasa Pillai.
2. History of Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, B.A.
3. History of Tamil Literature, by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, B.A., L.T.
4. History of Tamil Prose, by Chengalvaraya Pillai, M.A.
5. Sanga-t-tamilum and Pirkala-t-tamilum, by Dr. V. Swaminatha Aiyar.
6. Tamil Ilakkaiya Varalaru தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு by K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L.

V. Prose:—

1. Mathanga Chulamani — by Swami Vipulanadaji.
2. Pattinappalai Araichi—by Swami Vedachalam.
3. Sukra Nidhi—first three adhyayas by Panditmani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.
4. Dravida Prakasikai by Sri Sabhapati Navalar.
5. Araichi Thokuthu: (ஆராய்ச்சித் தொகுதி), by Rao Sahib M. Raghava Ayyangar, Tamil Lexicon Office, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23 essays.

VI. Poetry:—

1. Tirukkural, Ch. 84—133.
2. Purananuru, 51—170 stanzas.
3. Agananuru, 51—90.
4. Padirruppattu, 4, 5, 6 tens.
5. Sirupanarruppada.
6. Kalithokai—Neydarkali.
7. Silappadikaram—Vanchi Kandam.
8. Jivaka Chintamani—Kanakamalaiyar Ilambakam.
9. Manimekalai—Padigam and first five Kadais.

10. Kambaramayana Saram—Sundara Kādam, by Rao Saheb V. P. Subramania Mudaliyar, G.B.V.C.
11. Periya Puranam — Tiruneelakandanayanar — Cherman Perumal Nayanar and Vellalai Charukkam.
12. Alagar Killaividu thoorthu: Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.
13. Meenakshi Ammai Pillai Tamil—Kumaraguru-para Swamigal.
14. Muvar Ula—Edited by A. Gopala Ayyar.
15. Pari Kathai—Maha Vidvan R. Raghava Ayyan-
gar, (from thiram five to the end).
16. Agalikai Venba—by Sri Rao Saheb V. P. Subramania Mudaliyar, G.B.V.C.

VII. *Grammar*:—

1. Nannul Viruthi Urai—Sivagnana Swamigal.
2. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal Urai.
3. Dandi Alamkaram—Pothuvani, Porulani Iyal—
Old commentary.
4. Yapparungalakarikai—Old Commentary.
5. Venba Pattiyal.
6. Purapporul Venba Malai—Vetchi Padalam to
Padan Padalam (both inclusive).
7. Tholkappiyam — Porulathikaram. Porul Iyal.
Nachinarkkiniyar Urai. Meippadu and Uva-
mai Iyals. Perasiriyar Urai.

VIII. *Religious Philosophy*:—

1. Kural. Chapter 1 and Chapters 34—38.
2. Manimekalai—Samayak - kanakkar - tam-tiram-
kettakathai.
3. Paripadal, 2, 5, 13, 17, 18, 19.
4. Chintamani Mukti - Ilampakam - Kevalotpatti
and Parinirvanam (464—520).
5. Prabodha - chandrodayam - Vivekan-mantira-c-
charukkam and Orru-k-kelvi-carukkam.

IX. History of the Tamil People and Select Inscrip-
tions—(*Vide Syllabus*).

1944.

- I. Principles of Comparative Philology (*vide syllabus*).
- II. Elements of Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages (*vide syllabus*).
- III. History of the Tamil Language (*vide syllabus*).
- IV. History of the Tamil Literature:—Same as for 1943, with the following alteration:—*Substitute* “*Ilanattu Tamil Pulavar Caritam*” by C. Ganesa Ayyar *for* History of Tamil Language by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastriar.
- V. *Prose*.—Same as for 1943 with the following change, i.e., *Substitute*: “*Sivagnana Munivar Varalaru*” by K. Subramanya Pillai, M.A., M.L. *for* “*Mathanga Chulamani*” by Swami Vipulananda.
- VI. *Poetry*.—Same as for 1943 with the following changes:—
 - i. Instead of *Sirupanarruppadai* *substitute* *Perumpanarruppadai*;
 - ii. Instead of *Neytarkali* *substitute* *Mullai* and *Kurinechi kalis*;
 - iii. Instead of *Alagar Killai Vidu Thuthu* *substitute* *Kalingattuparani*.
 - iv. Instead of *Agananuru* stanzas—51—90 *substitute* stanzas 51 to 100.
 - v. Instead of *Kambaramayanam* (Saram) *Sundarakandam* *substitute* *Kambaramayanam*—*Ayodhyakandam* up to the end of *Nagarninkupadalam*.
 - vi. Instead of *Manimekalai* first five *kathais* *substitute* first seven *kathais*.
- VII. *Grammar*.—Same as for 1943 with the following alteration: Instead of *Tolkappiam*—*Poruliyal* *substitute* *Tolkappiyappayira Virutti* and *Sutra Virutti*,

VIII. *Religious Philosophy* :—

1. Sivaprakasam by Umapathi Sivachariyar.
2. Kaivalyam (Tamil).
3. Desika Prabandam (Tamil).

IX. History of the Tamil People and Select Inscription—*Vide syllabus.*

1945.

- I. *Principles of Comparative Philology* (*Vide Syllabus*).
- II. *Elements of Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages* (*Vide Syllabus*).
- III. *History of the Tamil Language* (*Vide Syllabus*).
- IV. *History of the Tamil Literature* :—
 1. Tamil Varalaru, Parts I and II, by K. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.
 2. Tamil Ilakkiya Varalaru by Prof. K. Subramania Pillai, M.A., M.L.
 3. History of Tamil Prose by T. Chengalvaraya Pillai, M.A.
 4. Tamil Pulavar Caritram by A. Kumaraswami Pulavar, Jaffna.
 5. Dravidian India by T. R. Sessa Aiyangar, M.A., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
 6. History of Tamil Literature by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, B.A., L.T.
 7. Dravidian Elements in Indian Culture by Dr. Gilbert Slater.
 8. Tamil Varalaru, Part I by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Aiyangar, A. U. Publication.
- V. *Prose* :—
 1. Manniyal Siruther (மண்ணியல் சிறுதேர்) by Pandithamani M. Kathiresa Chettiar.
 2. சிவஞான முனிவர் வரலாறு, தூலாராய்ச்சியும் by Prof. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L.
 3. பெளத்தமும் தமிழும் by Mayilai Seeni Venkata-svami.

4. பட்டினப்பாலை யாராய்ச்சி by Swami Veda-chalam.
5. நல்லிசைப்புலமை மெல்லியலார் by Mahavidvan R. Raghava Aiyangar.

VI. *Poetry*:—

- Tirukkural—Arattuppal—Illaraviyal 20; Porutpal, Amacciya 10; Kamattuppal—Karppiyal 18.
- Purananuru—150-250 stanzas.
- Agananuru, 41-90 stanzas.
- Padirruppattu, 7, 8, 9 tens.
- Perumpanarruppadai, Nachinarkkiniyar Commentary.
- Kalittokai—Mullai and Kurunchi.
- Silappadikaram, Madurai-k-kandam.
- Jivaka Chintamani, Illakkanaiyar Ilambakam.
- Manimekhalai, Padigam and first seven Kathaigal.
- Kambaramayanam, Ayodhya Kandam to the end of Nagar-Ningu-Padalam.
- Periyapuram—Tirunavukkarasu Nayanar Puranam.
- Kalingattupparani.
- Amudambikai Pillai-t-tamil, Sivagnana Munivar.
- Muvar Ula-Vikrama Solan Ula.
- Parikathai, Tiram Five to the end—Mahavidvan R. Raghava Ayyangar.

VII. *Grammar*:—Same as for 1944.

VIII. *Religious Philosophy*:—Same as for 1944.

IX. *History of the Tamil People and Select Inscriptions*. (*Vide Syllabus*).

B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mathematics.

(Vide pages 492—504).

Physics.

1943.

Syllabus:—

1. Properties of Matter.
2. Heat.
3. Sound.
4. Light.
5. Magnetism and Electricity.

The syllabus in the above subjects is specified by the matter given in the text-books recommended.

6. Chemistry.
7. Modern Physics.

The syllabus in *Modern Physics*:—The matter given in Richtmyer's Introduction to Modern Physics and the following:—

1. Emission of electrons from hot bodies—Conditions of emission; theoretical deduction and experimental verification of Richardson's equation and application.
2. Derivation and experimental verification of De Broglie's theory of the wave nature of electrons in motion.
3. Theory and experiments of the Raman effect, significance in Modern Physics.

Text-book:—

F. K. Richtmyer: Introduction to Modern Physics.

Reference Books:—

J. A. Crowther: Ions, Electrons and Ionizing Radiations.

H. A. Wilson: Modern Physics.

O. W. Richardson: Emission of Electrons from Hot bodies.

H. S. Allen: Photoelectricity.
N. Bohr: Theory of Spectra and Atomic constitution.
F. W. Aston: Isotopes.
G. Birtwistle: The Quantum theory of the Atom.
E. N. da C. Andrade: The Structure of the Atom.
Ruark and Urey: Atoms, Molecules and Quanta.

Text-books:—

Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter.
Newman and Searle: The General Properties of Matter.
Roberts: Heat and Thermodynamics.
Richardson: Sound.
Preston: Theory of Light.
Starling: Electricity and Magnetism.
Worsnop and Flint: Advanced Practical Physics.
Richtmyer: Introduction to Modern Physics.

Reference Books:—

Haas: Introduction to Theoretical Physics.
Kaye: High Vacua.
Searle: Experimental Harmonic Motion.
Searle: Experimental Elasticity.
Searle: Experimental Physics.
Edser: General Physics.
Preston: Theory of Heat.
Saha and Srivastava: Treatise on Heat.
Barton: Text-book of Sound.
Wood: Text-book of Sound.
Wood: Physical Optics.
Schuster and Nicholson: The Theory of Optics.
Drude: The Theory of Optics.
Houstoun: Treatise on Light.
Millikan: Electrons, Protons, Photons, Neutrons and Cosmic rays.
Thomson: Elements of Electricity and Magnetism.

Compton and Allison: X-Rays in Theory and Experiment.
Bragg and Bragg: X-Rays and Crystal Structure.
Crowther: Ions, Electrons and Ionizing Radiations.
Aston: Isotopes.
Andrade: Structure of the Atom.
Ruark and Urey: Atoms, Molecules and Quanta.
Castelfranchi: Recent Advances in Atomic Physics.
Newman: Non-atomic Physics.
Watson: Practical Physics.

1944.

Same as for 1943 with the following changes:—

Under Text Books *Add*

Southall: Geometric optics.

Under Reference Books *Delete*

Allen: Photoelectricity.

Bohr: Theory of spectra and atomic constitution.

Andrade: The structure of the atom.

Haas: Introduction to theoretical Physics.

Bragg and Bragg: X-rays and crystal structure and

Add

Joos: Theoretical Physics.

Bragg and Bragg: The Crystalline State.

1945.

Same as for 1944.

Chemistry.

1943.

B.Sc. (Hons.)—(Physics).

Lowrey & Cavell: Intermediate Chemistry.

1943.

B.Sc. (Hons.)—(Chemistry).

The following in addition to those for Pass course:—

Text-books:—

General and Historical:—

Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Inorganic:—

Fritz: Ephraim: Inorganic Chemistry (Gurney).

Physical:—

Macdougall: Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Organic:—

Kipping and Kipping: Organic Chemistry, Part III.

Bernthsen and Sudborough: Organic Chemistry (Blackie).

J. Schmidt: Organic Chemistry (Gurney).

Practical:—

A. Findlay: Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).

H. T. Clarke: Handbook of Organic Analysis. (Arnold).

W. T. Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).

*Books for Reference:—**General and Historical:—*

W. Nernst: Theoretical Chemistry, (Macmillan).

E. S. Hedges: Certain Chapters in Modern Inorganic and Physical Chemistry.

More: History of Chemistry (Mcgraw Hill).

Chemical Society: Memorial Lectures, 3 vols.

Chemical Society: Faraday Lectures.

Physical Chemistry:—

S. Glasstone: Recent Advances in Physical Chemistry (Churchill).

S. Glasstone: Recent Advances in General Chemistry (Churchill).

E. B. Prideaux: Problems of Physical Chemistry (Constable).

E. S. Hedges: Colloids (Longmans).

Aston: Isotopes.

Creighton & Koehler: Electro-Chemistry.

J. H. Wolfenden: Numerical Problems in Advanced Physical Chemistry.

D. A. MacInnes: Principles of Electro-Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry:—

- U. R. Evans: Metals and Metallic Compounds (Volumes I to IV), (Arnold).
- B. S. Hopkins: The Chemistry of rare elements, (Heathe & Co.).
- G. T. Morgan and F. Burstall: Modern Survey of Inorganic Chemistry.
- N. V. Sidgwick: The Electronic Theory of Valency.
- H. G. Emeléus and J. S. Anderson: Modern Aspects of Inorganic Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry:—

- Taylor and Walker: Sidgwick's Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen (O.U.P.).
- Armstrong: Simple Carbohydrates and Glucosides (Longmans).
- N. V. Sidgwick: Some Physical Properties of the Covalent link in Chemistry (Cornell Univ. O.U.P.).
- Cohen: Organic Chemistry for advanced students, in 3 Vols.
- Gilman: A Treatise on Organic Chemistry in two volumes (1938).
- P. Karrer: A Text-book of Organic Chemistry (Elsevier, Holland, 1938).
- H. B. Watson: Modern Theories of Organic Chemistry (O.U.P. 1937).

Practical Chemistry:—

- Kolthoff: Text-book of Quantitative Analysis.
- Biltz: Laboratory Methods of Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
- Spencer: Experimental Course in Physical Chemistry (Bell).
- Fajans and Wust: Experimental Course in Physical Chemistry (Methuen).
- Wieland: Gattermann's: Laboratory Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
- Reilly and Rae: Physico-Chemical Methods.
- Kolthoff and Sandell: Quantitative Chemical Analysis.
- Dey and Sitaraman: Practical Organic Chemistry, Parts I and II.

1944.

Same as 1943.

1945.

Add under reference:—

M. E. Weekes: The Discovery of the Elements.

Botany.

In addition to the Text-books recommended for the B.Sc. Pass, the following books are recommended for reference:—

Thallophytes and Bryophytes:—

West and Fritsch: British Fresh water algae.

Fritsch: Structure and reproduction of the algae.

Smith: Cryptogamic Botany—

Vol. 1. Algae and Fungi.

„ 2. Bryophytes.

Eames: Morphology of the lower cryptogams.

Harshburger: Mycology and Plant Pathology.

Ramsbotham: Handbook of the larger British Fungi.

Guyne Vaughan: Fungi.

Gaumann and Dodge: Comparative morphology of the Fungi.

Massey: Text-book of Fungi.

Kashyap: Liwerworts of the Western Himalayas and the Punjab plains.

Cavers: Inter-relationships of the Bryophytes.

Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms:—

Campbell: Mosses and Ferns.

Bower: Filicales.

Bower: Origin of the land flora.

Coulter and Chamberlain: Gymnosperms.

Pearson: Gnetales.

Scott: Studies in Fossil Botany.

Arber: Devonian flora.

Seward: Plant Life through ages.

Taxonomy, Plant Anatomy and Economic Botany:—

Rendle: Classification of flowering plants.

Pool: Flowers and flowering plants.

Wernham: Floral Evolution with special reference to Sympetalae.

Haberlandt: Physiological plant anatomy.

Eames and McDaniels: Introduction to plant anatomy.

Hector: Introduction to the Botany of field-crops.

Stanford: Economic plants.

Hill: Economic Botany.

Physiology, Ecology and General Principles:—

Schimper: Plant geography.

Weaver and Clements: Plant ecology.

Palladin: Plant physiology.

Maximov: Plant physiology.

Kostechev and Lyon: Plant respiration.

Stiles and Leach: Plant respiration.

Haas and Hill: Chemistry of Plant products, Vol. 2.

Miller: Plant physiology.

Stiles: Photosynthesis.

Dixon: Ascent of sap.

Bose: Ascent of sap.

Drawing and Acton: Practical plant physiology.

Angiosperm, Morphology, Cytology and Genetics:—

Coulter and Chamberlain: 1. Angiosperms.

Sharp: Introduction to Cytology.

Babcock and Clausen: Genetics in relation to Agriculture.

Lock: Variation, heredity and evolution.

Thomson: Heredity.

Punnet: Mendelism.

Morgan: Evolution and heredity.

Bateson: Mendel's principles of heredity.

Coulter and Coulter: Plant Genetics.

de Vries: Mutation theory.

Gates: Mutation factor in Evolution.

Schnarf: Vergleichende Embryologie der Angiospermen.

Students will also be expected to be acquainted with the important papers in Journals like *Annals of Botany*, *Botanical Gazette*, *New Phytologist*, *American Journal of Botany*, *Cytologia*, *Journal of the Indian Botanical Society*, *Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science—Series B.*—

Zoology and Chemistry.

The Scope and Standard of the course and examination in the subsidiary subjects shall be the same as those prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATION.

Vidvan.

Vidvan 8-a—Preliminary.

1943.

Poetry:—

1. Villi Bharatham—Sabha Parvam.
2. Naladiar—Ch. 1—20.
3. Tirukkural—Arattuppai.
4. Muthukumaraswami Pillai Tamil—Sri Kumara-guruparaswamigal.
5. Naidatham அன்னத்தைத் தூ விட்ட படலம் முடிய.
6. Tiruvilaiyadal Puranam—Maduraikandam.
7. Tiruvenkatattandathi—Pillai Perumal Ayyangar.

Logic:—

Naveena Tarkam—Part I.

Prose:—

1. Tiruvalluvar—by S. S. Bharati, M.A., B.L.
2. Napoleon, by Sri Ramaswami Goundar, Principal, Salem College.
3. Tamil Essays தமிழ் வியாசங்கள் by Chelvakesava-ray Mudaliar.

1944.

Same as for 1943.

Vidvan 8-b—Preliminary.

1943.*Poetry:—*

- Tiruvenkadattandathi—Pillai Perumal Ayyangar.
 Mayinmalai Pillai Tamil—Chinniah Chettiar.
 Kodicchuru Kovai—Sivakkolundu Desigar.
 Alagar Kalambakam.
 Tiruvenkai Ula—Sivaprakasar.
 Kanchi Puranam—1—500 stanzas.
 Villi Bharatam—Sabha Parvam.
 Tiruvilaiyadal Puranam—Maduraikandam.
 Tirukkural—Arattuppal.
 Naladiar—Ch. 1—20.
 Naidatham அன்னத்தைத் தூதுவிட்ட படலம் முடிய.

Grammar:—

- Nannul Viruthi—Sivagnana Svamigal.
 Nambi Ahapporul.
 Purapporul Venba Malai.
 Dandi Alankaram—Pothuvani, Porulani Iyals. (Old commentary).
 Yapparungalakkarikai—Old commentary.
 Venba Pattiyal.

Prose:—

- Tiruvalluvar by S. S. Bharati, M.A., B.L.
 Hanuman—Rama Dhootan—by L. Ulaganatha Pillai.
 Napoleon, by Sri Ramasvami Goundar, Principal, Salem College.
 Tamil Essays தமிழ் வியாசங்கள் by Chelvakesava-
 raya Mudaliyar.
 Mathivanan by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri.

Logic:—

- Naveena Tarkam, Part I.

1944.**I. Poetry:—**

Same as for 1943, substituting 'Sivaprakasam' by Umapathisivacariyar and Siddhanta Prakasikai' for 'Naidatham': அன்னத்தைத் தூது வீட்ட படலம் முடிய,

II. Grammar:—

Same as for 1943.

III. Prose:—

Same as for 1943.

IV. Logic:—

Same as for 1943.

Vidvan 8-c—Preliminary.**1943.**

Poetry, Prose, Grammar and Logic. The same as for Vidvan 8-B, Preliminary, 1943, with the following addition:—

History of the Tamil Country:—

1. Rajaraja Cholan, by L. Ulaganatha Pillai.
2. Cholavamsa Charitam, by T. A. Gopinatha Rao.
3. The Pandiyar Varalaru by T. V. Sadasiva Pandarathar.
4. Pallavar—Parts I and II by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.
5. The Pallavas—Part III by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
6. Chera Senguttuvan, by Rao Saheb M. Raghava Ayyangar, Tamil Lexicon Office.

1944.

*Poetry, Grammar, Prose and Logic:—*Same as those for Vidvan 8-B, Preliminary, 1944, with the following additions:—

History of the Tamil Country: Same as for 1943.

Vidvan 8-a—Final.

1943.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics:—

1. Nannul—Mayilai Nathar Urai—Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.
2. Nambi Ahapporul—Madura Tamil Sangam.
3. Purapporul Venba Malai—Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.
4. Dandi Alankaram—Porulani Iyal.
5. Maran Pappavinam—Madura Tamil Sangam.
6. Nataka Iyal—V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, Edited by Balarama Ayyar.

History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

1. History of Tamil Language—V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri.
2. Tamil Varalaru—Parts I and II—K. Srinivasa Pillai.
3. Essay on Tamil—T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar, M.A.
4. Tamilagam—Kandiah Pillai.
5. Sanga-t-tamilum Pirkalattamilum—Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.
6. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar—Introduction.

1944 and 1945.

Same as for 1943.

1946.

Same as for 1945.

Vidvan 8-b—Final.

1943.

Poetry:—

- Ahananuru and Nithitilakkovai—100.
 Purananuru—101—200.
 Kalittogai—Mullaikkali.
 Kurunthogai—1—100. Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar.

- Pattuppattu—Malaippadukadam.
 Padirrupattu—2 and 3 tens.
 Tirukkural—Porutpal Ch. 64—108.
 Perunkathai—Ilavana Kandam.
 Silappadikaram—Puhar-k-kandam excepting Aran
 gerru-kathai.
 Chintamani—Gandharvadattaiyar Ilambakam.
 Appar Devaram—4th Tirumurai ending with Tiru-
 nerisai.
 Periya Tirumoli—Tirumangai Mannan. 1—3 Patuk-
 kal.
 Kambaramayanam, Ayodhya Kandam, ending with
 Gangai-p-padalam.
 Periyapuranam—Kannappa Nayanar Puranam.
 Tirukkovaigar—1—250.

Grammar:—

- Tolkappiyam—Eluthathikaram—Ilampuranam.
 Tolkappiyam—Sollathikaram—Senavaraiyam.
 Tolkappiyam—Porulathikaram—Ilampuranam.
 Tolkappiya-p-payira Virutti Mudar Sutira Virutti—
 Sivagnana Svamigal.
 Maran Alankaram—Porul Ani Iyal.
 Panniru Pattiyal—Madura Tamil Sangam.

History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

1. Caldwell: A comparative Grammar of the Dravi-
 dian Languages—Introduction.
2. History of Tamil Language—V. G. Surya-
 narayana Sastri, B.A.
3. History of Tamil Literature—M. S. Purnalingam
 Pillai, B.A., L.T.
4. Tamil Varalaru—Parts I and II—K. Srinivasa
 Pillai.
5. Tamil Navalur Caritai—C. Coomaraswami Naidu
 & Sons, Madras.
6. Kapilar—Venkatarajulu Reddiar, (Madras Uni-
 versity Publication).

1944.

Poetry:—

1. Agananuru, 61—150 stanzas.
2. Purananuru, 80—200.
3. Kalithogai, Neydarkali.
4. Tirukkural—Porutpal.
5. Kambaramayanam, Kishkinda Kanda.
6. Periyapuram, Tirukkurippu-tondar and Chandesa Nayanar puranams.
7. Kurunthogai—101—200.
8. Pattuppattu—Pattinappalai and Porunararrup-padai.
9. Padirrupattu, 2, 3 tens.
10. Perungathai—உஞ்சைக்காண்டம், 32 சரட்பெயர்த்தது முதல் 44 பிர்யேழியது முடிய.
11. Silappadikaram—Vanchikandam.
12. Chintamani—Kanakamalaiyar Ilambakam.
13. Appar Devaram: IV Tirumurai, Tirunerisai, திருநேரிசை முடிய.
14. Periya Tirumozhi—Tirumangai Mannan, 1—3.
15. Tirukkovaigar—whole.

Grammar:—

1. Tholkappiyam—Eluthu Adikaram—Nacchinark-kiniyar Commentary.
2. Tholkappiyam — Sol. Adikaram — Senavaraiyar (Commentary).
3. Tholkappiyam—Porul Adikaram—Aham, Puram, Nachinarkkiniyar Urai, Seyyul, Meippadu—Perasiriyar Urai.
4. Iraiyanar Kalaviyal Urai.
5. Ilakkanakkothu Urai (இலக்கணக் கொத்துரை) Svaminatha Desikar.
6. Thol-Payira Virtti—Mudar Sutra Virutthi தொல் பாயிர விருத்தி முதற் சூத்திர விருத்தி. Sivagnana Svamigal.
7. Maran Alankaram—Porulani Ayal.

History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

Same as for 1943.

1945.**I. Poetry:—**

Same as for 1944 with the following changes:—

1. *Substitute* Mullai and Kurinchikalis for Neytar-kali.
2. *Substitute* Akananuru verses 61-120 for 61-150.
3. *Substitute* Kambaramayanam—Ayodhya Kandam to the end of Nagarninkupadalam for Kiskindakandam.
4. *Substitute* Perunkathai Unjaikkandam, Chapters 32 to 38 for the portions prescribed before.
5. *Add* Sirapuram by Umaruppulavar—Napi Avatharappadalam.

II. Grammar:—

Same as for 1944 with the following change:—

Substitute Tolkappiyam—Poruliyal and Uvama-viyal for Tolkappiyam—Seyyuliyal.

III. History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

Same as for 1944.

1946.**I. Poetry:—**

Same as for 1945.

II. Grammar:—

Same as for 1945.

III. History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

Same as for 1945.

8c—Vidvan—Final.**1943.****Poetry:—**

Same as for (Vidvan 8-b) Final, 1943 with the following alterations:—

Substitute—

- (i) Ahananuru (61-120) for Ahananuru Nithilaḱkovai.

-
- (ii) Purananuru (80—200) for Purananuru (101—200).
 (iii) Kalithogai Neydarkali for Kalithogai-Mullaikkali.
 (iv) Tirukkural Porutpal (full) for Tirukkural Porutpal, Ch. 64—108.
 (v) Kambaramayanam Kishkindakandam for Kambaramayanam Ayodhyakandam, and
 (vi) Periyapuramam — Tirukkuripputtandar Puranam and Chandcesar Puranam for Periyapuramam, Kannappanayanar Puranam.

Grammar:—

Tolkappiyam. Eluttathikaram. Ilampuranam.
 Tolkappiyam. Sollathikaram—Senavaraiyam.
 Tolkappiyam. Porulathikaram. Ilampuranam.
 Tolkappiyappayira-virutti, Mutareuttiravirutti. Sivagnanasvamiyal.
 Maran alankaram. Porul ani-iyal.
 Panniru Pattiyal. Madura Tamil Sangam.

History of Tamil Language and Literature:—

Same as for Vidvan 8-b Final, 1943 with the following alteration:—

Substitute Tamil Ilakkiya Varalaru by K. Subrahmanya Pillai, for Kapilar.

Select Inscriptions—(20 in number, *vide* Syllabuses).

1944.

Poetry, Grammar, History of Tamil Language and Literature: Same as for Vidvan 8-B, Final, 1944, with the addition of the following.

Inscriptions—Same as for 1943.

1945.

Poetry, Grammar, History of Tamil Language and Literature: Same as for Vidvan 8-B Final, 1945, with the following addition:—

Inscriptions—Same as for 1944.

Vidvan, Final 8-c.**1946.**

Poetry, Grammar, History of Tamil Language and Literature:—Same as those for Vidvan Final 8-B, 1946, with the following addition:—

Inscriptions—Same as for 1945.

Siromani.**Preliminary Examination.****1943 and 1944.****A. Compulsory Division:—**

Muktavali—with Sabdakhandā Dinakariya.

Siddhantakaumudī — Purvardha, omitting Taddhita;
Uttarardha—Dasavikarini.

Samkhyakarika (Text only).

Yogasutras (Text only).

Kavyadarsa.

Kathopanishad with Samkarabhashya.

Apodeva's Mimamsanyayaprakasa.

B. Special Part:—

Mimamsa:—

Taittiriya Samhita with Sayana Bhashya I—i.

Manameyodaya.

Apastambaśrautasūtra with Rudradatta's Vṛtti
(Prasnas I—IV).

Bhāttadīpikā—Purvasatka.

(i) *Yajñavalkyaśmṛti* with *Mitaksara*—*Vyavaharika*
kanda only.

(ii) *Apastambapāriḥhasa sūtras* with *Haradatta's*
commentary (Anandasrama edition) and

(iii) *Apastamba Grhya Sūtras*—*Khandas I to III*
and VII, with Sudarsanācārya's commentary
(*Tatparya darsana*) (Caukamba Edition).

Vedānta:—

Brahmasutras with Sankarabhashya.

Bhamati—Catussutri.

Advaitapariibhasa.

Brhadaranyakopanisad with Samkarabhashya — Chapters 2 and 3.

Chandogyopanisad with Samkarabhashya — Chapter VI.

Mandukyopanisad with Samkarabhashya.

Bhagavadgita with Samkarabhashya.

Vyakarana :—

Paribhashendusekhara.

Praudhamanorama—up to the end of Karaka; and Sabdaratna up to the end of Stripratyaya.

Kaustubha—the first two Ahnikas.

Sahitya :—

Bana's Kadambari—from Mahasveta-vrttanta up to the end of Purvabhaga.

Naishadha—cantos 10 and 11.

Nilakanthavijayacampu—Uechvasa III.

Kumarasambhava—cantos I, III and V.

Sakuntala.

Malatimadhava.

Mrechakatika.

Mudraraksasa.

Kuvalayananda.

Nyaya :—

Dinakariya—up to the end of Anumanakhanda.

Kanada—Vaisesikasutra.

Gautamasutra with Vatsyayanabhashya, Chapter I.

Jagadisi—Pancalaksani and Simhavyaghri.

Gadadhara's Caturdasalaksani: Prathama, Dvitiya, Kutaghatita, and Vyadhikarana-dharmavacchinna-pratityogitakā-bhavakhandana.

Siddhāntalakṣaṇa by Gadādhara and Pakṣatā by Gadādhara.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1943 and 1944.

*Special Part:—**Mimamsa:—*

Bhattadipika—Uttarasatka.

Sabarabhasya—Chapter I with Kumarila's Vartika
Chapter I, omitting Slokavartika.

Nyayaratnamala.

Bhattarahasya.

Vedanta:—

Siddhantabindu—(Text only).

Advaitasiddhi—Pariccheda I—from the beginning up
to the end of Agamabaddhodhara, Ajnanavada, and
Anirvacaniyavada, Pariccheda II—Akhandartha-
vada.Laghucandrika—From the beginning up to the end
of Upadhi, and Akhandarthavada.

Yatindramatadipika.

Pancapadika with Vivarana—1st Varnaka only.

Dasaprakarana I—VIII.

Vyakarana:—

Sabdendusekhara—up to the end of Karaka.

Mahabhashya—Navahnika.

Bhusanasara—From Subarthavicara up to the end.

Laghumanjusa—from Dhatvarthavicara to the end of
Krdarthavicara.*Sahitya:—*Siddhantakaumudi — Uttarardha omitting Dasa-
vikarini and Unadi and Svara prakriyas.

Prakrtaparakasa.

Vrttaratnakara.

Kavyalamkarasutravrtti.

Kavyaprakasa.

Dhvanyaloka.

Kavyalamkarasarasamgraha.

Citramimamsa.

Rasagangadhara—up to the end of Utpreksha.

Nyaya:—

Udayana's Nyāya Kusumāñjali.

Gadadhara's Avayava up to the end of Pratijna.

Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti.

Gadadhara's Savyabhicaralaksana.

Gadadhara's Satpratipaksavibhajaka.

Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada.

Gadadhara's Avacchedakatanirukti.

(b) Siromani Final—1945 and 1946.

Same as for 1944 with the following change:

Under *Vcdanta Special*, *Yatindramatadipika* be replaced by Narayanarya's *Nilimala* (Annamalai University Philosophy Series, No. II)

Vidvan 8-a—Preliminary.

1943 and 1944.

Same as for Sabitya Siromani—Preliminary.

Note.—It is recommended that the questions on the prescribed portions in the Siddhānta-Kaumudī—Sanjñā, paribhāṣā, aśandhi, hāśandhi, visarga-sandhi, svādisandhi, strīpratyaya and Kāraka prakaraṇas—be included in the Śravyakāvya paper and that one full compulsory question be put on the portions of Grammar.

Vidvan 8-a—Final.**1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.**

Prakṛta Prakāśa.

Vṛtta Ratnakara.

Kavyalamkarasutravṛtti.

Kavyalamkarasarasangraha.

Kavyaprakāśa.

Note.—It is recommended that the prescribed Sanskrit texts for final examination be divided as follows:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Prakṛta-prakāśa. | } | I. Paper—Prescribed Sanskrit Texts. |
| 2. Vṛttaratnākara. | | |
| 3. Vāmana's Kāvya-lāṅkārasūtras. | | |
| 4. Mammatabhaṭṭa's Kāvya-prakāśa. | } | II. Paper—Prescribed Sanskrit Texts. |
| 5. Udbhaṭa's Kāvya-lāṅkārasaṅgraha. | | |

Vidvan (Subsidiary Sanskrit)—8-b.**PRELIMINARY.****1943 and 1944.**

Kumarasambhava—Cantos i to v both inclusive.

MM. R. V. Krishnamachariar's Kadambari Samgraha-Purvabhaga.

FINAL.**1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.**

Sakuntala.

Sangita Bhushana.

TELUGU.**PRELIMINARY.****1943 and 1944.**

Sri Dikshitula Charitramu, by Sangita Vidvan
Varaha Narasimhacharyulu, Frazerpet, Collectorate
Post, Cocanada.

FINAL.

1943.

1. Leela—(a novelette), (V. R. S. & Sons, Madras).
2. Sri Thyagarajaswamy by Sri B. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A. (V. R. S. & Sons, Madras).

1944, 1945 and 1946.

Sri Thyagarajaswamy by Sri B. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., (Available at V. R. S. & Sons, Madras).

English.

PRELIMINARY.

1943.

Nelson's Reader, Book IV, the following selections:—

1. Alice in Wonderland. I and II.
2. Ali Baba and the Forty Robbers, I, II, III and IV.
3. The Great Cities of the World: London, Delhi, Peking.
4. Four Princes Turned into Stones.
5. Lord Ullin's Daughter.
6. Try Again.

1944.

The following Selections from Longman's Indian Readers: Book IV by J. A. Yates.

Prose pieces:—

3. Aeroplanes; 5. Petroleum; 6. Kabir Das—I;
7. Kabir Das—II; 10. Sakuntala—I and
11. Sakuntala—II.

Poems:—

1. The Beggar Maid; and 12. The Three Fishers.
-

APPENDIX I.
TIME-TABLE.
Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.
PART I—ENGLISH.

Hours.	Subjects.				Marks.
10—1	Poetry	...	...	...	70
2—4½	Prose	...	...	...	60
10—1	Composition	...	...	...	70

PART II—A SECOND LANGUAGE.

10—1	Text-books, Grammar etc., for Samskrit	...	60
10-12-30	Text-books and Grammar for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	...	50
2—4	Composition and Translation for Samskrit	...	40
2-4-30	Composition and Translation for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	...	50

PART III.

Hours	Subjects.				Marks.
10-12-30	Mathematics—First paper	...	...	...	50
2-4-30	Do. Second paper	...	...	...	50
10—12	Physics—First paper	...	...	...	35
2—4	Do. Second paper	...	...	...	35
2 Hrs.	Practical	...	...	...	20
	Laboratory Record	...	...	...	10
10—12	Chemistry— First paper	...	...	...	35
2—4	Do. Second paper	...	...	...	35
3 Hrs,	Practical Examination	...	...	...	20
	Laboratory Record	10.

TIME-TABLE FOR INTERMEDIATE
EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

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PART III—(contd.)				
Hours.	Subjects.			Marks.
10—12	Botany	30
2—4	Zoology and Human Physiology	30
2 Hrs.	Practical Examination in Botany	...	...	15
...	Laboratory Record	...	...	5
2 Hrs.	Practical Examination in Zoology	..	...	15
...	Laboratory Record	...	...	5
		Total	...	100
10—12	Ancient History	I—History of Greece	...	50
2—4	Do.	II—History of Rome	...	50
10—12	Modern History I—	(History of Great Britain and Ireland—Political and Economic)	...	50
2—4	Modern History II—	Do.	...	50
10—12	Indian History—First paper	...	...	50
2—4	Do. Second paper	...	...	50
10—12	Logic—First paper	...	...	50
2—4	Do. Second paper	...	...	50
10—12	Elements of Economics—I Paper	...	...	50
2—4	Do. — II Paper	...	...	50
10—1	Text-books, Grammar, etc., for Samskrit	...	...	60
10-12-30	Text-books, and Grammar for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	...	...	50
2—4	Composition and Translation for Samskrit	...	...	40
2-4-30	Composition and Translation for Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam	...	...	50
10—1	Theory of Music	40
Date & Hour to be notified later	} Practical Test	60
		Total	...	100

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634 TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. AND B.Sc. DEGREE [APP.
EXAMINATIONS.

B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations.

PART I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Modern English Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	200

PART II.

	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books in Prose and Poetry (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Samskrit) ...	
		Prescribed Text-books, Grammar and Translation (French and German) ...	100
	2 to 5	Composition & Translation (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, French and German) ...	
		Translation and History of Literature (Samskrit) ...	100
		Total ...	200

PARTS III AND IV.

PHILOSOPHY.

	10 to 1	Psychology ...	100
	10 to 1	Ethics ...	100
	10 to 1	Outlines of Indian Philosophy ...	100
	10 to 1	General Philosophy ...	100
		Total ...	400

I] TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. AND B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS. 635

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	History of India ...	100
	10 to 1	History of Europe from 1500 A. D. ...	100
	10 to 1	Political Science ...	100
	10 to 1	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1485 ...	100
		Total ...	400

ECONOMICS.

	10 to 1	Economics I ...	100
	10 to 1	Economics II ...	100
	10 to 1	Economic History of England and India since 1700 ...	100
	10 to 1	Co-operation and Rural Economics ...	100
		Total ...	400

ENGLISH.

	10 to 1	Shakespeare ...	100
	10 to 1	Modern Poetry ...	100
	10 to 1	Modern Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Form of Literature ...	100
		Total ...	400

SAMSKRIT.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Books of the Early Period ...	100
	10 to 1	Books of the Later Period ...	100
	10 to 1	Grammar, Prosody, etc. ...	100
	10 to 1	History of Samskrit Literature and Elements of Comparative Grammar ...	100
		Total ...	400

TAMIL.

	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books in Poetry ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition and Prescribed text-books in Prose ...	100
	10 to 1	Grammar including Prosody and History of Language ...	100
	10 to 1	History of Literature ...	100
		Total ...	400

MALAYALAM.

	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books I—Ancient Malayalam ...	100
	10 to 1	Prescribed text-books II—Poetry, Prose and Drama ...	100
	10 to 1	Elements of Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Literature ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	400

I] TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. AND B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS. 637

MATHEMATICS.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations ...	100
	10 to 1	Analytical Geometry and Calculus ...	100
	10 to 1	Mechanics and Astronomy ..	100
	10 to 1	Statistics ...	100
		Total ...	400

PHYSICS.

	10 to 1	General Physics ...	90
	10 to 1	Heat and Light ...	90
	10 to 1	Sound, Magnetism and Electricity ...	90
	Date and hours of practical Examination will be notified later.	Practical ...	100
		Lab. Record Note-books ...	30
		Total ...	400

CHEMISTRY.

	10 to 1	General and Physical Chemistry ...	90
	10 to 1	Inorganic Chemistry ...	90
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry ...	90
	Date and hours of practical Examination will be notified later.	General Practical Chemistry ...	70
		Practical Chemistry—Organic ...	30
		Lab. Record Note-books ...	30
		Total ...	400

638 TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. AND B.Sc. (HONS.) [APP.
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

BOTANY.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Thallophytes, Bryophytes ; Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms ...	120
	10 to 1	Angiosperms ; Physiology ; Histology and General Principles ...	120
	Dates and hours to be notified later.	Practical I ...	60
		„ II ...	60
		Laboratory Note Books ...	20
		Collection of Plants ...	20
		Total ...	400

ZOOLOGY.

	10 to 1	Invertebrates ...	120
	10 to 1	Chordata, Embryology and General ...	120
	Dates and hours to be notified later.	Practical I ...	60
		„ II ...	60
		Laboratory Note Books ...	40
		Total ...	400

B.A. and B.Sc. (Honours)—Preliminary.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Modern English Prose or History of England ...	100
	10 to 1	Composition ...	100
		Total ...	200

B.A. (Honours)—Final Examination.

BRANCH I—PHILOSOPHY.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	General Psychology ...	200
	10 to 1	Theory of Knowledge (Gr. A) or Social and Abnormal Psychology (Gr B.). ...	200
	10 to 1	A. Philosophy of Religion ...	
		or	
		B. Political Philosophy ...	200
	10 to 1	Prescribed Indian Philosophical classics in Tamil or in Samskrit—Compulsory	200
	10 to 1	Essay	200
	10 to 1	Gr.—A. History of European Philosophy	
		or	
		B. Ethics	200
	10 to 1	A. Indian Philosophy	
		or	
		B. Comparative Religion ...	200
	10 to 1	A. Contemporary European Philosophy	
		or	
		B. Sociology	200
		Total ...	1,600

BRANCH II—HISTORY.

	10 to 1	History of India ...	200
	10 to 1	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland ...	200
	10 to 1	Political Theory ...	200
	10 to 1	A special subject in Indian History ...	200
	10 to 1	A special subject with reference to the History of the West and Polity ...	200
	10 to 1	Modern Constitutions with special reference to recent European History ...	200
	10 to 1	Essay ...	200
	10 to 1	General Economics ...	200
		Total ...	1,600

640 TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. (HONS.)—FINAL [APP.
EXAMINATION.

BRANCH III—ECONOMICS.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Optional Subject—I	200
	10 to 1	Economics—I	200
	10 to 1	Modern Economic History	200
	10 to 1	Optional Subject—II	200
	10 to 1	Economics—II (Advanced Economics)	200
	10 to 1	Special Subject	200
	10 to 1	Essay	200
	10 to 1	Public Economics	200
		Total	1,600

BRANCH IV-A—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

	10 to 1	Chaucer and the History of the English Language	150
	10 to 1	Shakespeare	200
	10 to 1	English Literature from 1559-1660	150
	10 to 1	Do. 1660-1780	150
	10 to 1	Do. 1780-1830	150
	10 to 1	Do. 1830-1930	150
	10 to 1	Essay	150
	10 to 1	Special Subject I	200
	10 to 1	Special Subject II	200
		Total	1,500

1] . TIME-TABLE FOR B.A. (HONS.)—FINAL 641
EXAMINATION.

BRANCH IV-B—ENGLISH WITH EITHER
TAMIL OR SAMSKRIT.

Days.	Hours,	Subjects.	Marks.
		<i>English.</i>	
	10 to 1	Paper I	200
	10 to 1	Paper II	200
	10 to 1	Paper III	200
	10 to 1	Paper IV	200
	10 to 1	Paper V	200
		<i>Sanskrit.</i>	
	10 to 1	Paper I	200
	10 to 1	Paper II	200
	10 to 1	Paper III	200
	10 to 1	Paper IV	200
	10 to 1	Paper V	200
		<i>Tamil.</i>	
	10 to 1	History of Tamil Literature and Literary Criticism. Paper I	200
	10 to 1	Epics. Paper II	200
	10 to 1	Sangam Classics paper III	200
	10 to 1	Post-Sangam Poetry. Paper IV	200
	10 to 1	Tamil Prose with a critical essay. Paper V	200
		Total	2,000

BRANCH V—SAMSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

	10 to 1	Nyaya, Vyakarana and Alamkara	150
	10 to 1	Comparative Philology, Comparative Grammar and History of Samskrit Language	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-Books—Special I	150
	10 to 1	The History of the Literature and History of India with reference to Samskrit Culture	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books—Special II	150
	10 to 1	Essay	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books—General II	150
	10 to 1	Do. do. I	150
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books—Special III	150
	10 to 1	Do. do. IV	150
		Total	1,500

642 TIME-TABLE FOR B.Sc. (HONS.)—FINAL [APP.
EXAMINATION.

BRANCH VI—TAMIL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Days,	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry I. ...	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil Language ...	200
	10 to 1	Composition and Prescribed Text-books in Prose ...	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil People and Select Inscriptions ...	200
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books on Grammar, etc., I ...	200
	10 to 1	History of the Tamil Literature ...	200
	10 to 1	Prescribed Text-books on Grammar, etc. II ...	200
	10 to 1	. Do. do. in Poetry II ...	200
	10 to 1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar ...	200
		Total ...	1,800

B.Sc. (Honours)—Final Examination.
BRANCH I—MATHEMATICS.

Days,	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	Pure Mathematics I ...	200
	10 to 1	Applied Mathematics I ...	200
	10 to 1	Pure Mathematics II ...	200
	10 to 1	Optional Subject I ...	250
	10 to 1	Applied Mathematics II ...	200
	10 to 1	Pure Mathematics III ...	200
	10 to 1	Applied Mathematics III ...	200
	10 to 1	Optional Subject II ...	250
		Total ...	1,700

BRANCH II—PHYSICS.

	10 to 1	Properties of Matter ...	100
	10 to 1	Heat ...	100
	10 to 1	Sound ...	100
	10 to 1	Light ...	100
	10 to 1	Magnetism and Electricity ...	100
	10 to 1	Chemistry ...	100
	10 to 1	Modern Physics ...	100
Dates and hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.		Practical Test (4 tests each of 4 hours .	400
		Laboratory Note Books ...	200
		Subsidiary Subjects (Written and Practical) ...	400
		Total ...	1,700

11 TIME-TABLE FOR B.Sc. (HONS.)—FINAL 643
EXAMINATION.

BRANCH III—CHEMISTRY.			
Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
	10 to 1	General and Historical Chemistry ...	150
	10 to 1	Physical Chemistry ...	150
	10 to 1	Inorganic Chemistry ...	150
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry I ...	150
	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry II ...	150
	10 to 1	Practical Test ...	450
	Dates and hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.	Laboratory Note Books	150
		Subsidiary Subjects (Written and Practical)	400
		Total ...	1,750

BRANCH IV—BOTANY.			
Days.	Hours.	Written.	Max. marks.
	10 to 1	Paper I. Thallophytes and Bryophytes ...	150
	10 to 1	" II. Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms ...	150
	10 to 1	" III. Taxonomy, Plant Anatomy and Economic Botany ...	150
	10 to 1	" IV. Physiology, Econology and General Principles ...	150
	10 to 1	" V. Angiosperm — morphology, Cytology and Genetics ...	150
	Dates and hours of Practical Examination will be notified later.	Practical Examination. Four tests of three hours each, including micro-preparations. (100 marks each) ...	400
		Laboratory Records 100 marks } ...	150
		Collections and Field-notes. 50 " }	
		Total (including 400 marks for the subsidiary) ...	1,700

Examination in Subsidiary Subject.

Scheme of Examination and marks same as for the B.Sc. Pass Degree Examination and the Examination to take place along with the B.Sc. Course in the fourth year Honours.

Oriental Titles Examination.

SIROMANI.

MIMAMSA, VEDANTA, NYAYA, VYAKARANA, SAHITYA.

Preliminary.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Text-books (i) General ...	200
10—1	Do. (ii) General ...	200
10—1	Do. —Special (i) ...	150
10—1	Do. —Special (ii) ...	150
	Total ...	700

Final.

10—1	History of Samskrit Language and Literature ...	200
10—1	Prescribed Text-books - Special (i) ...	200
10—1	Do. Special (ii) ...	200
10—1	Do. Special (iii) ...	200
	Total ...	800

Time-Table-Entrance Test—(Vidvan).

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10-12-30	Text-books ...	50
2- 4-30	Composition and Grammar ...	50
10-12-30	History and Geography of India ...	50
	Total ...	150

Time-Table for Oriental Titles Examinations.
VIDVAN—PRELIMINARY.

Under Regulation 8 (a) of Chapter XVII.

Hours	Subjects	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books and Logic ...	225
10—1	Vernacular Composition	100
10—1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books (i)	175
10—1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books and Translation (ii) ...	100
	Total ..	600

Under Regulation 8 (b) of Chapter XVII.

10—1	Prescribed Text-books I and Logic	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books II	175
10—1	Composition and versification	150
10—1	Sanskrit Text-books and Translation	100
	Total ...	600

Under Regulation 8 (c) of Chapter XVII.

10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry, Prose and relating to Grammar I and Logic ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Poetry, Prose and relating to Grammar II	175
10—1	Composition and versification	150
10—1	History of Tamil Country ...	100
	Total ...	600

VIDVAN—FINAL.

Under Regulation 8 (a) of Chapter XVII.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	History of Samskrit Language and Literature ...	150
10—1	Prescribed Samskrit Text-books I ...	150
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books I ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books II ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Samskrit Text-books II ...	150
10—1	History of Tamil Language and Literature ...	100
	Total ..	900

Under Regulation 8 (b) of Chapter XVII.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry I ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry II ...	175
10—1	History of Tamil Language and Literature ...	100
10—1	Samskrit Text-books and Translation ...	100
10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Tamil Grammar and versification I ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books in Tamil Grammar and versification II ...	175
	Total ...	900

I] TIME-TABLE FOR SANGITA BHUSHANA 647
TITLE EXAMINATION.

<i>Under Regulation 8 (c) of Chapter XVII.</i>		
Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry I ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Poetry II ...	175
10—1	Prescribed Text-books Grammar I ...	175
10—1	History of Tamil Language and Literature ...	100
10—1	Inscriptions ...	100
10—1	Prescribed Text-books Grammar II ...	175
	Total ...	900

Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning.

A paper of 3 hours duration to be answered on the morning of the day following the final examination for Vidvan and Siromani Titles.

Hours.	Subject	Marks
10 to 1	one of the Subjects specified in Regulation 13 of Chapter XVII SANGITA BHUSHANA. PRELIMINARY.	150

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—12	English ...	50
2—4	Telugu ...	50
10—1	Theory of Music ...	100
2—4	Tamil ...	50
Dates and Hours will be notified later.	<i>For students offering vocal music</i>	
	Practical Tests (two) ...	200
	Practical Test in Vina ...	50
	(For Others) Practical Tests (two) ...	250
	Total ...	500

648 TIME-TABLE FOR THE PANDITS' TRAINING
CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

FINAL.		
Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10 to 12	Telugu ...	50
2 to 5	Theory of Music I Paper ...	75
10 to 1	Theory of Music II Paper ...	75
2 to 4	Tamil ...	50
Dates and Hours will be notified later.	Practical Tests (three) ...	300
	Viva voce ...	50
	Total ...	600

Pandits' Training Certificate Examination.

Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
10—1	Principles and Methods of Teaching ...	100
10—1	Teaching of Tamil or Samskrit ...	100
Dates and Hours of Practical Examination will be notified later	Methods of Physical Training ...	100
	Blackboard work and Illustrations ...	
	Total ...	300

APPENDIX J.

FORMS OF ANNUAL CERTIFICATES.

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

FIRST YEAR.
SECOND YEAR.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

Head of the Department in (the Language—Part II).

(1).....(2).....(3).....

Heads of Departments (optional subjects—Part III).

Dated.....19 .

B.A. Degree Examination.

FIRST YEAR.
SECOND YEAR.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that he has satisfactorily completed the course and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

*Head of the Department of (the Language under
Part II).*

(1).....(2).....(3).....

*Head of Departments of (optional subjects under
Parts III and IV)*

Dated.....19 .

B.Sc. Degree Examination.

FIRST YEAR.

SECOND YEAR.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term in the course of instruction prescribed by the University and followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following terms and that he has satisfactorily completed the course and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English (Part I).

*Head of the Department of (the Language under
Part II).*

(1).....(2).....

*Heads of Departments of (optional subjects under
Parts III and IV).*

Dated.....19 .

This is to certify that.....has attended the course of practical instruction in.....for the B.Sc. Degree Examination at the University Laboratory during the year.....

(1).....(2).....

*Heads of Departments of (optional subjects—
Parts III and IV).*

Dated.....19 .

B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary Examination.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the year.....consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English,

Dated.....19 ,

B.A. and B.Sc. (Hons.) Final Examination.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the years 19..... 19..... consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—

1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of English.

Head of the Department of.....

Dated.....19 .

Oriental Title Examination.

VIDVAN.
SIROMANI.

This is to certify that.....has attended not less than seventy-five per cent. of the lectures in each term prescribed by the University in the course of instruction in.....followed by him during the years 19..... 19..... consisting of the following three terms and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory:—

1.....2.....3.....

Head of the Department of.....

Health Certificate.

This is to certify that.....was examined by me and that he is found to be free from any disease or defect affecting his health and that he has undergone the medical inspection during the year 19 —19 .

Medical Officer.

Dated.....19 .

Residence Certificate.

This is to certify that.....has resided in
(1) the hostel attached to this University
(2) a lodging recognised by the University
for a period of not less than 80 per cent. of the days in each
of the following three terms during the year 19.....
19..... and that his conduct has been satisfactory:—
(1) July 19....., to September 19..... (2) October 19..... to
December 19..... (3) January 19..... to March 19.....

Signature of the Warden.

Dated.....19 .

Physical Training Certificate.

This is to certify that.....(class).....has
gone through the regular course of physical training
followed by him in the University and has been regular in
his attendance at games having attended not less than
seventy-five per cent. of the days allotted.

Director of Physical Education.

Dated.....19 .

Serial No.

Form of Application for Registration.

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science March 1924
SeptemberDate of Examination March 1924
September

NAME.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and Date of Birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (<i>i. e.</i> , Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion.
How matriculated and in what year.		
Period of study for the Examination at the University.		
The part or parts for which the candidate appears.		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination register number of the respective year should be stated.	Year.	Register number.
	Part I.	
	Part II.	
	Part III.	

Candidates are requested to fill in the columns below very carefully.

(a) Information required from candidates appearing for the whole Examination :—

Language selected under Part II.

Optional subjects selected under Part III.

(b) Information required from candidates appearing for Part I only :—

Year or years of passing Parts II and III, Register numbers and the Language selected under Part II and the optional subjects selected under Part III ;

(c) Information required from candidates appearing for Part II only :—

Language selected under Part II	Year or years of passing Parts I and III, Register numbers and the optional subjects selected under Part III.
---------------------------------	---

(d) Information required from candidates appearing for Part III only :—

Optional subjects selected	Year or years of passing Parts I and II, Register numbers and the Language under Part II.
----------------------------	---

Date.

Signature.

Instructions to Candidates.

N.B.—Enquiries from candidates as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application, if accompanied by an addressed post card will, however, be acknowledged by the return of the post card with the University stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees..... must be paid in the University Office. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee, once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned, or held over for a subsequent Examination.

Late application will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date (not later than the 15th January 194) provided an additional payment of one rupee is made by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application form and fee be received thereafter.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and, if an Indian, he must write his name in his Vernacular language as well as in English. If a change in the name has been recognized by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give an address as complete and accurate as possible.

Candidates should apply to the Registrar for their hall tickets which will be available at the University Office three days before the commencement of the examination.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

Form of Application for Registration.

B. A. Degree Examination March 193 .
 B. Sc. September

Date of Examination March 193 .
September

Name	English				
	Vernacular				
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)					
Name and occupation of father or guardian					
Race (i.e., Nation, Tribe, etc.)			Religion		
Address					
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and Register Number					
Period of study for this Examination at the University.					
Whole Examination, part or parts for which the candidate is appearing					
Language selected under Part II					
Subjects selected under Parts III and IV					
If the candidate has already passed in either part, the year of passing, register number and the class taken should be stated		Year Reg. No. Group. Class. Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination and the Register number in each year.		Part 1 Reg. No. Year	Part 2 Reg. No. Year	Part 3 Reg. No. Year	Part 4 Reg. No. Year

Station.....
 Date.....

Signature of Candidate.

Instructions to Candidates.

N.B.—Application for admission to this Examination together with the Examination fee must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 10th January immediately preceding the Examination.

Late applications and fees will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date, provided an additional payment of one Rupee is sent by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application and fee be received thereafter.

Enquiries from candidates, as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application, if accompanied by an addressed post card, will, however, be acknowledged by return of the post card with the University Stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees Forty, may be paid in the University Office or may be remitted in a Government Treasury and the Chalan may be sent with the application. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned or held over for a subsequent Examination.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and if an Indian, in his Vernacular language as well as in English. Candidates are warned that their names are registered for University purposes as written in this application and that they should be careful to insert their full names, correctly spelt, in the first column. If a change in the name has been recognised by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give such a complete address as would ensure any communication by post reaching them without delay.

Candidates must obtain their hall tickets from the Registrar's Office three days before the commencement of the Examination.

Form of Application for Registration.

B.A. or B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination March 194 .
September

(Preliminary.)

Date of Examination March 194 .
September

Name.	English.			
	Vernacular.			
Age and Date of birth in the Christian Era.				
Name and occupation of father or guardian.				
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)			Religion.	
Address				
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.*			Register No.	
Period of Study for this Examination at the University.				
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination.			Register No.	
Whether Nineteenth Century Prose or English History is offered.				

Date..... Signature.....

* Year, and register number should be stated. Original Intermediate Pass certificate should be submitted.

(For instructions *vide* page 656).

Form of Application for Registration.

B. A. or B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination (Final) 194 .

Date of Examination 194 .

Name.	English.			
	Vernacular.			
Age and Date of Birth.				
Name and occupation of father or guardian.				
Race (i.e., Nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion.	
Address.				
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.				
Period of study for this Examination at the University.				
Branch, and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch.				

Date.

Signature.....

(For instructions vide page 656).

Form of Application for Registration.

Oriental Titles Examination, 193 .

(Preliminary.)

Date of Examination, 193 .

Name.	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (i.e., Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion.	
Address.			
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the Examination.			
The Title for which he is a candidate ; if Siromani, the special branch offered, if Vidvan, the languages selected (main and subsidiary.)			
If the candidate has already passed in the Siromani or the Vidvan Title Examination the register number and the year should be stated.			

Station.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Instructions to Candidates.

N.B.—Application for admission to this Examination together with the Examination fee must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 15th December immediately preceding the Examination.

Late applications and fees will be accepted up to a maximum limit of five days after the prescribed date, provided an additional payment of Rupee one is sent by each candidate so as to be received by the Registrar within the period of extension (five days) specified above. In no circumstances will any application and fee be received thereafter.

Enquiries from candidates, as to the receipt of their applications in the Office of the Registrar will not receive attention. Each application, if accompanied by an addressed post card, will, however, be acknowledged by return of the post card with the University Stamp duly impressed thereon. The fee, Rupees Twelve may be paid in the University Office or may be remitted in a Government Treasury and the Chalan may be sent with the application. No application will be registered unless the prescribed fee has been paid. The fee once paid, will, in no circumstances, be returned or held over for a subsequent Examination.

The candidate must write his name and that of his father or guardian in full, and if an Indian, in his Vernacular language as well as in English. Candidates are warned that their names are registered for University purposes as written in this application and that they should be careful to insert their full names, correctly spelt, in the first column. If a change in the name has been recognised by the University, the name under which he has already been enrolled in the University records should also be given.

Candidates must be careful in entering their age. Those who can give the exact date of their birth should enter the day of the month on which and the year in which they were born, as well as their actual age on the date of application. Those who are unable to give this information, must enter the number of years and the number of calendar months they completed on the date of application. Candidates giving their age and date of birth in the Malayalam Era should also state the corresponding year and date in the Christian Era.

Candidates are requested to give such a complete address as would ensure any communication by post reaching them without delay.

Candidates must obtain their hall tickets from the Registrar's Office three days before the commencement of the Examination.

Oriental Titles Examination 194

(Final.)

Date of Examination 194 .

Name.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and Date of Birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., Nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion.
Address		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination.		
The title for which he is a candidate; if Siromani, the special Branch selected; if Vidvan, the language selected.		
Date of passing the Preliminary Examination; if the candidate for Vidvan taking two Dravidian Languages, the Language in which he has passed the Preliminary Examination.		

Date.....

Signature.....

(For instructions vide page 660).

Sangita Bhushana Title Examination—Preliminary.

Date of Examination.....

Name.	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)		
Name and occupation of parent or guardian		
Race (<i>i. e.</i> Nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion.	
Address		
Period of study for this Exa- mination at the University.		
Subject chosen—vocal or in- strumental—if instrumental, the name of the instrument should also be mentioned.		

Station.....

Date.....

Signature of Candidate.

(For instructions *vide* page 660).

Sangita Bhushana Title Examination—Final.

Date of Examination.....

NAME.	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era.)		
Name and occupation of parent or guardian.		
Address.		
Period of study for this Exa- mination at the University.		
Date of passing the Prelimi- nary Examination and the Register Number.		
Subject chosen—vocal or instrumental—if instru- mental, the name of the instrument should also be mentioned.		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the Examination ; Register number of the respective year should be stated.		

Station.....

Signature of Candidate.

Date.....

(For instructions *vide* page 660).

Pandits' Training Certificate Examination.

Date of Examination.....

NAME.	English.		
	Vernacular.		
Age and Date of Birth (Christian Era)			
Name and occupation of father or guardian.			
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion.	
Examination passed and the date of passing the Exami- nation.			
Language selected by the candidate for the Exami- nation.			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination.			
Address.			

Station.....

Signature of Candidate.

Date.....

(For instructions vide page 660).

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APPENDIX

UNIVERSITY

Year of award.	Name of Holder.	Duration of Studentship.	Amount.
			Rs.
1930	Mr. B. V. Ramanujam, M.A.	One year from 1-9-30. Extended for one year. Extended for another year. Extended for 7 months.	60 40 30
"	Mr. A. R. Kuppuswami B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-30. Extended for one year.	60
"	Mr. P. Ganapathy, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-30. Extended for one year. Extended for 2 months.	60
"	Mr. G. Sivaramakrishnan, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-30. Extended for one year. Extended for one year.	60 40
"	Mr. T. R. Sundararaman ...	One year from 1-9-30.	60
"	Mr. D. Subrahmanyam ...	One year from 1-9-30. Extended for one year.	60
1931	Mr. A. Venkatasubban, B. A.	One year from 1-9-31. Extended for one year.	60 40
1932	Mr. C. V. Sundararaman, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-32 ...	40
"	Mr. S. Venkatachari, B. A. (Hons.)	Ten months from 1-11-32. Extended for 1 year.	40 30
"	Mr. R. Ramakrishnan, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-32. Extended for 1 year.	40 30
"	Mr. N. K. Srinivasan, B. A.	One year from 1-9-32. Extended for one year.	40 30
1933	Mr. K. Rangaswami, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-33. Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. V. Seshadri, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-33 ...	30

K.

STUDENTSHIPS.

Subject for Research.	Where Tenable.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Publication.
History ...	Annamalai-nagar.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	Awaiting publication in the U. Journal.
Mathematics...	Do.	...	Published in the Uni. Journal besides in other Sc. Journals.
Physics ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
Chemistry ...	Do.	Did not join ...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	Awaiting Publication in the Journal.
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Mathematics ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
Mathematics ...	Do.	...	Published in the Uni. and Sc. Journals.
Physics ...	Do.	Did not join ...	...

Year of award.	Name of Holder.	Duration of Studentship.	Amount.
			Rs.
1933	Mr. P. S. Varadachari, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-33. Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. M. Swaminathan, B. A.	One year from 1-9-33. ...	30
"	Mr. K. Ganapathy, B. A. ...	One year from 1-9-33. ...	30
"	Mr. S. Natarajan, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-33. Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. V. Sivaraman, B. A. (Hons.)	Do.	30
1934	Mr. V. Vriddhagirisan, B. A. (Hons.)	One year Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. V. Venkataraman, B. A. (Hons.)	One year. ...	30
"	Mr. P. Jagannathan, B. Sc. (Hons.)	One year ...	30
"	Mr. K. C. Subrahmanyam, B. A. (Hons.)	One year Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. N. Vaidyanathan, B. Sc. (Hons.)	One year ...	30
"	Mr. R. Rajagopalan, B. A. (Hons.)	One year Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. K. S. Narasimha Sastri.	One year ...	30
"	Mr. S. Ganapathi, B. A. ...	One year ...	30
"	Mr. E. S. Tyagaraja Desikar.	One year. Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. K. P. Ramakutty Menon	...	30
1935	Mr. K. Subrahmanyam ...	...	30
"	Mr. Koparti Venkata Rao, B. A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-35 ...	30

Subjects for Research.	Where Tenable.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Publication.
Physics ...	Annamalai-nagar.	...	Published in the Uni. and other Sc. Journals.
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	Published in the Uni. Journal.
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
History ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
History ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	Published in the A. U. Journal.
Mathematics ...	Do.	Terminated i n November.	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	Terminated i n October.	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	Resigned as he was appointed Research Asst. in Malaya.	...
History ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...

Year of award.	Name of Holder.	Duration of Studentship.	Amount.
			Rs.
1935	Mr. C. Jagannathachari, B.A. (Hons.)	One year from 1-9-35 Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. V. Sitaraman ...	One year from 1-9-35 ...	30
"	Mr. N. Muthuswami ...	...	30
"	Mr. V. Pasupathi, B. A. ...	One year from 1-9-35 Extended for one year.	30
"	Mr. P. L. Narasimha Rao, B. A.	Do.	30
"	Mr. K. Vellaivaranan ...	One year from 1-9-35 ...	30
"	Mr. N. V. Mallia ...	Do.	30
1936	Mr. V. Sivaraman, M. A., M. Litt.	One year ...	60
"	Mr. P. S. Varadachari, M.A., M. Sc.	One year ...	60
"	Mr. A. S. Narayanaswami ...	One year Extended for one year.	40
"	Mr. P. R. Venkataraman ...	One year ...	40
"	Mr. P. Tirugnanasambandam.	Do.	40
1937	Mr. V. Vriddhagirisan, M. Litt.	One year from 1-9-37. ... Extended for one year.	60
"	Mr. R. Mahadevan ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. K. Krishnamachari ...	One year.	40
"	Mr. S. R. N. Badri Rao ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. P. Vaidyanathan ...	Do	40
"	Mr. B. R. Venkataraman ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. B. C. Lingam ..	Do.	40
"	Mr. S. Venkatakrishnan ...	Do.	40
1938	Mr. N. V. Mallaya ...	One year. ... Extended for one year.	60

Subjects for Research	Where Tenable.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Publication.
Economics ...	Annamalai-nagar.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	To accept service under Govt.	...
History ...	Do.	...	In the Journal.
Philosophy ...	Do.	To accept appointment elsewhere.	...
History ...	Do.	To accept service under Govt.	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Mathematics ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	To accept appointment elsewhere.	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...

Year of award.	Name of Holder.	Duration of Studentship.	Amount.
1938	Mr. K. S. Sankarasubba Ayyar.	One year ...	Rs. 40
"	Mr. T. N. Krishnamurti ...	One year. ...	40
"	Mr. V. K. Srinivasan ...	One year	40
"	Mr. T. S. Balasubrahmanyam.	Extended for one year. Do.	40
1939	Mr. C. Jagannathachari ...	One year Extended for one year.	60
"	Mr. T. R. Sundararaman ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. C. K. Srinivasan ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. S. Thiruvengadathan ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. G. Srinivasan ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. K. K. Ramamurti ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. S. Krishnamurti ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. S. Venkataraman ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. S. R. Krishnamurti ...	Do.	40
1940	Mr. A. R. Srinivasan ...	One year Extended for one year.	40
"	Mr. S. Nagarajan ...	Do.	40
"	Mr. V. S. P. Manickam ...	Do.	40
"	Miss K. Savitri ...	One year.	No Stipend
1941	Mr. R. Sushilan ...	One year.	30
"	Mr. L. S. T. Ramanathan ...	One year.	30
"	Miss K. Savitri ...	One year.	30
Research			
1935	Mr. T. S. Raghavan ...	Two years.	150
1937	Mr. P. Panchapagesa Sasriar, M. O. L.	One year from 2-9-37. Extended for one year	120
1940	Mr. P. Vaidyanathan ...	Two years ...	150

Subjects for Research.	Where Tenable.	Reasons assigned for resignation.	Publication.
Physics ...	Annamalai-nagar.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	...
Botany ...	Do.	...	...
Zoology ...	Do.	To accept appointment in Puchai-yappa's College.	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Philosophy ...	Do.	...	...
History ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Mathematics ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Chemistry ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	...
Sanskrit ...	Do.	...	...
Botany ...	Do.	...	...
Zoology ...	Do.	...	...
Tamil ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
History ...	Do.	...	...
Economics ...	Do.	...	...
Physics ...	Do.	...	...
Fellowship.			
Botany ...	Great Britain.
Sanskrit ...	Annamalai-nagar.
Economics ...	Sydney

APPENDIX L.

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